

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1919

AND

BUDGET

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

SHANGHAI

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1920.

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MUNICIPAL REPORT.

The Council herein submits to the Ratepayers the Annual Report on Public Matters, together with the Financial Statement, for the year ending December 31, 1919, and Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for 1920.

The resignations of Mr. E. C. Richards and Count L. Jezierski of their seats on the Council were recorded on January 5 and 14, respectively. To fill the resultant vacancies, together with that caused by the resignation of Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper in October 1918, Messrs. A. Howard, H. A. J. Macray and J. H. Dollar, members elect for the year 1919/20, consented to assist on the Council for the remainder of the Municipal Year 1918/19; the two former on the Works Committee and the latter on the Finance Committee. The membership of the Council remained otherwise unchanged until the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9.

At the Election held on February 20 and 21, the gentlemen hereunder mentioned were declared to have been elected, and, at their first meeting on April 10, upon the proposal of Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Merriman, Mr. Pearce was re-elected Chairman; Mr. White was elected to the Vice Chair. The Council resolved itself into Standing Committees as follows:—

Finance Committee.—Messrs. J. H. DOLLAR, T. IBUKIYAMA and E. C. PEARCE.

Works Committee.—Messrs. C. M. BAIN, A. HOWARD and W. L. MERRIMAN.

Watch Committee.—Messrs. H. A. J. MACRAY, A. BROOKE SMITH and ED. WHITE.

It was decided to request the members of the Sub-Committees to continue their services for another year, and the Council's representatives thereon were arranged as follows:—

<i>Health Committee.</i> —	MESSRS. WHITE and MACRAY.
<i>Electricity Committee.</i> —	MESSRS. WHITE and MERRIMAN.
<i>Band Committee.</i> —	MR. WHITE.
<i>Chinese Educational Committee.</i> —	MR. HOWARD.
<i>Foreign Educational Committee.</i> —	MR. BAIN.
<i>Permanent Education Committee.</i> —	MR. PEARCE.
<i>Public Recreation Ground Committee.</i> —	MR. MERRIMAN.

Mr. Ed. White's resignation, tendered upon his departure from Shanghai, was accepted with regret on August 31, and a letter was addressed to him conveying an expression of the Council's cordial appreciation of his advice and assistance during the past three years as Member of Council, Chairman of the Watch Committee and Vice-Chairman of Council. To fill the vacancy the Council unanimously co-opted Mr. Wm. P. Lambe, in accordance with Land Regulation XX.

The Vice-Chairmanship and the vacancies on the Watch and Sub-Committees, caused by Mr. White's resignation, were filled as follows:—

<i>Vice-Chairman of Council.</i> —	MR. BROOKE SMITH.
<i>Watch and Health Committees.</i> —	MR. LAMBE.
<i>Electricity Committee.</i> —	MR. MACRAY.
<i>Band Committee.</i> —	MR. BAIN.

The Council received news of the death of Mr. T. Ibukiyama on December 10. An expression of regret and appreciation of his services as a Member of Council and of the Finance and Special Vice Committees was recorded and conveyed to Mrs. Ibukiyama. The resulting vacancy in the membership of the Council remained unfilled at the close of the year.

The meetings of the Council and of the Standing Committees have been as follows:—

Council	48
Watch Committee	11
Works Committee	12
Finance Committee	13

The Council went into recess from August 6 to September 17.

WATCH MATTERS.

REPORT OF OFFICER COMMANDING VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The strength of the Corps has declined during the year and on 31st December, 1919, the total of all ranks on the Active List was 864, a decrease of 158 on the corresponding date of 1918, and the grand total including Reserves was 1,046, a decrease of 177. The following table shows the composition of the Corps and the strength of the Units on 31st December, 1919:—

Unit.	Officers.	other Ranks.	Total.
—	—	—	—
Staff	6	2	8
Medical Staff	8	—	8
Light Horse	3	46	49
Artillery	2	32	34
Machine Gun Company	2	29	31
Maritime Company	1	30	31
The Engineers	3	37	40
"A" Company British	2	73	75
"B" Company British	2	36	38
Customs Company	2	63	65
American Company	4	105	109
Portuguese Company	3	71	74
Japanese Company	3	87	90
Chinese Company	3	114	117
Shanghai Scottish	3	58	61
Italian Company	2	32	34
Total Actives	49	815	864
Reserve of Officers	4	—	4
First Reserves	2	68	70
Second Reserves	—	42	42
Maritime Reserves	—	12	12
Light Horse Reserves	—	3	3
Chinese Reserves	—	40	40
Japanese Reserves	—	11	11
Grand Total	55	991	1,046

The following table shows the number who joined and left the Corps with the strength at the end of each month:—

Month.	Joined.	Left.	Strength.
—	—	—	—
January	9	37	1,195
February	16	61	1,150
March	18	33	1,135
April	16	95	1,056
May	24	32	1,048
June	20	22	1,046
July	25	13	1,058
August	29	18	1,069
September	16	32	1,053
October	30	29	1,054
November	28	21	1,061
December	11	26	1,046

The average strength for 12 months was 1,081, as against 1,182 for 1918, and 1,145 for 1917.

The following are the reasons for members leaving their units during the year:—

Left Shanghai	172
After 3 or more years' service	53
Pressure of Business	92
Ill health or Death	16
Miscellaneous	86

It would be phenomenal, if the desire to give up soldiering was not prevalent in Shanghai as in other parts of the civilised world. Therefore it is not surprising that the numbers have decreased since the Armistice, and more particularly after the close of the 1918/1919 training.

It is of incalculable value to the Corps, that so many of our Officers and men returned from Active Service have re-joined their old Units or others, and are still willing and able to give their help in maintaining a military force in this place. They are heartily welcomed back by their old comrades, and the community as a whole cannot too highly appreciate the splendid spirit they have shown.

On the 31st December, the total number from Active Service who have joined the Corps was 85, and there is every reason to believe that more will join during 1920.

ANNUAL EFFICIENCY RETURNS.

The following Annual Efficiency Return is for the year ended 30th April, 1919.

Unit	Strength	First Class Efficient	Second Class Efficient	Non Efficient	Recruits	Percentage of First Class Efficient less Recruits	Order of Merit
Staff	9	9	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Staff	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
Light Horse	46	39	7	—	—	84.78	(6)
Artillery	29	26	—	—	3	100.00	(1)
The Engineers	40	23	10	2	5	65.70	(11)
Machine Gun Company	41	33	7	—	1	82.50	(3)
Maritime Company	27	24	3	—	—	88.88	(4)
"A" Company British	88	74	12	1	1	85.05	(5)
"B" Company British	29	20	2	2	5	83.33	(7)
Customs Company	68	49	12	6	1	73.13	(9)
American Company	111	78	21	8	4	72.89	(10)
Portuguese Company	68	64	3	1	—	94.11	(3)
Japanese Company	76	76	—	—	—	100.00	(1)
Chinese Company	98	96	2	—	—	97.95	(2)
Shanghai Scottish	63	58	—	—	5	100.00	(1)
Italian Company	37	20	11	4	2	57.14	(12)
	838	697	90	24	27	84.67	

This forms Annual Test I for the General Efficiency Shield, for which points are allotted to units as under:—

1. { Artillery 10
Japanese 10
Shanghai Scottish 10
2. Chinese Company 7
3. Portuguese Company 5

ANNUAL MUSKETRY RETURNS.

The following Annual Musketry Return is for the year ended 30th April, 1919.

Unit	Classification				Recruits	Not Exercised	Average Part II	Order of Merit
	M	1	2	3				
Light Horse	—	6	17	14	—	6	61.25	(13)
Artillery	—	3	15	6	3	—	70.58	(8)
The Engineers	—	7	20	5	5	2	75.26	(7)
Machine Gun Company	2	15	17	3	1	—	91.05	(2)
Maritime Company	1	5	11	7	—	2	66.65	(10)
"A" Company British	5	34	30	16	1	—	85.08	(6)
"B" Company British	6	7	9	—	5	—	99.68	(1)
Customs Company	7	9	25	10	1	12	66.65	(10)
American Company	5	24	47	16	4	15	69.53	(9)
Portuguese Company	10	18	30	6	—	1	89.21	(3)
Japanese Company	8	20	47	—	—	—	88.89	(4)
Chinese Company	1	11	46	37	—	—	66.15	(11)
Shanghai Scottish	3	19	27	6	5	—	86.14	(5)
Italian Company	1	7	12	12	2	1	65.70	(12)
	49	185	354	138	27	39	77.20	

These totals do not include Officers. Average for the Corps, Part II, 77.20 against 73.77 for the previous year.

Average excluding Officers and men not exercised 80.96.

This forms Annual Test III for the General Efficiency Shield for which points are allotted as follows:—

1. "B" Company British 10
2. Machine Gun Company 7
3. Portuguese Company 5

Light Horse.—The squadron continues to maintain its numerical standard. The efficiency of the Unit was well tested in the Student Disturbances of June to which reference is made later in this report. The inclusion of thirteen newly enrolled members who are all returned from active service with the regular forces, is a feature of this year's returns to which it is impossible to refer without great satisfaction. The Unit is armed with the Lee-Enfield Mark I carbine and the sword, in the use of each of which all ranks are practised. The troopers complete the usual Musketry Course.

Artillery.—The Battery of Artillery keeps its high standard of merit. I am pleased to be able to record that this unit also has attracted members who have returned from active service in the field.

By courtesy of General Lu Yung Hsiang, the Officer Commanding the District, a section of the unit was enabled to proceed on two dates to Woosung for target practice, on 28th September and on 16th November. On each occasion the guns were driven to the railway terminus and there entrained, the Shanghai Nanking Railway affording transport for horses, guns and men.

This Unit is armed with the Lee-Enfield Mark I carbine and carries out the Musketry Course laid down for Infantry.

The field gun ammunition was inspected and tested twice during the year by an Army Ordnance Inspector from Hongkong.

During the year one Artillery pony was sold as being unfit for the service and one pony died. None were purchased. There are now 29 ponies on charge.

The Engineers.—In addition to ordinary drill, the Engineers fire the usual Musketry Practice on the Range and the following technical work has been satisfactorily carried out:—

1. Trestle bridge with pontoon section, 120 feet span.
2. Experiments with explosives.
3. Field fortifications.
4. Sand bag barricades.

Also lectures on a large range of technical subjects. The unit is armed with the short Lee-Enfield Rifle Mark III.

Machine Gun Co.—The Machine Gun Company is maintained with an enthusiastic spirit which enables this unit to make good showing whenever they are called upon for duty.

The "Clyno" motor cycle to which a machine gun is attached has been thoroughly overhauled and the necessary readjustments made after three years of service.

Target practice with the guns has been carried out with regularity. This Unit complies with the Regulations laid down for the Infantry Musketry Qualifications, using the short Lee-Enfield Rifle Mark III.

There are four guns which are man-handled, the remaining two being power drawn, one by motor bicycle and one on a specially constructed trailer carriage in rear of a car.

Experiments are now being made to adapt motor lorries for the rapid transport of machine guns.

Maritime Co.—The Maritime Company, composed of members who have some connection with shipping, is worked as a composite force and is armed with the .45 Nordenfeldt machine guns as well as the long Lee-Enfield Rifle Mark I. The unit takes part in field works planned by the Engineers and assists with the construction of bridge work and all forms of barricade defences. The emergency launch service is also controlled by this Unit.

In view of new maxim guns being supplied by the British Government, the Maritime Company has worked with the Machine Gun Company for instruction in the use of their weapon, so that they may be qualified to man some of the new guns when they arrive.

This Unit complies with the Musketry Regulations for Infantry.

Infantry.—All Units of Infantry have maintained their efficiency during the year, and have been periodically inspected at their work by Major H. W. Pilcher, Director of Infantry Training.

The total strength of the British Units has fallen more than the other national units.

The Italian Company is now armed with two .258 Fiat machine guns generously loaned by the Italian Government; ammunition is also provided.

The American Company has taken into commission the two Gatling Guns, which are now mounted on smaller carriages for man-handling. These guns have been generously loaned by the American Government and a supply of ammunition provided.

The Musketry Course for the First Reserves has been increased, and they now fire the same as the Active Units.

Annual Inspection.—After a lapse of five years during the war, the Corps had the honour of being again inspected by a Regular Officer, in the person of Colonel J. R. Young, Chief Engineer, China Command, Hongkong.

The Inspection Parade took place on Saturday, 26th April, and on the preceding Thursday and Friday, the Headquarters Office, Store Rooms, Armoury and Miniature Range, were inspected in detail, and each unit of the Corps was seen at its work.

On Friday evening the Corps was mobilised without previous warning, and Colonel Young visited all the posts.

The condition of the Arms and equipment received special attention, and it is gratifying to note that the recommendations for the supply of new Artillery guns, machine guns, small arms, and equipment, made by Colonel Young, and approved by Major General F. Ventris, Commanding H.M. Troops in China, have received the favourable consideration of H.M. Army Council.

It is to be hoped that the assistance promised by the Army Council in re-arming the Corps with more modern weapons, will materialise at an early date.

Shooting Trophies:—“The Barnes Cup.”—The conditions for which combine a march, with shooting, was won by the Shanghai Scottish, with the Light Horse second.

“The Bray Cup.”—There was no competition for this trophy in 1919, and the next will be held in the early part of 1920.

“The Municipal Challenge Cup.”—Competed for during the Corps Rifle Meeting, was won by Corpl. T. Main, “B” Company British.

The “Overseas” and “British Cups.”—There was no competition for these trophies in 1919, and the next will be held in the early part of 1920.

Corps Rifle Meeting.—Owing to the difficulty of obtaining ammunition during the War, no Corps Rifle Meeting had been held since 1913.

There were 142 entries for the meeting held in October 1919, which was a very successful effort on the part of the special Committee to resuscitate this very popular event, which has been held regularly since the early sixties.

It is interesting to note that a record exists of a Corps Rifle Meeting in 1863 when the entrance fee for each event was \$5.00.

A Prize Distribution was held in the Town Hall on Monday, 22nd December, when Mrs. E. C. Pearce graciously presented the prizes to the successful competitors, and the gathering was entertained by Mr. Warwick's talented Company.

Inter-Company Challenge Shield.—The conditions for this Competition were intended as a test in fire control, distribution and accuracy, and all competitions of this nature are of the highest value in the training of this Corps either for street work or in the open.

Both Officers and teams were exceedingly keen and some very good results were obtained.

The Portuguese Company were successful in winning the Trophy for the first time, and the Machine Gun Company came second, with the First Reserves a close third.

Camps.—It was not possible to form a Corps Camp, but the following Units formed camp for short periods:—

Light Horse.—At the Rifle Range from 18th to 21st April, inclusive. On Easter Sunday their Annual Gymkhana was held and attracted many spectators, who witnessed another fine display of horsemanship.

Portuguese Co.—At the Rifle Range under canvas from 2nd to 5th May, inclusive.

American Co.—At the Rifle Range under canvas from 25th to 29th September, inclusive. The routine of duties and training obtained in these Camps is of great value.

Corps Regulations.—Allowances of Ammunition. Revision of Article XX was approved by the Council, with a view to grading the allowance according to the classification of the men, which was intended to provide a greater incentive to bring men up to the higher classification and reduce the number of third class shots.

The revision also debarred a third class shot from being a first class efficient, which would make the efficiency on paper more nearly approximate the actual proficiency of the Corps in the use of the Rifle or Carbine.

This revision came into effect from 1st May, 1919.

Embarkation of Enemy Subjects.—A guard was furnished to deal with any serious trouble which might have arisen to impede the operation of embarking enemy subjects.

At the China Merchants' Wharf on 9th, 10th and 11th March—1 Officer and 44 N.C.Os. and men.

At eight Police Stations on 11th March, small parties of 10 and 20 N.C.O.'s and men.

At Hongkew Police Station and China Merchants' Wharf on 1st and 2nd April, small parties of 9 and 12 N.C.Os. and men, respectively.

Local Disturbances.—On 6th June, the whole Corps was mobilised to afford support to the action of the Police in suppressing the active demonstration of the boycott movement instigated by students.

The force was reduced to 250 during the night, and on the morning of 7th June was dismissed.

As a result of the Council Meeting on 8th June, the Corps was again mobilised on 9th June at 3 p.m. During the night, guards were placed at various points in the Central and Hongkew Districts and also at Riverside Power Station, Waterworks, Fearon Road Power Station, and the Gasworks, and were dismissed on the morning of 10th June.

On the 10th June at 11.50 a.m. I received instructions from the Chairman of Council to provide about 200 men.

In view of the difficulty of calling out the Corps when the telephone operators went on strike, I decided to maintain standing guards until the situation became normal, and about 180 of all ranks were constantly on duty until 16th June.

On the 12th June at 9.30 p.m. information was received of the serious disturbance in Shantung Road and a mounted force was immediately despatched along with the guard from the Town Hall with machine guns. By the courtesy of Mons. Wilden, Consul General for France, our mounted force was permitted to clear the large crowd from the French side of Avenue Edward VII, having previously cleared the International Settlement side.

The Volunteer guards were withdrawn at 6 a.m. on 16th June.

I desire to place on record my thanks to all ranks for the work performed under trying conditions, with the temperature rising to 96.6 and humidity as high as 97%.

Future of the Corps.—My remarks at the conclusion of the Volunteer Report last year, that with the termination of the Great War there would be a tendency for men in civilian life to discard the spirit of soldiering, have been fully justified by the events of the past year, and I wish to again emphasise how dangerous it would be to allow that spirit to pervade amongst the men of Shanghai.

Shanghai is essentially a business community, and its life and growth depend upon its trade. Peaceful conditions are essential to successful commerce, and Shanghai cannot maintain its position, if disturbances within or without its limits are permitted. Its constitution is international and the only military force which can be maintained is one created amongst its own citizens, therefore it becomes the obvious duty of every young man who is born in or comes to Shanghai and is physically fit, to serve a period in the Volunteer Corps.

The conditions here have not changed with the termination of the War in Europe, and although we may hear of the reduction of armed forces in other parts of the world, it is essential to maintain a striking force in Shanghai of such strength as to make it impossible for local disturbances to develop into riots which cause destruction of life and property.

Again I have great pleasure in recording my warmest thanks to all ranks in the Corps for their loyalty and co-operation; also for the valuable assistance I have received from the Staff Officers, and the excellent work performed by the Orderly Room Staff. I never fail to realise that the efficiency of the Corps is due to the Officers Commanding Units, their Subaltern Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, who devote time and ability to the training of their Units.

The Seniority Roll of the Officers of the Corps:—

Major	T. E. Trueman, Commandant	14 Nov. 1906	Captain	N. H. Bolton	11 December 1919
"	H. W. Pilcher	19 April 1912	"	A. J. Stewart (Reserve)	18 December 1919
"	R. J. Marshall	7 June 1917	Lieut.	D. M. Gutterres	18 January 1914
Captain	S. A. Ransom	21 March 1906	"	J. T. W. Brooke	18 February 1915
"	W. J. N. Dyer (Reserve)	31 May 1908	"	E. Carniero	22 July 1915
"	L. E. Canning	1 December 1909	"	E. B. Heaton-Smith	10 March 1916
"	H. C. Patrick	10 February 1909	"	S. B. Neill (Reserve)	2 June 1916
"	C. H. Godfrey	29 June 1910	"	T. A. Zee	16 September 1916
"	G. Grayrigge	15 February 1911	"	R. C. Young	21 June 1916
"	R. H. Gaskin	1 November 1911	"	V. Chieri	4 July 1918
"	R. W. Davis	4 June 1913	"	G. F. Ashley	16 January 1919
"	W. B. Billinghamurst	21 January 1914	"	B. Y. Woo	16 January 1919
"	N. C. Davis (on leave)	21 January 1914	"	V. Olsen	16 January 1919
"	A. M. Diniz	25 March 1914	"	F. J. W. Melville	16 January 1919
"	J. D. Gordon (Reserve)	20 May 1914	"	R. A. Stuart	16 January 1919
"	J. Elliot-Murray	30 December 1914	"	S. V. Mills	6 November 1919
"	A. W. Dixon	12 January 1916	"	F. W. Foster (on leave)	6 November 1919
"	C. D. Pearson (on leave)	24 May 1916	"	C. Bedoni	6 November 1919
"	G. M. Billings (Reserve)	24 May 1916	"	G. L. Turnbull	6 November 1919
"	T. Yamauchi	13 December 1916	"	C. H. Ryde	11 December 1919
"	H. D. Hilliard (on leave)	13 December 1916	"	E. W. Godfrey	11 December 1919
"	F. M. Neild	27 February 1918	2nd Lieut.	L. M. ff Beytagh	26 June 1919
"	E. L. Marsh	27 February 1918	"	H. G. F. Robinson (on leave)	21 August 1919
"	G. A. Johnson (Reserve)	27 October 1918	"	J. W. Baldwin	21 August 1919
"	H. S. Lindsay	22 May 1919	"	S. Kikuta	21 August 1919
"	G. L. Campbell	22 May 1919	"	C. Matsuno	21 August 1919
"	W. J. Monk	22 May 1919	"	C. W. Porter	21 August 1919

Commissions.—The following have been promoted:—

Lieutenant H. S. Lindsay	Light Horse, to Capt.	22 May 1919.
Lieutenant W. J. Monk	" A " Co. British, to Capt.	22 May 1919.
Lieutenant G. L. Campbell	Shanghai Scottish, to Capt.	22 May 1919.
Lieutenant N. H. Bolton	Medical Staff, to Capt.	11 December 1919.
2nd Lieut. H. W. Rogers	Machine Gun Co., to Lieut.	16 January 1919.
2nd Lieut. G. F. Ashley	American Co., to Lieut.	16 January 1919.
2nd Lieut. B. Y. Woo	Chinese Co., to Lieut.	16 January 1919.
2nd Lieut. V. Olsen	American Co., to Lieut.	16 January 1919.
2nd Lieut. F. J. W. Melville	" B " Co. British, to Lieut.	16 January 1919.
2nd Lieut. R. A. Stuart	Artillery, to Lieut.	16 January 1919.
2nd Lieut. S. V. Mills	Customs Co., to Lieut.	6 November 1919.
2nd Lieut. F. W. Foster	Light Horse, to Lieut.	6 November 1919.
2nd Lieut. C. Bedoni	Italian Co., to Lieut.	6 November 1919.
2nd Lieut. G. J. Turnbull	Shanghai Scottish, to Lieut.	6 November 1919.
2nd Lieut. E. W. Godfrey	" A " Co. British, to Lieut.	11 December 1919.
2nd Lieut. C. H. Ryde	First Reserves, to Lieut.	11 December 1919.

The following Commissions have been renewed for a further period of three years:—

Captain L. E. Canning	Staff	8 April 1919.
Captain C. D. Pearson	Engineers	23 May 1919.
Captain G. M. Billings	Reserve of Officers	23 May 1919.
Captain R. W. Davis	Artillery	3 June 1919.
Captain C. H. Godfrey	Staff	29 June 1919.
Captain T. Yamauchi	Japanese Co.	12 December 1919.
Captain H. D. Hilliard	Customs Co.	12 December 1919.
Lieut. E. B. Heaton-Smith	Machine Gun Co.	10 March 1919.
Lieut. S. B. Neill	Reserve of Officers	1 June 1919.
Lieut. T. A. Zee	Chinese Co.	16 September 1919.

Commissions have been issued to the following:—

E. B. Howell	2nd Lieut. Customs Co.	3 April 1919.
L. M. ff Beytagh	2nd Lieut. "B" Co. British.	26 June 1919.
H. G. F. Robinson	2nd Lieut. Light Horse.	21 August 1919.
J. W. Baldwin	2nd Lieut. American Co.	21 August 1919.
S. Kikuta	2nd Lieut. Japanese Co.	21 August 1919.
C. Matsuno	2nd Lieut. Japanese Co.	21 August 1919.
C. W. Porter	2nd Lieut. Shanghai Scottish	21 August 1919.

Reserve of Officers:—The following Officers having resigned from the Active Lists are placed on the list of Reserve of Officers.

Captain G. M. Billings	1 May 1919.
Lieut. S. B. Neill	20 February 1919.

Retired List of Officers.—The following Officers having resigned from the Active List, are placed on the Retired List of Officers, in consideration of long and valued service.

Captain P. Crighton	1 May 1919.
Captain C. H. Rutherford	1 May 1919.
Captain L. J. Cubitt	15 May 1919.

Retired Rank of Major was conferred on Captain Dowdall (Retired) in consideration of long and valued service.

The following have resigned their Commissions:—

Captain G. M. Billings	"A" Co. British	1 May 1919.
Captain P. Crighton	Light Horse	1 May 1919.
Captain C. H. Rutherford	Shanghai Scottish	1 May 1919.
Captain L. J. Cubitt	"B" Co. British	15 May 1919.
Lieutenant S. B. Neill	Artillery	20 February 1919.
Lieutenant A. H. Swan	American Co.	17 April 1919.
Lieutenant H. Kobayashi	Japanese Co.	5 June 1919.
Lieutenant H. W. Rogers	Machine Gun Co.	28 August 1919.
2nd Lieut. R. K. Hykes	American Co.	9 January 1919.
2nd Lieut. L. M. ff Beytagh	"B" Co. British	13 February 1919.
2nd Lieut. E. B. Howell	Customs Co.	18 September 1919.

The following deaths have occurred in the Corps during the year:—

Cpl. W. E. Hayward	"A" Co. British.
Sap. A. T. Kriger	Engineers
Pte. A. E. Gott	American Co.
Pte. C. A. Swanstrom	First Reserves.
Pte. J. Hays	"A" Co. British.
Pte. C. A. de Figueiredo	Portuguese Co.
Pte. J. Singer	First Reserves.

Details of the Strength of the Corps:—

STAFF.

Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant.	Captain W. J. N. Dyer, Reserve Staff Officer.
Major H. W. Pilcher, Director of Infantry Training.	Rev. A. J. Walker, Chaplain.
Captain L. E. Canning, Corps Staff Officer.	Sergeant-Major S. Wise, Corps Sergeant-Major.
Captain C. H. Godfrey, Engineer Staff Officer.	Quartermaster-Sergeant W. T. Rose, Quartermaster-Sergeant.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Major R. J. Marshall.
 Captain H. C. Patrick.
 Captain W. B. Billinghurst.
 Captain C. N. Davis.
 Captain J. Elliot-Murray.
 Captain F. M. Neild.
 Captain E. L. Marsh.
 Captain N. H. Bolton.

ARTILLERY.

Captain R. W. Davis.
 Lieut. R. A. Stuart.
 32 N. C. Officers and Men.

ENGINEERS.

Captain C. D. Pearson.
 Lieut. J. T. W. Brooke.
 Lieut. R. C. Young.
 37 N. C. Officers and Men.

MARITIME CO. AND RESERVES.

Captain A. W. Dixon.
 42 N. C. Officers and Men.

"A" COMPANY, BRITISH.

Captain W. J. Monk.
 Lieut. E. W. Godfrey.
 73 N. C. Officers and Men.

LIGHT HORSE.

Captain H. S. Lindsay.
 Lieut. F. W. Foster.
 2nd Lieut. H. G. F. Robinson.
 46 N. C. Officers and Men.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

Captain R. H. Gaskin.
 Lieut. E. B. Heaton-Smith.
 29 N. C. Officers and Men.

"B" COMPANY, BRITISH.

Lieut. F. J. W. Melville.
 2nd Lieut. L. M. ff Beytagh.
 36 N. C. Officers and Men.

CUSTOMS COMPANY.

Captain H. D. Hilliard.
Lieut. S. V. Mills.
63 N. C. Officers and Men.

AMERICAN COMPANY.

Captain S. A. Ransom.
Lieut. V. Olsen.
Lieut. G. F. Ashley.
2nd Lieut. J. W. Baldwin.
105 N. C. Officers and Men.

PORTUGUESE COMPANY.

Captain A. M. Diniz.
Lieut. D. M. Gutterres.
Lieut. E. Carniero.
71 N. C. Officers and Men.

JAPANESE COMPANY.

Captain T. Yamauchi.
2nd Lieut. S. Kikuta.
2nd Lieut. C. Matsuno.
87 N. C. Officers and Men.

CHINESE COMPANY.

Captain G. Grayrigge.
Lieut. T. A. Zee.
Lieut. B. Y. Woo.
114 N. C. Officers and Men.

SHANGHAI SCOTTISH.

Captain G. L. Campbell.
Lieut. G. L. Turnbull.
2nd Lieut. C. W. Porter.
58 N. C. Officers and Men.

ITALIAN COMPANY.

Lieut. V. Chieri.
Lieut. C. Bedoni.
32 N. C. Officers and Men.

RESERVE OFFICERS.

Captain J. D. Gordon.
Captain G. M. Billings.
Captain A. J. Stewart.
Lieut. S. B. Neill.

FIRST RESERVES.

Captain G. A. Johnson.
Lieut. C. H. Ryde.
68 N. C. Officers and Men.

LIGHT HORSE RESERVES.

3 N. C. Officers and Men.

CHINESE COMPANY RESERVES.

40 N. C. Officers and Men.

JAPANESE CO. RESERVES.

11 N. C. Officers and Men.

SECOND RESERVES.

42 Men.

RETIRED LIST.

Lieut.-Colonel D. Mackenzie.
Major C. Holliday.
Major H. E. Keylock.
Major W. D. Little.
Major N. Macleod.
Major Brodie A. Clarke.
Major C. C. Baraclough.
Major G. R. Wingrove.
Major W. M. Dowdall.
Captain Sir J. C. Dudgeon.
Captain G. Lanning.
Captain C. O. Liddell.
Captain G. E. Stewart.
Captain R. I. Fearon.
Captain W. S. Burns.
Captain J. Nolasco.
Captain W. Brand.
Captain R. H. R. Wade.
Captain G. M. Jameson.
Captain P. Crighton.
Captain C. H. Rutherford.
Captain L. J. Cubitt.

T. E. TRUEMAN, Major,

Commandant, Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE CORPS.

The Report of Colonel J. R. Young, Chief Engineer, H. M. Forces in China, upon his Inspection of the Corps, was forwarded to the Council in May. The members' appreciation of this Report, of the views of the Army Council thereon, and of its promise of assistance in re-arming the Corps with more modern weapons, was conveyed to H. E. Major-General F. Ventris, Commanding H. M. Forces in China, in terms of the appended correspondence:—

Hongkong, May 15, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward for your information a copy of the report by Colonel J. R. Young on his recent Inspection of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and with reference to para. 4 of my letter forwarding same to the War Office I would appreciate any information you may be able to furnish on the possibility of securing an Artillery Range.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. VENTRIS,

Major-General, Commanding the China Command.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

Hongkong, May 15, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward an Inspection Report on the Shanghai Volunteer Corps by Colonel J. R. Young, Chief Engineer, whom I deputed at the request of the Chairman, Shanghai Municipal Council, to make this Inspection which has not been carried out since the War.

2. With reference to paragraph 10 of the Report I have already referred for your consideration the question of a supply of arms and equipment—see my letter 7902 "A" of April 5, 1912.

3. The personnel of this Corps seem to be in a very efficient condition.

4. I am enquiring further into the possibility of finding an Artillery Range.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. VENTRIS,

Major-General, Commanding the China Command.

THE SECRETARY,
War Office, London, S.W. 1.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

Hongkong, May 5, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith a report on my inspection of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps last month, with the undermentioned annexures:—

State of the Corps on December 31, 1918.

Parade State, April 26, 1919.

Mobilization Manual 1917.

Mobilization Scheme, Chinese Company.

Barnes Cup Competition Rules, etc.

The Corps has a very energetic and able Commandant and is an invaluable little force, well adapted to its purpose except as regards its equipment as mentioned in para. 10 of the report, to which I beg leave to draw your special attention.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. R. YOUNG,

Colonel, Chief Engineer, Forces in China.

MAJOR-GENERAL F. VENTRIS,
Commanding the Forces in China.

REPORT OF INSPECTION 1919.

On the day of arriving at Shanghai, April 24, 1919, I inspected the offices and stores, etc., at the Town Hall Offices far better than any I have seen for a regular British unit. Records apparently complete. Sergt.-Major and Q. M. Sergt. both efficient, especially the former (Wise). The fittings of the armoury are of a home-made character, but quite efficient: spare rifles in good order. Spare equipment well kept.

2. Miniature range good in itself, but more and better landscape targets are needed. The best now there are hand-paintings of the neighbouring country: I think printed targets of the flatter parts of Belgium or England should be supplied.

3. The Town Hall, formerly used as a drill hall, is a fine room with wood floor, but the new drill shed at the new Municipal Buildings is much larger, with hard mud floor.

4. Machine guns and guns are stored at headquarters, but the horses are stabled half-a-mile away, near the Race Club. It is proposed to provide new stables near the new drill shed, and certainly the guns and horses should be close together.

5. From 6 to 7 p.m. (summer time) I saw various companies at their ordinary drill, though doubtless in larger numbers than usual in view of the approaching inspection parade. Officers and N.C.O.'s appeared to be efficient, and the men keen and attentive.

6. On April 25 I saw other units at drill in the same way. All units use their own national drill and words of command (except the Chinese, who follow the British drill book) and this renders it impossible to do any battalion drill.

7. At 9.15 p.m. the Commandant telephoned to headquarters the order to mobilize and afterwards I went round the different posts with him, beginning with the artillery stables. I append a copy of the mobilization manual 1917 as revised after the disbandment of the German and Austro-Hungarian Companies, from which it will be seen that each unit has quite clear orders as to place of assembly and what to do: and I attach also the detailed scheme of one of the companies, showing how complete the arrangements are. I found a ring of sentries and patrols round the whole perimeter of the central parts of the Settlement, the Commander of every group of 3 or 4 sentry posts (whether a small company or part of a large one) having a definite headquarters with telephone, definite boundaries and definite duties. In addition there is a general reserve consisting of the Reserve Companies, the Engineers and most of the guns, machine guns and cavalry.

8. On April 26 the usual formal inspection took place at 3.30 p.m.: and both in line and in the march past the appearance of all ranks was smart and soldierlike. The march past was admirable, including the quicker movements by the mounted units.

9. Early on April 27 I was present at the musketry range when two of the companies carried out their tests in the Barnes Cup Competition. This consists in marching rather more than 4 miles and then attacking up the range, firing at surprise targets. Marks are given both for rapid marching and for good shooting, and the method of making up teams is such that each team comprises practically the second-best quarter of the company. The march was done in perfect order at about 5 miles per hour, but this pace did not affect the steadiness of the men on the range.

10. The Artillery have no range where they can practice with service ammunition. The only other feature which seriously mars the efficiency of this Corps is the obsolete nature of its weapons. Its four guns are 15 pounders, and should be replaced by newer pieces, preferably howitzers. As the draught animals are only ponies, fairly light pieces should be selected, for although the country is quite flat and the roads in the Settlement are good the guns might have to accompany the rest of the Corps in a short advance into Chinese territory, where there are no roads. Wagons are not needed, as ammunition (beyond what is carried in the limbers) can be brought up by motor cars. The machine guns are of very old patterns; those of the Maritime Company are 3-barrel Nordenfelts, further supplies of ammunition for which are apparently unobtainable. Carriages have been made locally for attaching one gun as a trailer to a motor car, and another as a side car to a motor bicycle, but these are not so efficient as modern armoured machine gun cars. One or two of the latter would be extremely useful, but the main thing to aim at is the replacement of all the existing guns by maxims.

The rifles are Lee-Metfords, and there are no Lewis guns: nor is there any web equipment.

The Engineer Company has a tool cart (man-handled) and can make trestle and other bridges: but in this country abounding with small streams it would be a good thing if they had at least two Weldon trestles with the standard patterns of baulks, chasses, etc. A pontoon and wagon might be useful too, but I am not sure that the Company could be increased sufficiently to handle it.

11. The Foreign Settlement of Shanghai is cosmopolitan territory but its interests are predominantly British, and three-quarters of the officers and half the men of the Volunteer Corps are British, and it is therefore eminently desirable that all its equipment should be of the patterns in use in the British Army.

J. R. YOUNG,

Colonel, Chief Engineer, Forces in China.

Hongkong, May 5, 1919.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 2, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 15, giving cover to Colonel J. R. Young's Report on his recent Inspection of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

In reply, I have the honour to convey to you the sincere and appreciative thanks of the Council for his very thorough and interesting document, and to request that you will kindly convey to Colonel Young the like expression of appreciation. By this opportunity, I have also the honour to express my colleagues' appreciation of the arrangements made by you for the carrying out of the Inspection.

I shall have the honour to address you further at a later date in regard to the question of an Artillery Range.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. C. PEARCE,

Chairman.

H. E. MAJOR-GENERAL F. VENTRIS,
Commanding H.M. Troops in China, Hongkong.

Hongkong, September 17, 1919.

SIR,—The General Officer Commanding, China Command, has much pleasure in communicating the enclosed letter of August 1, 1919, from the War Office.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHAS. WHITE,

Major, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General, China Command.

The CHAIRMAN, Shanghai Municipal Council.

(Enclosure)

August 1, 1919.

SIR,—With reference to your No. C.R. 8029 'G,' dated May 15, 1919, I am commanded by the Army Council to inform you that the report of the inspection of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps by Colonel J. R. Young, Chief Engineer, China Command, has been read with great interest.

I am to request that you will convey to the Commandant the appreciation of the Army Council of the high standard of training and *esprit de corps* reported.

I am to add that every assistance possible will be given in arming the Corps with more modern weapons, particularly in the way of guns and machine guns.

18-pounder guns will be supplied to replace the 15 pounders as soon as shipping is available. It is considered that 4.5" howitzers would be too heavy, and there is no prospect of there being sufficient 3.7" mountain howitzers for at least two years. Latex pattern machine guns will also be supplied as soon as they are available.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

[Signed] B. B. CUBITT,

The GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, China Command, Hongkong.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 3, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 17, transmitting a communication received from the War Office, intimating the Army Council's appreciation of the high standard of training and the *esprit de corps* of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, as evidenced in the inspection report of Colonel J. R. Young, Chief Engineer, China Command.

On behalf of myself and my colleagues, I have the honour to inform you that the Council is highly gratified with this expression of appreciation, as also to convey to you its sincere thanks for your kind representations which have resulted in the Army Council's ready and much valued promise of assistance in re-arming the Corps with more modern equipment.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. C. PEARCE,

Chairman.

H.E. MAJOR-GENERAL F. VENTRIS,

Commanding H. M. Troops in China, Hongkong

“B” COMPANY, BRITISH.

The following Report by the Committee invited by the Council to consider the circumstances under which Mr. A. J. Heal was discharged from “B” Company, British, together with the ensuing correspondence between the Council and Mr. Heal on the subject, is included herein for purpose of record :—

Shanghai, January 3, 1919.

SIR,—In reference to your letters of December 20 and 23, 1918, respectively, I have the honour to enclose the Report of the Committee invited by the Council to consider the circumstances in connexion with the dismissal of Mr. A. J. Heal from “B” Company British of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. H. FRASER,

H.M. Consul-General.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

(Enclosure.)

An examination of the documents submitted to the Committee by the Council and by Mr. Heal showed :—

(1).—That on December 6, 1918, the Commandant of the S.V.C. issued Order No. 101 dismissing Mr. Heal from the Corps, being of the opinion that Mr. Heal was then a member of the Corps and that he had committed certain disciplinary offences warranting dismissal under Article 26 of the Council's Regulations for the S.V.C.

(2).—That on reading the above-mentioned Order No. 101 in the public press, Mr. Heal took exception on the grounds, firstly, that no such Order could apply to him as he was not then a member of the Corps, having resigned on October 22; and secondly, that even had he been a member of the Corps his dismissal was not warranted by any circumstances with which he had been connected.

It appeared to the Committee, therefore, that the issues involved were simple and could conveniently be stated as follows :—

(1).—Has the Commandant power to dismiss a Non-Commissioned Officer for an offence of the nature alleged to have been committed by Mr. Heal?

(2).—Was Mr. Heal a member of the Corps at the time his dismissal was published in Orders?

(3).—If so, did the circumstances warrant the action taken by the Commandant in regard to Mr. Heal as detailed in Corps Order No. 101 of December 6?

In reference to these questions the Committee, after hearing further statements from the Commandant and Mr. Heal, record the following findings :—

(1).—The Commandant has power to *discharge* a Non-Commissioned Officer for an offence of the nature alleged to have been committed by Mr. Heal under Article 25 of the Council's Regulations for the S.V.C. While there is no essential difference between the meaning of the terms *discharge* and *dismissal* as applied to a member of a Volunteer Force, the Committee note that the former is used in the British Volunteer Act of 1863 on which Article 26 is evidently based, and that the latter is used only in the case of men of the Regular Forces.

(2).—A decision on this point depended on whether Mr. Heal had, in fact, resigned or not on October 22. In this connexion the Committee hold the view that, notwithstanding the absence of any regulation on the point a member's resignation cannot be effective until it has been accepted, with the proviso on the other hand that no application to resign may unreasonably be refused. In this case the Committee consider that there was good reason for refusing to accept Mr. Heal's resignation, namely, that disciplinary circumstances with which he had been connected were then under investigation by the Commandant. The Committee are strongly of opinion that to allow a member to resign when by so doing he might escape the possible consequences of an alleged wrongful act would be subversive of Corps discipline and detrimental to the Community's interests. Moreover, having regard to the origin of Article 2 of the Council's Regulations (Annual Report of the Municipal Council for 1899, page 9), the Committee cannot conceive that such an interpretation was ever intended by the Council or would be acceptable to the Corps.

The Committee accordingly find that Mr. Heal was a Member of the Corps at the time his dismissal was published in Orders.

(3).—The Committee find that the circumstances leading to Mr. Heal's dismissal were as follows :—

(a).—That on October 8, 15 and 22 Mr. Heal (in common with other N.-C. Os. of “B” Co., British) absented himself without leave from drills which had been ordered and at two of which his attendance had been especially required.

The point arises as to whether Order No. 108 issued by the O.C. “B” Co. British and the instructions issued by him to his Non-Commissioned Officers in a Memorandum dated October 21 are ‘orders’ in the military sense of the terms. The Committee hold that they must be so considered; and that, even though

non-compliance with Orders may on occasion be overlooked or condoned by a Unit Commander, such non-compliance may none the less amount to disobedience within the meaning of Article 26 of the Council's Regulations for the S.V.C. Moreover, in this case the Committee are of opinion that Mr. Heal's non-compliance with Company Orders was aggravated by the circumstances, as they cannot dissociate his action in this matter from that of other Non-Commissioned Officers in the Company.

(b).—That on October 22 Mr. Heal, while still an active member of the Company rendered himself non-effective by returning his arms and equipment to Headquarters without leave.

The Committee can only regard Mr. Heal's action in this matter as exhibiting an entire lack of appreciation of the spirit of discipline upon which service in the S.V.C. is necessarily based.

(c).—That on November 1 and subsequent occasions Mr. Heal failed to attend the Court of Enquiry when ordered to do so.

In this connexion the Committee note that notwithstanding repeated admonitions from Captain Cubitt, Mr. Heal persisted in placing his own interpretation on Article 2 of the Council's Regulations in disregard of the provisions of Article 26 by which he had undertaken on enrolment to be bound.

A full consideration of all the circumstances as set out above leaves no doubt in the minds of the Committee that the said circumstances did in fact warrant the action taken by the Commandant in regard to Mr. Heal as detailed in Corps Order No. 101 of December 6. The Committee recommend, however, that the word "dismissed" in the Order be amended to read "discharged."

The Committee recommend that their findings be brought to the attention of Mr. Heal. Thereafter, it appears to the Committee, the adjustment of the matter is in Mr. Heal's own hands. If he desires to express regret for what he has done, then it is understood that he can be reinstated forthwith and allowed to resign. If on the other hand Mr. Heal does not desire to do this then, in the Committee's view, no further action in the matter on the part of the Council is called for. It is further suggested that in the event of an adjustment being reached on the lines indicated, there would be no need to publish the findings of this Committee.

E. H. FRASER.

H. D. MARRYAT.

A. HILTON-JOHNSON.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 17, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to thank you for your letter of January 3, forwarding the report drawn up by you, Captain Marryat and Major Hilton-Johnson in regard to the dismissal of Mr. A. J. Heal from "B" Company British of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and to ask you to accept and to convey to these two gentlemen the Council's sincere thanks and appreciation for your and their kind services in this connexion.

Following upon the recommendations and suggestions contained in your report, the Council addressed Mr. Heal in terms of the attached letter of January 9. His reply of January 14, and the Council's rejoinder of to-day's date, are submitted herewith for your information.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. C. PEARCE,

Chairman.

Sir EVERARD FRASER, K.C.M.G.,

H.M. Consul-General.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

Council Room, Shanghai, January 9, 1919.

SIR,—I am directed to refer to the correspondence which has passed between us in regard to your "dismissal" from "B" Company British of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, to send you herein enclosed a copy of the report drawn up by H. M. Consul-General, Captain Marryat and Major Hilton-Johnson, and to inform you that, in pursuance of the recommendations therein contained, the Council will, as you may prefer, either direct the re-issue of Corps Order No. 101 with the word "discharged" substituted for the word "dismissed", or upon an expression of regret for your action in this matter, direct withdrawal of the Corps Order in question and your immediate reinstatement with permission to resign.

Should the first alternative be adopted, the Council intends, in order to avoid future misunderstandings, to publish the report in the Municipal Gazette *in extenso*: on the other hand, should the second alternative be adopted, the report will be published to the Corps only, with the concluding paragraph omitted, unless you should desire its publication.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Acting Secretary.

A. J. HEAL, Esq.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

Shanghai, January 14, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of a letter from the Acting Secretary, dated January 9, enclosing copy of the report of the Committee appointed by the Council to advise it concerning my so-called "dismissal" from "B" Company S.V.C.

I beg to remind you that on December 23 in reply to your letter informing me that these three gentlemen would be asked to undertake this duty, I wrote suggesting that as business claims and legal points were involved two well-known gentlemen, one a business man and one a lawyer in official position should also be appointed. The Council refused my request. I also asked that a few simple and reasonable conditions should be observed, but only one was kept, namely that my father should be present with me. One condition was that my Enrolment Form should be produced as the only contract between myself and the Council. This was not done. By that I agreed amongst other things, that I would serve in the Corps, and become an Efficient for three consecutive years. I served for four years without a mark against my name. As the Council did not produce my Enrolment Form, I produced one also issued by the S.V.C. Staff, on the back of which it was stated that the Commandant had the right to dismiss any member "except a Non-Commissioned Officer." That form was detained by the Committee and has not been returned to me.

I notice that the more serious charges brought against me in the Commandant's report have been dropped. The Council will know that as they refused my reasonable conditions, I did not in anyway undertake to abide by the findings of the Committee. I attended as a matter of courtesy only. The report of the Committee does not appear to me to be in accordance with the Regulations which I promised to obey nor with the usage of the S. V. C. since I have known it in three important matters.

1.—(Findings) Paragraph 2. The Committee admit that there is no regulation requiring a volunteer upon resigning to consider himself a member of the Corps until his resignation has been accepted, and I submit with all deference and respect that their view that a member's resignation cannot be effective until it has been accepted, is contrary to the plain words of Regulations' No. 2 and 25 and to the customary procedure of the S. V. C. I had already completed my contract with the Council.

I also point out that at the time I resigned no "disciplinary circumstances" were then under "investigation by the Commandant." I would again mention that the Captain's report was dated *three days after* my resignation. The Committee must have been misinformed on this point. Thus the Committee's view on this matter falls to the ground and on their own showing the Captain had no reason for withholding acceptance of resignation.

2.—Paragraph 3 (a). I was absent from two drills only for satisfactory reasons which were laid before the Committee, one being detention by business claim. The Regulations do not give any Officer commanding a Company authority to make any drill compulsory. As a volunteer I more than fulfilled my obligations for efficiency as stated in part 3, pages 18 and 19, and at the time of my resignation I had already by a year more than completed my contract with the Council. It has never been accepted in the Corps that an Officer has such power. I respectfully ask the Council what authority the S. V. C. has over the business and/or civilian life of a member? I certainly never promised more than to make myself efficient for three years under penalty of \$7 per year.

3.—(b). It is an entire innovation to hold that leave must be obtained before a volunteer can give in his kit. If this is so, why did the Orderly Room, which is entirely under the direct control of the Staff, readily accept my kit without question or demur, and at once give me an official receipt? My kit was in the Orderly Room for only two hours before my resignation was in the Captain's hands, and during that time I had to attend fully to my employer's business. If that made me "non-effective" why did the Captain retain the receipt for my kit for 9 days (October 22 to October 31)? Thus completely preventing me from being "effective" if this argument is correct.

4.—(c). As the Council knows I offered to attend the Court of Enquiry in private capacity but was refused. I have given no interpretation of Regulation No. 2, I only took the plain meaning of the English words, considering they meant what they said. Neither did the Captain give any interpretation.

I would refer the Council to the interviews between the Chairman of the Watch Committee and my father and myself arranged on his initiative before this Committee was appointed. The Chairman never suggested that a Captain's permission was required before a volunteer could resign. He plainly said to my father "I know your son has not done anything wrong" or words to that effect. He admitted that a "mistake" had been made and suggested a plan which he thought would satisfactorily end the trouble. In this connexion I beg to complain that the Council deleted an important paragraph of my letter dated December 18 in the copies laid before the Committee.

*In conclusion I beg to point out that the Council and the Committee have avoided any reference to the fact that my so-called "dismissal" was published broadcast in the public press by the Council's agents. I can only conclude that it was done for the purpose of publicly disgracing me. I do not know where the Council has the legal or moral authority to do so. The Council must know that in other cases of dismissal of volunteers, the dismissal has been posted in Company orders (a recent case in "B" Company will bear me out) so that only those concerned within the Company know. In some serious cases where men have been under the influence of drink while on parade and on duty (I need not enter into details) no Corps order has been published in the press.

If after four years of faithful voluntary service to the Council such is the possible reward, what attraction can the Shanghai Volunteer Corps have for men who desire to serve the Community?

As the Council has not in any way replied to my complaint in the last* paragraph I should be obliged if it will do so.

Yours truly,
ARTHUR J. HEAL.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council and Civil Commandant, S.V.C.

(Enclosure No. 3)

Council Room, Shanghai, January 17, 1919.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 14, addressed to the Chairman of Council, further on the subject of your "dismissal" from "B" Company British of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

In reply I am directed to inform you that the Council is unwilling to enter into any further argument upon the matter and, as you have failed to indicate your wishes in respect of the suggestions contained in my letter of January 9, has no option but to direct the re-issue of Corps Order No. 101 with the word "discharged" substituted for the word "dismissed" and the publication in the next issue of the Municipal Gazette of the report drawn up by H. M. Consul-General, Captain Marryat and Major Hilton-Johnson, together with a copy of my letter of January 9 and a copy of this letter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

A. J. HEAL, Esq.

As an outcome of the dissension which arose in "B" Company, British, over the question of the transfer to that unit of an Officer from the First Reserves, (vide page 5A of the Annual Report for 1918) the following resolution was discussed and passed by the Ratepayers at their Annual Meeting on April 9:—

Resolution XI.—That a Commission be appointed to enquire into and report publicly upon the condition of "B" Company British, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and into the Regulations governing the Shanghai Volunteer Corps generally.

Proposer : N. C. HOME.
Seconder : JOHN R. HYKES.

Dr. J. R. Hykes (Chairman), Messrs. A. C. Clear, R. E. S. Gregson, S. J. Halse and Colonel M. H. Logan were invited and consented to serve as members of this Commission. Due to his approaching departure from Shanghai on long leave, Mr. A. C. Clear subsequently tendered his resignation, Mr. J. Quin consented to fill the vacancy but was subsequently compelled by business reasons to tender his resignation, whereupon Mr. C. G. S. Mackie consented to serve in his stead.

As the members' investigations and deliberations are still in progress, no report by the Commission has yet come to hand.

AMERICAN COMPANY.

The Council's appreciation of the loan by the American Government of two Gatling guns for use by the American Company S.V.C., was conveyed to the American Consul-General in terms of the following correspondence:—

Shanghai, January 22, 1918.

SIR,—With reference to the matter of two Gatling guns which have been forwarded to me by the American War Department, through our Department of State, I would appreciate the views of the Council regarding the turning over of the same in the following sense:

“That the Gatling guns in question be turned over to the Shanghai Municipal Council with the understanding that the same are loaned for use in connexion with the S. V. C. and that they be manned by American officers and men so long as there is any American contingent in the Corps, a report regarding their condition to be made annually to this Consulate-General.”

Very respectfully yours,
THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul-General.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 31, 1918.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 22, on the subject of the loan by the American Government to the Council of two Gatling Guns, for use by the American Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

In reply, I have the honour to convey to you an expression of my colleagues' appreciation of this generous offer, which they cordially accept on the conditions stated in your letter, on the understanding that the guns will be mounted on small field carriages for man handling and that the men required to man them will be an additional strength to the Corps.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

THOMAS SAMMONS, Esq.,
American Consul-General.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 15, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to my letter of January 31, 1918, notifying acceptance of the American Government's offer to loan to the Council two Gatling guns for the use of the American Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and to inform you that these guns, which have been mounted on small carriages for man handling so as to render them a valuable addition to the armament of the Corps, have now been taken into use.

I have the honour to reiterate the Council's expression of appreciation of this very generous loan by the American Government.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

E. S. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
American Consul-General.

ITALIAN COMPANY.

Upon the conditions set forth in the appended correspondence, the Council's acceptance and appreciation of the loan by the Italian Government of two machine guns, together with a supply of rifles and ammunition, for the use of the Italian Company, were conveyed to the Consul-General for Italy:—

Shanghai, May 23, 1919.

DEAR MR. CHERI,—Referring to our conversation about the proposal made by the Italian Minister concerning the loan of two machine guns for the use of the Italian Company.

I have ascertained unofficially from the Chairman of the Council that the guns would be accepted by the Council on the following conditions:—

1.—The guns would be loaned to the Council as an addition to the armament of the Corps, in the same way as the British Government has loaned the battery of 15 pdr. guns to the Council.

2.—The machine guns would be manned by Italians now forming the Italian Company of Infantry, for the reason that it is not now and probably never will be possible to raise the strength of the Italian Company to that of an effective infantry unit.

3.—The machine guns would be provided with light field carriages for man handling.

4.—The calibre of the Italian machine guns is, I think, .255 (inches) while all our small arms ammunition is .303. It would therefore be necessary for the Italian Government to provide ammunition for the guns, and I would suggest 200 rounds per month per gun for training and practice, and a reserve of 10,000 rounds not to be used except for service.

5.—The guns and ammunition would be stored at S. V. C. Headquarters and under the control of the Commandant of Volunteers.

6.—If the Italian Company should be disbanded, the guns would be returned to the Italian Minister.

I shall be glad to hear from you that it is possible for the guns to be loaned on the foregoing conditions.

Yours sincerely,

T. E. TRUMAN,
Major, Commandant, S.V.C.

LIEUT. V. CHERI,
Commanding Italian Co., S.V.C.

Shanghai, September 26, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I have to-day handed over to the Shanghai Volunteer Corps two machine guns with accessories and ammunitions, which are loaned by the Italian Government to the Shanghai Municipal Council for use of the Italian Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

The conditions of the loan are those stated in Major Trueman's letter of May 23, 1919, to Mr. Chieri, with the exception of some details which can be settled between them.

A further supply of ammunitions and fifty rifles also for the armament of the Italian Company will arrive on the Italian Gunboat Caboto and will be then handed over to Major Trueman.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 3, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 26, on the subject of the loan by the Italian Government to the Council of two machine guns with accessories and ammunition, for use by the Italian Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

In reply, I have the honour to convey to you an expression of my colleagues' sincere appreciation of this generous loan, which they cordially accept upon the conditions stated in Major Trueman's letter to Mr. Chieri, dated May 23, 1919. I have also the honour to accept and thank you for the further supply of ammunition and fifty rifles which will shortly arrive on the Italian gunboat Caboto.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

G. DE ROSSI, Esq.,
Consul-General for Italy.

AMMUNITION ALLOWANCES.

Upon the recommendation of the Commandant, the appended revision of Article XX of the Corps Regulations, respecting the allowances of small arms ammunition, received the Council's approval and was adopted with effect from May 1:—

ARTICLE XX.

"The allowances of small Arms Ammunition granted annually by the Council are as follows:—

Free.—For Active members, for the Annual Course, Matches and competitions, to be drawn on the Range as required, and the quantity thus drawn to be computed in relation to the next Annual Efficiency Return.

For First Class Efficient who are marksmen, 200 rounds.

For First Class Efficient who are first class shots, 170 rounds.

For First Class Efficient who are second class shots, 140 rounds.

A third class shot cannot be classed "First Class Efficient."

Half-price.—The same apportionment as for the "Free," may be drawn in bulk by Unit Commanders at half-price and retained at Headquarters to their order. The quantity thus drawn will be computed in relation to the last Annual Efficiency Return.

First Reservists, who attend six drills, 130 rounds free and 130 rounds at half-price.

Second Class Efficient are allowed free the rounds fired by them in the Annual Course only, and none at half-price.

In addition to the above, 20 rounds are allowed free for each member of a Unit competing in his Annual Rifle Meeting.

The ammunition fired by Recruits in the Recruits Course is allowed free.

The allowance of pistol ammunition is 100 rounds for each Officer or Non-Commissioned Officer armed with a revolver who fires the prescribed course.

All ammunition overdrawn will be paid for at full price, or returned, and any underdrawn will lapse."

FIRE BRIGADE.**CHIEF OFFICER'S REPORT.**

Fires.—The number of calls to fires, or supposed fires, during the year was 295, a decrease of 18 on the previous year.

These calls were received as follows:—

Exchange Telephones	150
Watch Towers	75
Police	39
Street Fire Alarms	25
Staff and Messengers	6

Of the above calls 199 were genuine fires on assessed property within the Settlement, or in buildings on Municipal roads, whilst 51 were false alarms, or fires not traced by the Brigade. I am sorry to say that quite 50% of the calls received through the street alarm service were false alarms, caused through defects in the system.

The Brigade also attended 45 fires outside the Settlement, 28 of which it practically extinguished.

Loss.—The total loss during the year on buildings and contents within the Settlement was estimated at Tls. 481,225 (Foreign, Tls. 338,800; Chinese, Tls. 142,425) being an increase of Tls. 98,600 on that of last year. The estimated value of buildings and contents at risk was Tls. 14,504,900 (Foreign, Tls. 12,815,200; Chinese, Tls. 1,689,700), being an increase of Tls. 6,539,000.

It will thus be seen that although there is an increase of nearly a lakh as regards the loss, the property at risk is nearly double that of last year. Also that whereas the risk on Chinese property is over a million and a half, the loss was under a lakh and a half, and was a much better average than last year. The increase in loss is on Foreign buildings and contents, whereas the loss on Chinese buildings and contents is the lowest on record.

The percentage of loss on property and contents from fire was 3.3% of the risk, a decrease of 1.7% on that of last year. This also constitutes a record, as will be seen by the following figures:—

1908	Approximate loss	40%
1914	" "	14%
1915	" "	10%
1916	" "	9%
1917	" "	8.8%
1918	" "	5%
1919	" "	3.3%

It may be interesting, in view of the re-organization of the Brigade, to state that the ratio of loss on the property at risk, during the period prior to re-organization was 5.5%; whereas that for the remainder of the year was but 3%, *i.e.* 2.5% less. It is also worth mentioning that 18 buildings only were destroyed, as against 68 last year, although 1919 was remarkable for the number of difficult and varied fires at which the Brigade was called upon to attend.

Fires more particularly of note, other than those at which there was a loss of life, during the year were as follows:—

January 7, 15B Jessfield Road.—When a diabolical attempt was made on a well known gentleman's life by soaking the staircase and the room underneath with kerosene, etc. Fortunately, however, the attempt was frustrated, and the prompt arrival of the Brigade saved the building from destruction.

January 25, Arts & Crafts Factory, 9 Kiaochow Road.—Owing to a very late call being received, and the inflammable nature of the factory, the main building was practically gutted before the arrival of the Brigade. However, the storerooms at the east end were saved together with the other buildings and a quantity of valuable timber.

May 26, China Import and Export Lumber Co.'s Yard, 92A Yangtszepoo Road.—The re-organized Department had not long to wait before it received an exceedingly severe test at the above fire, at which, under most trying conditions, the total destruction of the yard was prevented. The large drying shed packed full of timber, which lay between the main mill and a number of other storage sheds, and which ran nearly up to Yangtszepoo Road, was well alight. With a gale blowing from the river it appeared as if the whole yard was doomed; however, despite the almost total failure of the water supply, the Brigade confined the fire to the portion of the building which was alight at the time of its arrival. Thus a splendid stop was effected under the most adverse conditions.

June 25, Ewo Cotton Weaving and Spinning Co., 46 Yangtszepoo Road.—This was an outbreak on the first floor of a re-inforced concrete godown, well packed with cotton, which proved rather interesting inasmuch as it demonstrated the necessity of providing floor scuppers in such buildings and also the necessity of watching the floors above in order to prevent cotton from igniting through the excessive heat passing through the concrete floor from the fire below. The latter contingency proves that sprinkler installations are extremely necessary even in buildings of re-inforced concrete construction.

August 23, American General Edison Corporation of China, Robison Road.—This was an outbreak in a building of the extreme opposite construction to that mentioned above, i.e. light and flimsy and situated in close proximity to another godown which contained merchandise to the value of nearly three lakhs. It is somewhat surprising that such buildings are erected and valuable goods stored therein, for it is simply courting disaster.

September 7, 47-48 Szechuen Road.—Some baskets of silk were on fire on the third and fourth floors of Messrs. Liddell Bros., large godown and office building. The Central Division fortunately received an early call, and although the premises were difficult to enter, owing to smoke, a very smart save was effected with the new first aid machine. Another minute or so, and the whole corner block would have been involved.

September 22, Fook Shing Flour Mill, 5 Mokanshan Road.—This was, as far as can be ascertained, the first flour mill fire in Shanghai. As the interior was practically composed of wood, nothing could be done to save it, as it was entirely unprotected by sprinklers, etc. The Brigade had a very difficult task to confine the fire to the mill proper, due to the lack of water and a number of godowns being in close proximity and also to a number of flour dust explosions which occurred. It was entirely due to the work of the men that the surrounding buildings were saved intact. This fire illustrates the extreme menace of flour mills being placed in congested areas, and against godowns, etc.

October 15, Central Fire Station.—Even a Fire Station is not immune from the element of fire and the danger of total destruction thereby, as demonstrated by the rather difficult outbreak which occurred on the top floor of the above station. Owing to its light construction, the fire spread rapidly. On account of low pressure of water in the hydrants the fire was unchecked before a good deal of damage was done to the top floor at the south east corner.

October 24, Xc 367 Sing Dong Ka Loong.—This was a conflagration amongst a number of Chinese dwellings situated in a very congested quarter of the west Hongkew district. The alleyways being almost entirely covered in with matsheds, etc., and the buildings themselves being wood fronted and difficult to enter, it was not before three small buildings were gutted and a large number damaged that the fire was extinguished.

October 29, 85 Szechuen Road.—The under portion of the roof immediately above the Raven Trust Company Offices, situated in the large block at the corner of Nanking and

Szechuen Roads, was well alight. Owing to the quantity of lath and plaster work, and the divisional wall having openings above the ceiling level, it was only due to the prompt work of the Brigade that the fire did not sweep right through. It was fortunate that the outbreak occurred during the day, as had it occurred at night there would most probably have been loss of life.

On November 18 and December 29, fires occurred in Silk Filatures at No. 8A Chengtu Road and 88 Kansuh Road, respectively. In the case of the former a fairly good call was received, and it was possible, although the floors were of wood, to get above the fire, which originated on the ground floor, and save the Filature; but in the case of the latter no one apparently worried about notifying the Brigade, and naturally when the Watch Tower sighted the fire, the flames were through the roof, and the south section of the Filature was already doomed. However, the Brigade, after the greatest difficulty, saved the northern portion of the Filature, which connected with wood bridges the Women's cells block at the Mixed Court, and the buildings which adjoin at the back.

December 29, 8 Hankow Road.—This was a fire in a godown situated right in the centre of the valuable block at the south west corner of Szechuen and Hankow Roads. The upstairs portion contained merchandise of a very inflammable nature, *i.e.*, straw braid, etc., and the ground floor contained general cargo, mainly electrical goods, and paper. The godown was tackled from every direction, and the fire was well held, but only just in time, as the flames were reaching, and in some cases had already caught, the high buildings around. Thus a very serious conflagration was averted.

Loss of Life.—Although one naturally regrets to have to report the loss of life at fires attended by the Brigade in the Settlement, the loss during the year, 18 against 11 of the previous year, is exceedingly low considering the extreme inflammability of the majority of the buildings and their contents, the overcrowding and the very unsatisfactory means of egress, particularly from Chinese buildings. In addition 21 persons were injured, including 1 Fireman who was seriously hurt. Particulars of the fires where loss of life occurred are as follows:—

January 13, Vv 383 Amoy Road.—The Brigade had been at work for some considerable time before any persons were reported as missing. The rooms upstairs were in flames, as also was the back room on the ground floor. As soon as possible a search was made and the body of a girl (aged 8) was found in the front room, and two more, those of a boy and girl (aged 10 and 6 respectively) were discovered in the back room on the ground floor. On investigating the surrounding buildings, three women and two men were found who had been injured in escaping from the building; they were immediately conveyed to Hospital by the Brigade.

February 15, 161 Bubbling Well Road.—A quick response was made, but the east wing of a fairly large sized foreign residence was found to be in flames. A report was received that Mrs. E. S. Kadoorie was missing, but no information could be gleaned as to where it was likely that she would be found in the building. An attempt at rescue was made at once by a number of the Brigade, and although the heat and smoke were naturally severe, the first floor was reached after a hard fight, and Mrs. Kadoorie was found by the Chief Officer in a small storeroom near the head of the staircase and opposite her bedroom door. Artificial respiration was resorted to without effect. In connection with this fire, the efforts of the Departmental Assistant, Mr. Upton, and Foreman W. S. Clay, although unfortunately unavailing, are worthy of great praise and record. Some other members of the Brigade likewise, did excellent work.

February 15, Xz 97 North Yunnan Road.—A boy was so badly burnt by the upsetting of an oil lamp on a bed, that he succumbed next day. The outbreak had been practically extinguished before the arrival of the Brigade.

May 1, F 524 off Woosung Road.—This outbreak had been extinguished practically as soon as the call was given to the Hongkew Division. Mr. Chang Sen Kai, an Ex-Governor of Kiangsu Province, had filled some bottles with spirits of wine from a four gallon tin, and whilst doing so spilt some on the floor, and the lighted wax which was used for sealing the bottles ignited the fumes and set fire to the tin which exploded, smothering Mr. Chang, Miss Chang and two servants

with blazing spirit. Miss Chang and one of the servants, who were immediately rendered first aid by the Brigade, were so seriously burnt that they succumbed a few hours later.

October 7, Pa 696 off Tsepoo Road.—This house, although only a one-storey one, proved to be a death trap to a girl (aged 9) owing to her being asleep at the time of the outbreak. The parents also, although sleeping below, were so badly burnt that they died in Hospital later. The front door was barred and owing to the fire originating at the back, they had to pass through the flames to get out of the dwelling. It was not until the Brigade were practically taking up, that any information was received as to several persons being missing.

October 9, Qq 7 Kien Kie Lee.—This outbreak occurred in a second class hong, a portion of which was used by one family; the other portion which had been partitioned off, communicated through an opening in the fire wall to the adjoining hong and to make matters worse, a large quantity of straw was stored near the foot of the only staircase. The latter getting alight prevented the staircase from being used by six persons who were asleep upstairs, two of whom jumped down and were seriously injured. On the arrival of the Central Division the only door to the premises was in flames.

December 29, V 163 off North Kiangse Road.—Soon after the arrival of the Hongkew Division, several persons were reported missing. A man was got down from the back of the premises, the roof of which was on fire; but it was impossible to get to the front, which was in flames. As soon as the fire had been sufficiently quelled, the bodies of a woman and two children were found in the front room on the first floor; their only means of egress, *i.e.* the staircase, having been cut off by the fire.

In no case can any blame be attached to the Brigade for the loss of life. Wherever possible, as soon as a report has been received of persons missing, a search has been made; but in the Chinese class of buildings, which as a rule are one mass of woodwork, etc., little can be done, as the fire goes up so rapidly that the whole place is quickly enveloped. Practically at every fire reports are made as to persons having failed to escape, whereupon a search is immediately instituted with the result that the persons searched for are frequently found to be interested spectators of the firemen.

Outside Fires.—No less than 45 calls were received to fires outside the Settlement, 28 of which the Brigade either extinguished or assisted to extinguish. Of these 25 were in Chapei, at 15 of which the Brigade rendered valuable assistance and practically extinguished the fire. The majority were near the Settlement boundary, and assistance was either asked for or it was deemed necessary to lay on in order to protect Settlement property. The year has been remarkable for the number of serious fires which have occurred on the Chapei side of the Boundary, and had not the Brigade rendered the assistance it did, a number of very serious conflagrations would have ensued. It may here be stated that the Brigade receives absolutely nothing for its services at such fires, although for some unknown reason a statement has been circulated on the other side of the creek to the effect that a heavy charge is made therefor.

The most notable fires in Chapei were:—

April 20.—A large contractor's yard opposite Tatung Road, a little distance to the north of the creek, was involved, which spread in every direction to blocks of dwellings, etc. The Brigade was at work for five hours. About a third of the yard was destroyed, as were also nine houses and a large number of straw huts.

September 21.—A number of shops, etc., on both sides of Haining Road Extension were found in flames. This Brigade was mainly responsible in confining the fire to about a dozen shops, five of which were gutted.

October 25.—No less than three fires occurred on this date just beyond the Boundary. Two or three houses situated near the Railway line, to the west of North Chekiang Road, were on fire. The Hongkew Division assisted. At 2.11 p.m. the same day, two cotton cleaning and ginning establishments on the Chapei side of Urga Road had to be dealt with by the Hongkew Division

assisted by a section of the Central Division. Whilst at work here, another call was received to a place off North Chekiang Road, where three or four dwellings at one end of a terrace were on fire, and as soon as these had been dealt with, a fire started at the other end, which had also to be dealt with. Altogether three houses were gutted, and thirteen damaged.

December 15, Pao Foong Cotton Mill, Chapei.—This was the largest fire that occurred in Shanghai or its vicinity during the year. The mill proper was absolutely in flames, and the fire had swept right through up to the Yue Foong Flour Mill which connected to the east weaving shed. The assistance of the Brigade was asked for, and Sinza Division took two lines across the creek. With the assistance afterwards of the Central Division, who worked from a Chapei hydrant some distance away, the men completely surrounded the buildings on fire and saved a large block of weaving sheds on the north, the Flour Mill main boilers and godowns, etc., on the east, a godown full of yarn on the south, and a godown also full of yarn on the west; thus practically confining the fire to the dimensions it had attained upon the arrival of the Brigade.

The Fire Float was used in connection with the land appliances, at the following fires ashore:—

May 26, China Import & Export Lumber Co.'s Yard (Settlement). The Float did excellent work, more especially in view of the shortage of water in the road mains.

September 2, Pootung. The centre street of the Lee Ne Du Village situated at the back of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's Wharf, Pootung, was in flames. Apart from the Brigade, the River Police with their Fire Float, and landing parties from warships in Harbour rendered assistance. The Brigade put in seven hours work. About twenty-five fairly large shops and a large number of small dwellings were destroyed.

September 22, Fook Shing Flour Mill.—If it had not been for the services of the Fire Float at this fire, which was a very serious one, it would have been impossible to save the valuable godowns adjoining.

October 23, Pootung.—A matshed was burnt down, lighting a large stack of coal nearby, and gravely endangering one of the Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s oil tanks. The Brigade was at work for three hours on this fire.

December 15, Pao Foong Cotton and Flour Mills, Chapei.—The Float experienced difficulty in getting up the creek to this fire owing to congestion of boats, etc., but was in time to add half a dozen powerful jets to those already at work.

The Float attended fires afloat as follows:—

March 1, Steam Launch "Emily" (River). The launch was alight all over and the fire was extinguished by the Brigade.

August 1, Chinese Junk, Nantao Bund.—A telephone message was received asking for the assistance of the Float at Tong Ka Doo, where a large junk containing Foochow poles was on fire; about a third of the junk was damaged.

October 2, S.S. "Mineric" (River). The after portion, lower No. 2 hold, and a quantity of bunker coal were well alight. This was a most difficult and deadly fire to tackle, owing to the strong presence of carbon monoxide, together with the smoke from a large quantity of tobacco on fire. Practically every member of the Department present was, at one time or another, overcome, two Chinese firemen so seriously that they had to be removed to Hospital. Smoke helmets were at first used, but these prevented getting down to the seat of the fire owing to the extreme heat, so the men worked without them. The Customs' Float assisted, but it was mainly due to the efforts of the Brigade that the fire was so well confined. The Brigade was continuously at work on the fire for 34 hours, which proved to be one of the hardest ship fires contended against in this Harbour.

November 14, S.S. "Kobe Maru" (River).—This fire also occurred in the lower No. 2 hold, but was easier to deal with; although not without a good deal of danger, as the ship, with the water put in, listed heavily to starboard and then to port, shifting a good deal of cargo. Some

of the men, working at the bottom of the ship, had narrow escapes, one foreign fireman being hemmed in with cargo until some heavy bales were removed from above him.

December 19, S.S. "Yusang" (River). The No. 1 hold fully loaded, mainly with jute, was generally well alight. The fire was cut off amongst the forward cargo between decks and thus prevented from getting to the bunkers. The lower hold had to be carefully dealt with by water, owing to the possibility of the ship's sides being affected through expansion of the pressed packed jute. As soon as the fire was sufficiently in hand, the vessel was taken down stream to shallow water, so that the final fire extinction could be carried out with greater safety. Some difficulty was experienced whilst this was being done, for although the Brigade Float kept at work, the fire made headway again, causing an excessive amount of smoke, which drove the men out of the between decks. As soon as the ship was anchored, the fire in the lower hold was quickly dealt with, and salvage operations were commenced. The Brigade worked at this fire for sixteen hours.

December 19, S.S. "Foochow" (River).—The Float had only just returned from the above fire, when its services were required for a similar fire, *i.e.* jute in the No. 1 lower hold of the S.S. "Foochow" lying alongside the Whatung Wharf, Pootung. This was extinguished in three hours. A good deal of suspicion was entertained as to the cause of these fires, which were identical in both ships.

Personnel.—On December 31, the Foreign staff of the Brigade consisted of :—

Chief Officer.
Station Officer.
Departmental Engineer.
Clerical Assistant.
Motor Mechanic (on probation).
3 Supervising Firemen.
1 Fireman.

The Chinese staff consisted of a total of 235, comprising—6 Office and Store Staff, 18 Telephone Attendants, 37 Artificers, 8 Special Firemen, 26 Motormen, 134 Firemen, and 6 other ranks.

In addition to the above there were 9 Bell Tower Watchmen.

The Motor Mechanic, and 3 Supervising Firemen, were engaged subsequent to the re-organization of the Brigade. 6 other appointments of Supervising Firemen were made at Home, but these men had not arrived at the end of the year.

Stations, Headquarters, Central Station.—On the volunteer companies vacating this station, additional room was available for office accommodation; the Chief Officer and the Departmental Engineer, coming into residence soon after. A mess was provided for the foreign staff, otherwise little was done except that a start was made on the new Engine Room doors. The Chinese quarters at this station were so congested that it was found impossible to provide accommodation for the full number of men required. The solution of this difficulty is under consideration. In other respects, I can only reiterate the remarks made in previous Annual Reports as to the dire necessity for a new Central Headquarters Station to be situated in a position better placed than the existing Station, Honan Road being too narrow and congested a thoroughfare for a Central Station to face.

Hongkew Station.—The centre sliding poles were completely closed in and the painting of this station commenced. The back entrance is still unsatisfactory, pending the widening of Thorne Road; consequently the machines have to be washed, after returning from a fire, in front of the station, instead of in the yard.

Sinza Station.—The efficiency of the Sinza Division is seriously affected by the extremely narrow thoroughfares leading to Bubbling Well Road and Thibet Road respectively. As regards the latter a serious mishap occurred, when several men were injured and the front part of the Light Motor Tender was severely damaged, whilst proceeding from the wide section of Avenue

Road into the narrow section, by collision with the blank gable wall on the road. This station was repainted.

Soochow Road Sub-Station.—The necessary extensions and alterations at this station were held up, pending the completion of the new Brigade workshops.

Yangtzepoo District Station.—This station is now under construction and should be completed during the current year. When completed it will materially increase the efficiency of the Department, especially as the number of fires in the Yangtzepoo District is on the increase. It will also be possible to deal with mill fires, etc., much more effectively, and without despatching machines from the Central Station unless in the case of a serious outbreak.

Bubbling Well District Station.—An excellent site has been allocated for this Station at the junction of Yuyuen and Tifeng Roads. It will be necessary to construct this Station very shortly in order to meet the demands of the District.

Workshops, Hongkew Station.—These workshops which are at present in course of construction at the rear of the Hongkew Station, will, when completed allow the carrying out of repairs and alterations, etc., to Brigade equipment in a proper and up-to-date manner, and also accelerate the making of new minor appliances, which are required from time to time, to meet modern development.

Proposed New Sub-Station.—In view of the large number of extensive mills and other industrial buildings on West Soochow Road and along the creek side, it will be necessary in the near future to provide a Station in the vicinity. This Station, which need only be a small building capable of accommodating a couple of machines and a few men, should also possess a Float mooring and a landing stage immediately in front, so that a new Float of very light draught can be kept there for the better fire protection of these manufacturing concerns. The Department will then be in a better position to deal with fires in this locality, which are usually of a serious nature. There are already a number of cotton, oil and flour mills, apart from the usual type of building in the neighbourhood, and there can be little doubt but that the creek side will, in the near future, be completely covered with mills, etc.

Equipment (Motor).—The pump for the No. 15 machine, which was on order for some considerable time, arrived during the year, was fitted and proved satisfactory.

The "Premier" chassis, which was purchased at a very low price, being damaged at a garage fire, was fitted out with a 100 gallon pump and with a 40 gallon First Aid tank, etc. The pump has a 2½" inlet, and a 1½" delivery on either side, and supplies either a 1½" delivery or the small ¾" first aid hose, which is carried at the back of the machine in a tray under the main hose box. In connection with the First Aid equipment, there is carried a compressed CO₂ cylinder of large capacity, with an infuser, so that it can be used as a chemical, one cylinder lasting for over 20 minutes. This system, tried as an experiment, has proved more satisfactory than the ordinary chemical tank and more economical, because the Carbonic Acid Gas can be used when desired and because the pressure is dependant upon the pump and not upon chemical action. This machine has proved of great utility. Although costing about Tls. 1,000 fully equipped, it more than paid for itself at one of its first fires, i.e. Liddell Bros. Godown. If purchased as equipped, this machine would have cost three to four times as much, and would not have been as satisfactory for our special requirements.

Another "Premier" chassis, also purchased at a very low price from the same source, is being fitted out in a similar manner.

The Motor Ambulance, which is used purely for Hospital cases, is run for the Health Office by this Department. It is stationed at the Hongkew Station, but as it is unable to cope with the number of cases, another one has been recommended. A suggestion has been submitted that an extension should be made at the Hongkew Station with a view to accommodating both machines.

As mentioned in the last Annual Report, another Turntable Escape is urgently required to deal with fires in high buildings.

In view of the depleted water supply, as commented upon later, the Brigade was seriously hampered by shortage of pumping equipment. A new 400 gallon Leyland Fire Engine, which has been on order for some time, has not yet arrived, although every endeavour has been made to obtain it from the makers. Although provision was made for the purchase of an additional machine of this class, no definite information could be obtained as to the price and/or delivery.

Provision has been made in the 1920 Estimates for two further pumps, to secure the necessary factor of safety and to enable the Brigade to deal with the average class of fires that now occurs. Attention was also drawn to this need in the report for 1917.

As a whole, the motor equipment of the Brigade, two or three years ago, compared favourably with that of most cities of similar size and importance to Shanghai. Building development locally has, however, been so progressive, that further motor equipment, as enumerated above, is being found essential to maintain the efficiency of the Department.

Motor Fire Float.—I can only reiterate my recommendation of 1915 as to the necessity of purchasing a new Fire Float, motor propelled. The present Float, nearly 20 years old, is in a very bad state; the hull requires reconstruction, the boiler renewing, and the pump heavy expenditure to renew its efficiency. Apart from these points, it has a great disadvantage owing to its slowness; furthermore the pump, even with its highest efficiency, is not powerful enough. When the Float was originally obtained, practically the whole fire protection of the Harbour was in the hands of this Department; since then, however, the Customs Authorities have obtained a fairly powerful Float, but this one however is by no means a fast boat. It may not be within the province of the Council to provide plant to deal with ship fires, but the interests involved are so great, and so bound up with the interests of the Settlement, that it is almost incumbent upon this Department to render assistance at such fires on the River. It would be an advantage if an arrangement, similar to that existing in other Harbours, could be arrived at, whereby the fire protection of the Harbour could be placed under the trained Department which, naturally, through greater facilities, is best fitted to deal with such fires. The fact that the Harbour is under the control of the Government Authorities, perhaps precludes such an arrangement. However, there is no reason why satisfactory co-ordination with the Harbour Authorities, as in the past, cannot be maintained. Apart from the ship fires, a new float is absolutely necessary for fires near the river frontage and along the creek side, in order to augment the land appliances in a similar manner to those of other cities which possess long water frontages. In fact, the water supply at a number of mills, wharves, etc., is so limited, that the Brigade is dependent upon the Float, if the fire is a large one. Naturally, with the speedy motor equipment on land, the float also requires to be a fast piece of equipment, otherwise its effectiveness is impaired. There is also another aspect of the matter to be considered and that is that the Fire Float must act as a stand-by for the number of high buildings on the Bund until a high pressure system is inaugurated. In fact, during recent months, for fires of any magnitude in buildings to the east of Szechuen Road; steam has had to be raised on the Float as a precautionary measure.

Equipment (General).—There was a shortage of good hose during the year, the major portion of that in hand being unfit for use with pump pressures. It has been extremely difficult to obtain the right class of hose, most of that obtainable during recent years not being up to standard, nor does it possess the life of the high class hose available prior to the War. Had it not been for the 1½" rubber lined hose, which has been adopted for the majority of work inside buildings, it is to be feared that the excellent results obtained, as regards water damage, etc., would not have been possible. To make up the serious shortage in the larger hose, a rather heavy expenditure will have to be entailed.

It will seen from the list of appliances made or assembled at the Workshop, that the Brigade has been practically dependent upon its workshop for the supply of minor appliances. The 1½" idea has been further developed, and now all the machines are completely equipped with

such appliances. A new type of control nozzle, with spray, has been produced, and at the more recent fires was the one to be mainly used. All breeching pieces, which are of the two-way type, have had long handles fitted, thus eliminating the use of a spanner to turn on and off.

A number of new type "Pompier" Ladders were made for carrying on the Light Tenders.

Flood Lights were fitted to two or three of the machines, for the better illumination of the fronts of buildings, and reels were carried, with sufficient wire, to work the lights from the ordinary house service.

Two Oxy-Acetylene cutting sets were purchased for cutting through the iron bars of windows, locks of doors, etc. At a number of fires, especially at godowns, it is often impossible to effect an entrance for some considerable time owing to barred windows, etc. It is also necessary to carry such equipment to enable the firemen to effect a speedy ingress, where it would otherwise be impossible, for it must be remembered that most of the premises are locked, and that the keys are not often kept thereon. The ordinary bolt cutter is, in many cases, quite ineffective.

Uniform.—It was found necessary to replace the brass helmet by that of the American type, owing to the former giving no protection against electric shocks from high tension overhead wires, or from the ordinary house circuit. With the new type of helmet, made of leather and more or less insulated, the men are able to work with greater safety; furthermore, it can be worn for some considerable time during the hot season. The Brigade is deficient as regards uniform generally. This, however, is being gradually rectified.

In view of the very smoky fires the Brigade is called upon to attend, a number of gas masks, similar to those used during the War, have been ordered, to enable the men to penetrate more quickly into a building. The two in use have proved very effective against smoke.

Accidents.—There was a marked improvement in the number of accidents to machines whilst attending fires. This is most gratifying in view of the increasing congestion of traffic, and the other difficulties met with whilst responding to a call. As a rule, traffic now shows more consideration to the passage of a fire engine than formerly.

One fatality occurred whilst responding to a call. A man ran in front of one of the heavy machines, giving the driver no chance, and at the subsequent inquest the driver was held to be in no way responsible for the accident.

Fire Alarms.—For many years a proper and up-to-date system of street fire alarms has been advocated, and such would have been installed, but for the intervention of the War. It is quite apparent that in a city of this size and importance such a system should be provided; for, however efficient the Brigade may be as regards fire extinction, such efficiency is often rendered nugatory on account of the lack of speedy means of notification.

There has been a marked increase in the use of the telephone as a medium of call. At the same time such a method is, admittedly, not direct enough. It is liable to confusion, and is dependent upon human agency to transmit the call, whereas the street alarm is a direct electro-mechanical transmission which, with a good system, is impossible of misdirection or failure, two most important details where fire is concerned and lives and property are at stake.

Apart from the above reasons, street alarms are very necessary in Shanghai, where the greatest difficulty prevails regarding languages, similar sounding names of streets, and locality, etc. Naturally the telephone will always be used as a means of call, but the main method should be, as elsewhere, from signal boxes in the streets.

In addition there are a number of large buildings erected, or in course of erection, which should have private alarms installed at the owners' expense, to work through the street alarm system when such is in operation.

During the year, experiments were made with a Wireless Installation mainly constructed by the Brigade staff. Aerials were erected at the Central and two other stations in case of interruption of the telephone service. It is also proposed to equip two or three machines with wireless telephones, so that it will be possible to keep in direct touch with sections of the Brigade working at fires at a distance. It may be interesting to state that as far as can be ascertained,

the first wireless telephone message transmitted from land in China was sent from the Central Fire Station to a ship in the River.

Water Supply.—This very important subject has been commented upon from year to year, and I regret the necessity of having again to draw attention thereto, and to report that the water supply at fires shows no improvement, but the reverse. This is to be expected, since the agreement, drawn up approximately fifteen years ago, calls for a head of only 85 feet (36.8 lbs. per sq. inch) at one particular spot, *i.e.* at the foot of the Kiangse Road Water Tower. This does not in any way meet present day fire requirements. Obviously the town has changed, it is much larger in size, there are a larger number of manufacturing concerns, higher buildings, etc.; thus the water supply, which may be ample for ordinary needs, is totally inadequate for fire protection and quite unable to bear the strain of a serious fire.

At practically every fire, pumps have to be used. With a normal supply, the ordinary hydrant stream would suffice in many instances. Practically right throughout the summer, during the most critical period, *i.e.* the Typhoon season, the water, particularly during the daytime, is lower than ever, and on several occasions it required three hydrants to supply one of the Brigade's smallest pumps. The supply at fires is thus deficient as regards the essential factors, *i.e.* pressure, quantity and reliability.

The mains at present barely meet domestic requirements, consequently they are far too small for fire purposes. As an illustration I would point out that practically all the northern part of the Western District is supplied by a 6" main. In this part of the Settlement there are some very large industrial concerns such as Flour, Oil and Cotton Mills, etc. In one of these buildings alone, a 6" main is required to supply the sprinkler installation. Moreover, in one of the mills the owners have been advised to instal an 8" main for a private fire pump.

The question of supplying water for private fire installations, as asked for under Building Rule No. 19, and the method of payment therefor, is still unsettled. Another point is, that owners under the above Rule are required to provide fire hydrants, etc., within their own premises, and although the private service may be installed, there is no public water supply therefor. The obvious solution is, as elsewhere, that mains should be provided in every road. If one does not already exist, it should be laid by the water supplier immediately the road is commenced, in order that owners can comply with the Building Rules.

As pointed out before, there is also a general lack of hydrants. Wonderful development has taken place in regard to buildings, both in magnitude and area, but no corresponding increase in the number and size of hydrants has been made except on new roads, or where replaced mains have been laid. A number of large buildings have been erected or are in course of erection on the Bund, but no new hydrants have been provided. The same remark applies to practically the whole of the Central District. The solution as regards high buildings is the installation of a high pressure system originally advocated by me for zones with such buildings; and for others, the ordinary water supply should be made adequate to meet all requirements. I can only repeat that if the water supply is not remedied, it will be a matter of time only before something occurs with disastrous results.

Hazardous and Dangerous Trades.—The new Bye-Law XXXV, which gives a better power as regards the control and storage of dangerous and inflammable goods, is now in force. Reasonable measures should therefore be taken immediately to better safeguard the premises in which such goods are stored or manufactured, together with the surrounding property.

Up to the present, garages have been unlicensed, and consequently all kinds of premises are being used as such, which jeopardize the safety of the people living above and those in the adjoining shops or houses. Cotton Ginning premises are ordinarily Chinese houses which have been converted, and with their overloaded floors, and the danger from foreign substances in the machines igniting the cotton, they are a constant source of danger.

A typical illustration of lack of control is continually being brought to notice by the existence of what are known as "General shops," which contain amongst other inflammables—kerosene,

matches, fire crackers, rockets, candles, joss paper, joss sticks, oils, packets of cigarettes, etc. With a structure mainly composed of wood, often with lofts containing packing cases, etc., and also a candle pit, it can be imagined that no better combination could be prepared to burn.

Fire Protection.—In many respects the Building Rules have proved beneficial for prevention against fire, but they still leave a good deal to be desired owing to lax observance thereof. There is also a tendency to assume that buildings, designed under the Building Code of another city, should be allowed in Shanghai. Apart from the unreasonableness of ignoring this city's Regulations, it must be remembered that locally we have two separate and distinct Building Codes, one for the Foreign and larger buildings, and one for the Chinese buildings; and also that one type of building may be constructed immediately against and/or adjoining the other. A Chinese building, although in some cases possessing a fairly solid appearance, is of an extremely inflammable type, and therefore its construction would not be permitted under the Building Code in other cities.

As it is considered that the construction of such buildings must be permitted locally, it is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the Building Code should be adhered to, and even made more stringent as regards construction and fire protection generally.

The questions of height and size of buildings, particularly the former, have a most important bearing on the fire protection to be afforded by the Fire Department. In European countries the custom has been to keep the height of buildings down, to enable the Fire Department to reasonably cope with fires. In America, however, the tendency has been otherwise, and fire extinction in that country has been, and still is, a matter of grave concern. In Shanghai it will be likewise, especially on account of the water supply, narrow roads, the complexity of buildings, and the extreme inflammability of the majority of these as regards structure and contents, unless a reasonable line is drawn, or an expenditure entailed on the Fire Department equivalent to that in the States, together with a complete revolution in water supply.

It must be remembered that the Fire Department is governed by the class and size of buildings it is called upon to protect. Proposals are made to construct to heights of 140-150 feet, this is, as far as the writer is aware, higher than any building in London. At the present time this Department is being modelled to meet conditions under the present Building Codes, but if buildings are to be permitted beyond the reasonable intent of the present Rules, then it will be immediately necessary to re-model the Brigade on a much larger and more expensive footing.

Inspection of Buildings.—Approximately 2,000 visits of inspection have been made by the staff to buildings, mainly licensed ones, during the year. With the very limited foreign staff, it has been impossible to carry out this very important work in anything like a Home manner. Whilst on this subject it is somewhat important to state that in Shanghai, for some unaccountable reason, the public appears to consider the work of this Department to be solely confined to the extinction of fires. Such, however, only accounts for a very small proportion of its functions, as the subject of fire fighting is vastly less important than that of fire prevention. In this respect attention must be drawn to the marked development, especially in large cities, of the work of prevention. Time after time it has been illustrated that if reasonable care had been taken, fire could have been prevented. A large number of the cases can be accounted for by gross carelessness. Should a motor driver cause a loss of life or endanger such by carelessness, he can be charged under the Criminal Code, consequently I see no reason why, if a fire is caused by carelessness, proceedings cannot be taken. Recently the Fire Commissioner in New York took action against the owners of several buildings, who disregarded an order to instal fire appliances, for the expenses entailed by the municipality in extinguishing fires therein which had occurred subsequent to the service on the owners of notice to comply with the requirements of the Commissioner in the matter of providing safeguards against the spread of fire.

Proceedings can now be taken only where arson or incendiarism is committed. The former is one of the most difficult charges to prove, and unless there is a perfectly clear case, proceedings are useless. In Shanghai, as stated, there is very little power in this direction: it is

therefore all the more necessary that the Department should do everything that is possible in the way of inspection, advice, etc., in order to confine fire as much as possible.

Good work has been done in a number of buildings, but it is often undone by the lack of systematic inspection; apart from the actual dealing with fires, it is very necessary to have a sufficient staff to carry out this work. During the year, assistance has been given to a number of mills, etc., in overhauling fire appliances and bringing them up-to-date, etc., but it has not been possible to do this expeditiously. Such will, however, be remedied when the foreign staff has been increased after the arrival of the men engaged at Home.

Licensed Premises.—A good deal remains to be done in the matter of the safety of Theatres and Entertainment Halls, etc., for it must be candidly stated that such is not at present as it should be. The same remarks apply also to a number of other buildings which have a large occupancy.

Incendiarism and Arson.—There were various attempts during the year to create recuperative fires, and in one or two cases prosecutions ensued. Owing to the speedier work of the Brigade, the greatest care had to be exercised by the fire bug, for he does not get anything like the chance he did in years gone by.

General.—Perhaps, with the exception of the year in which the Volunteer Brigade was created, 1919 has proved the most important in the history of the Brigade, owing to its re-organisation. Although the year has been an exceptionally trying one, it can be definitely stated that a marked increase has been effected in the efficiency of the Brigade. Machines are now turning out at all times fully manned, and the work done at fires has naturally benefitted thereby. There is also a rapid concentration of machines, as required, at any call. The Settlement is much safer, as, with the full manning of machines, it is possible to use less of the heavy equipment, thus leaving a greater reserve in the Stations. This is a most important detail in a City of this size.

Excellent assistance has also been rendered around the Settlement as in past years, this year more than ever, the Pao Foong Cotton Mill fire being a striking example. On one occasion the Brigade attended no less than three fires on the same day on the Chapei side of the Boundary.

In view of the valuable equipment which the Brigade now possesses, it seems hardly equitable that such assistance should be rendered without recompense; indeed, in some cases not even a courteous letter of thanks is received, such assistance being evidently taken for granted. It would seem advisable that some charge should be made for such services, in a similar manner to the system in force at Home. Undoubtedly the Brigade saves thousands of taels at the fires it attends outside the Settlement, moreover, the wear and tear on the gear is sometimes very heavy. There are also the services of the officers and men, and although in many cases Settlement property may be protected, at the same time fires are actually being extinguished in buildings which pay no rates or taxes to the Council. In a less degree these remarks also apply to what is known as "half-rated property."

Increasing instances are occurring where mills, etc., are being built just outside the Settlement. These not only evade the payment of rates, but also the Building Rules, and at the same time look to this Department for fire protection. It should not appear difficult to devise some system whereby the Council would be compensated for the services of this Department, perhaps with the exception of the half-rated property to which fire protection might be given as at present.

During the year, deputations from other towns in China and Japan visited the Department. Evidently a number of Brigades are copying the methods used here, but very crudely, especially with regard to equipment. Although imitation is the most sincere form of flattery, it is to be regretted, for the sake of the future efficiency of these Brigades that, instead of obtaining first class equipment and working with a limited number of men, they go in for quantity instead of

quality. This policy, if adhered to, will of course defeat the desired end. It is necessary to mention this matter as it has been stated that certain Brigades are taking this Brigade as a model.

I append herewith tables, etc., giving detailed particulars of appliances, number of calls, causes, personnel, new equipment, etc.

M. W. PETT,

Chief Officer.

Repairs, Alterations and Additions to Motor Equipment and Fire Float.

Chief Officer's Car.		Overhauled.
Motor No.	1	Overhauled.
" "	2	Overhauled, Clutch repaired, Accelerator added, Body altered and repaired.
Fire King No.	3	Overhauled and repaired.
Motor No.	4	Overhauled and new cylinder block fitted.
" "	5	Overhauled and Water Tower fitted.
" "	6	Overhauled and brackets fitted for carrying 55 feet Escape.
" "	7	Overhauled, Kerosene carburettor altered.
" "	8	Overhauled, new piston rings fitted. Kerosene carburettor altered.
" "	9	Overhauled and springs strengthened.
" "	10	Overhauled and repaired.
" "	11	Footboards altered.
" "	12	Footboards altered.
" "	13	Footboards altered.
" "	14	Number of repairs after serious accident.
" "	15	Overhauled and New 350-400 Pump fitted. Wheelbase lengthened and new body under construction.
" "	16	Overhauled, repaired, radiator reconstructed, and body repainted.
" "	17	Overhauled, repainted and new spring leafs.
" "	18	Overhauled, repaired and new spring leafs.
" "	19	New body made and fitted, CO2 infuser and 100 gallons Pump fitted with 1½" deliveries and 2½" inlets on either side, and portable 1½" hose cradle provided.
Berliet		Overhauled and repaired.
Fire Float		Repainted and Electric Lighting Set fitted with small petrol engine generator.
Ambulance		Repaired.
Gem Steam Fire Engine		Overhauled, boiler taken down and cleaned.

General.—A number of nozzle brackets for 2½" and 1½" nozzles were fitted on the hose boxes of all machines. Also another Premier machine is under construction and is being fitted out in a similar manner to No. 19.

ADDITIONS TO EQUIPMENT AT WORKSHOP.

- 1 Electric Polishing and Buffing Machine.
- 1 Portable Electric Grinder.
- 1 Shaping Machine.
- 1 Valve Reseating Set.
- 1 Pedestal Grinder.
- 1 Wood Turning Lathe.

The following were made or assembled at the Workshop during the year:--

- 24 1½" Control Nozzles (with spray)
- 40 2½" Shut Off Nozzles.
- 40 2½" " " " Tips.
- 24 Handpump Nozzles.
- 30 Nozzle Tips for 1½" London Nozzles.
- 43 1½" Breechings (special shut off pattern)
- 40 2½" Breechings repaired, etc.
- 56 Handles for 2½" Breechings.
- 100 Sets 2½" Instantaneous Couplings.
- 48 " 1½" " "
- 36 2½" Adaptors.
- 36 1½" "
- 40 2½" Male Ends for Instantaneous Couplings.
- 2 2½" Monitors Complete with brackets.
- 1 2½" Monitor
- 3 Wireless Aerials made and erected at Central, Hongkew and Sinza Stations.
- 1 Wireless Receiving Set.
- 1 " Transmitting Set.
- 6 12' Pompier Ladders.
- 3 35' Extension Trussed Ladders.
- 2 10' Scaling Ladders.
- 1 12' Step Ladder.
- 1 35' Extension Trussed Ladder repaired.
- 4 Pompier Ladders repaired.
- 2 10' Scaling Ladders repaired.
- 1 45' Extension Trussed Ladder repaired.
- 2 9 10" Scaling Ladders repaired.
- 50 Ceiling Hooks (various lengths).
- 4 Sets Pendulum Alarms.
- 6 Electric Door Catches.
- 1 Pendulum Box.
- 1 Switch cover, glass door.
- 6 Sets Spring Doors.
- 1 Spare Hose Tray.
- 3 Duty Boards. A quantity of Furniture, etc., made and repaired.
- 12 Canvas Beds.
- 64 Sets Box Beds.

The following were obtained and added to the Equipment:—

- 14 Grether Hand Lamps.
- 9 "Liberty" Portable Searchlights (hand type).
- 1 Generating Set.
- 2 Wireless Receiving Sets.
- 1 Transformer.
- 1 Switch Board.
- 2 Amp Meters.
- 1 Voltmeter.
- 16 Electric Radiator Heaters.
- 2 Electric Starters.
- 2 Oxy-Acetylene Welding and Cutting Sets.
- 1 Pressure Gauge Testing Set.
- 24 Pyrene Extinguishers.
- 12 Pairs Rubber Gauntlets.
- 1 Automatic Time Stamp.
- 2 40 Gallons Chemical Extinguishers for hand draught.
- 145 White Leather Helmets for Staff.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CALLS TO FIRES OR SUPPOSED FIRES SINCE 1910.

Year	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Month										
January	18	50	31	17	27	29	11	19	15	15
February	12	31	26	20	17	16	9	13	8	13
March	16	29	31	18	25	16	10	11	3	13
April	31	26	43	22	21	9	7	7	1	10
May	32	28	40	12	28	17	9	10	4	10
June	27	18	26	13	15	6	8	9	11	5
July	8	22	13	11	13	13	3	3	2	5
August	26	23	16	3	15	9	8	7	6	6
September	24	25	14	13	13	9	9	7	7	9
October	45	33	20	15	18	10	21	6	11	7
November	21	11	30	23	15	14	16	9	5	10
December	35	17	35	23	25	13	20	14	8	12
Total	295	313	325	190	232	161	131	115	81	115

MONTHLY RETURN OF FIRES, 1919, SHOWING TIME OCCUPIED, WATER USED,

ESTIMATED RISK AND DAMAGE, ETC.

Month.	Number of Calls Attended.					Alarm Given.			Time of day.		Time occupied.	Lives Lost.	Injuries to.		Estimated Amount at Risk.		Estimated Amount of Damage.		Houses.		Water used at Fires. Gallons.
	Inside.	Outside.	False Alarm.	Not Traced.	Total.	General.	District.	Station.	8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m. to 8.30 a.m.			Firemen.	Other Persons.	Foreign.	Chinese.	Foreign.	Chinese.	Destroyed.	Damaged.	
January	15	1	2	...	18	10	...	8	5	13	468.00	3	...	6	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	2	32	392,741
February	10	1	1	...	12	2	...	10	2	10	107.45	3	...	...	325,000	36,000	20,050	600	1	7	68,542
March	12	1	3	...	16	2	...	14	6	10	65.25	...	...	...	7,000	76,000	...	1,075	...	11	26,482
April	19	4	8	...	31	9	...	22	13	18	142.00	...	...	2	1,000,000	147,200	100	26,575	5	24	210,212
May	26	3	3	...	32	...	7	25	5	27	355.00	2	3	4	425,000	169,000	65,025	6,050	1	22	243,144
June	17	1	8	1	27	...	3	24	11	16	165.10	...	6	...	640,000	79,000	25,000	6,825	...	5	95,168
July	3	1	4	...	8	...	...	8	6	2	17.55	...	...	...	...	30,000	...	200	...	2	3,446
August	13	7	6	...	26	...	6	20	11	15	239.05	...	1	...	500,000	145,000	1,000	14,550	...	9	161,302
September	14	7	3	...	24	...	6	18	4	20	408.45	...	...	1	4,322,000	48,500	136,050	8,250	2	11	182,317
October	29	11	5	...	45	...	18	27	16	29	362.35	7	...	6	2,850,000	322,500	5,200	18,300	4	44	733,664
November	17	2	2	...	21	...	8	13	12	9	98.45	...	...	...	146,700	360,000	12,000	4,150	...	14	48,822
December	24	6	4	1	35	...	10	25	16	19	452.45	3	...	1	2,465,500	215,000	34,200	46,500	3	15	192,322
Totals	199	45	49	2	295	23	58	214	107	188	2,893.10	18	10	20	12,815,200	1,689,700	338,800	142,425	18	196	2,358,162

LIST OF FIRES (WITHIN THE SETTLEMENT) DURING THE YEAR.

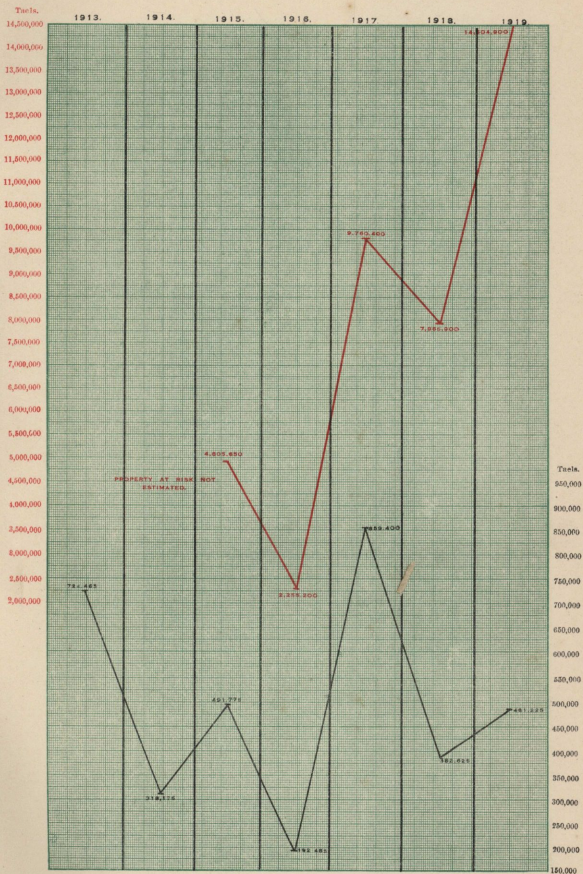
[illegible]

SUPPOSED ORIGIN

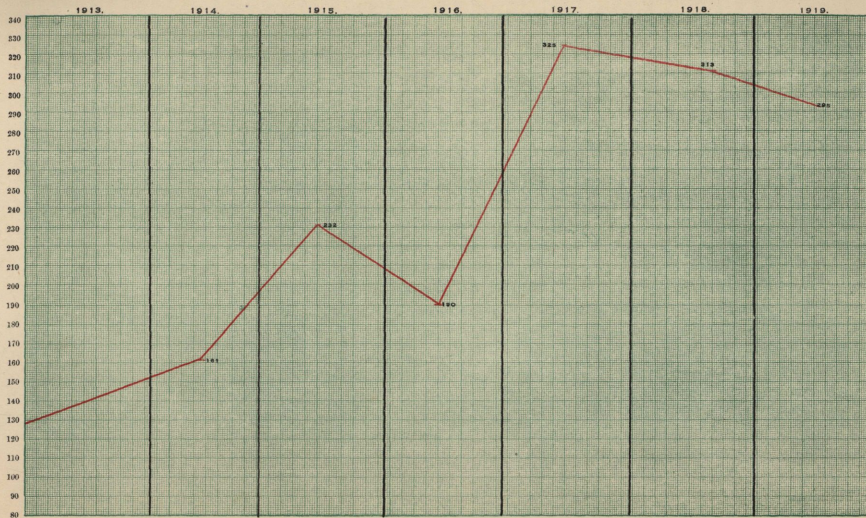
SUMMARY	
Fires in Settlement	192
False Alarms	49
Outside Assistance Rendered	23
Outside	17
Not Traced	1
Total Number of Calls	292

CHART OF PROPERTY AT RISK-1913-1919 INCLUSIVE SHOWN THUS

CHART OF LOSSES-1913-1919 INCLUSIVE SHOWN THUS



TOTAL CALL CHART—YEARS 1913-1919 INCLUSIVE.



RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE BRIGADE.

1919 will stand out in the history of the Brigade as the year of its conversion from an essentially volunteer to an entirely professional organization. That the Volunteers would have to be relieved of the greater portion of their responsibility for the fire protection of the Community and that this responsibility would have to be borne by professional firemen was inevitable, for, with the growth of the Settlement, with the erection of buildings of huge size and height dwarfing the large buildings of but a few years ago, and with the advent of costly and delicate motor appliances in place of the old time hand and pony gear, fire prevention and fire fighting have become an exact science or profession, to which it is essential that a fireman's whole time and ability be devoted if he is to attain and maintain that degree of efficiency that accords with modern requirements. Nevertheless the passing of the Volunteers, with their record of over half a century's efficient service, performed in a spirit of unselfish devotion to duty, can only be viewed with feelings of profound regret.

Though not in itself a vital consideration, the depletion in the Volunteer strength, caused by the eagerness of members to respond to the call for war service, accelerated the march of circumstances which rendered re-organization of the Brigade imperative. A decline in membership from a total of 59 at the end of 1913 to 43 at the end of 1918, coupled with increasing objections on the part of employers to permit their employes to absent themselves from duty during the busiest parts of the day to attend fires, were facts which could not be viewed otherwise than with apprehension by those charged with the responsibility of providing the Settlement with adequate fire protection. Of more serious import, however, was the fact that the strained relations which unhappily developed between the Volunteer and paid sections of the Brigade soon after the appointment of a professional Chief Officer in December 1912, had latterly become so acute as to render it impossible to assure that high order of discipline which is so essential to efficiency. The Council, however, confidently assumed that, as a result of collaboration, a satisfactory *modus operandi* would be evolved, which would eliminate friction and enable the retention of the Volunteers as an active unit of the Brigade.

With this end in view, an expression of the volunteer members' suggestions relative to the proposed re-organization of the Brigade was invited; but, as indicated in the attached correspondence, the cherished hope that the perpetuation of the Volunteer element would be secured, was destined to be unfulfilled and the Council's efforts ended in failure.

On April 30, the Volunteer members paraded on the Bund, where they were inspected for the last time, and taken leave of by the Chairman and Members of Council. In conclusion, it remains only to place on record the Council's deep appreciation and lasting gratitude for the invaluable services rendered this Community by the long succession of Volunteer officers and firemen who have served in the Brigade:—

Council Room, Shanghai, February 8, 1919.

SIR,—I am directed to address you on the subject of the re-organization of the Fire Brigade. You will recollect that this matter was informally discussed some few months ago when the Foremen of Nos. 1, 2 and 7 Companies and your 1st Assistant met the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Council: it was then arranged that the suggestions of the Volunteer members of the Brigade should be submitted for the Council's consideration, and as it is understood that the matter has since been considered by them, I am directed to state that the Council will be glad to receive their views as early as possible.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

J. W. STAVERS, Esq.,
Senior Foreman, Shanghai Fire Brigade.

Shanghai, February 24, 1919.

SIR,—I have been instructed by the members of the Volunteer Fire Brigade to protest strongly against statements contained in the Chief Officer's Report for 1918, and in particular against the last statement in the following sentence from Paragraph 1 on Page 12A, in which he refers to the decrease in the percentage of fire waste :—

"This must be accounted for mainly by the motorisation of the Brigade, and the increased efficiency of the paid staff."

Inquiry into this question would demonstrate that the Volunteer Brigade is mainly responsible for the extinction of fires occurring in the Settlement.

The members regard the ignoring of their own services as a deliberate insult, and as an attempt to mislead the Council and Ratepayers.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. W. STAVERS,
Senior Foreman.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, February 26, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 8th instant dealing with the reorganization of the Fire Brigade.

In reply thereto I am directed to inform you on behalf of the Volunteer Members of the Brigade that, as conditions are at present, we do not desire to make any suggestions to the Council for the permanent reorganization of the Brigade.

Moreover, as appears from the Chief Officer's report for 1918, the services of the Volunteer members are quite superfluous and totally unappreciated. Such being the case, we should be glad to be relieved of our duties at the Council's earliest convenience. If this is not feasible, we shall be pleased to carry on until such time as the Council can make other adequate arrangements. In the latter case we would request the Council to hold an enquiry into our present status, with a view to making certain alterations which we consider essential to even a temporary *modus operandi* of the Brigade.

I should like to add that this reply has the unanimous approval of a full meeting of the Volunteer Brigade.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.
J. W. STAVERS,
Senior Foreman.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 27, 1919.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 24, written on behalf of the Volunteer members of the Fire Brigade, protesting against certain statements contained in the Chief Officer's report for 1918 and characterising the ignoring of their services by the Chief Officer as a deliberate insult and as an attempt to mislead the Council and the Ratepayers.

In reply I am directed to inform you that the Council accepts responsibility for the fact that no tribute to the services of the Volunteer members appears in the Chief Officer's report as published. As presented to the Council his report did make reference to their good work in a paragraph which dealt also with the question of the reorganization of the Brigade and in deleting this paragraph, in the view that it was undesirable that any statement should be made at the present time which might prejudice the merits or demerits of the case for re-organization, this reference to the work of the volunteer members was also unintentionally excised.

I am to assure you that the Council does fully appreciate the value of the services rendered by the Volunteer members to the Community and as a matter of fact in his speech which was drafted about three weeks ago in review of the work of the past year, a tribute to the volunteer members was inserted by the Chairman as follows :

"The Volunteer strength of the Brigade has, I regret to say, fallen still lower : the work that they have performed in the public interest must therefore call all the more for the unstinted praise and thanks of the Community. That the total fire loss for the year shows a very substantial decrease, representing a percentage of only 5 per cent. on the property at risk, or a decrease of 3.78 per cent. on the percentage for 1917, is eloquent testimony of their good work as also of the general efficiency of the Brigade as a whole."

I am to express the Council's hope that the Volunteer members will be satisfied that the omission of any reference to their services in the Annual Report was quite unwittingly due to its action in deleting the paragraph above referred to.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

J. W. STAVERS, Esq.,
Senior Foreman, Fire Brigade.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 23, 1919.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 26 and to note that the Volunteer members do not desire to make any suggestions to the Council in regard to any permanent reorganization of the Fire Brigade.

In regard to the wish of the Volunteer members to be relieved of their duties at the Council's earliest convenience, I am to express the Council's hope that the explanation given in my letter of yesterday's date, as to how it was that tribute to their services was omitted from the Chief Officer's Report for 1918, may result in re-consideration of this wish. If this is not possible, I am to request that you may kindly furnish the Council with a statement of the alterations in the status of the Brigade which they consider essential to give effect to the expression that they will be pleased to carry on until such time as the Council can make other adequate arrangements.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

J. W. STAVERS, Esq.,
Senior Foreman, Shanghai Fire Brigade.

Shanghai, March 12, 1919.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 23 and in reply I am directed to inform you that the incident of the Chief Officer's report and our omission therefrom is merely a side issue and does not in any way affect our request, that the Council should furnish us with a definite statement as to whether they are prepared to relieve us of our duties immediately, or whether they are desirous that we carry on, until such time as they can make other arrangements. Until we know that the Council wish us to carry on until other adequate arrangements are made, and also how long it will be before the Council can complete their arrangements, we do not feel called upon to make any suggestions for alterations in the status of the Brigade, which might be quite superfluous and merely serve as a subject for criticism.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. W. STAVERS,
Senior Foreman.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 31, 1919.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 12, re-iterating the request of the Volunteer members of the Fire Brigade that the Council should furnish them with a definite statement as to whether it is prepared to relieve them of their duties immediately, or desires that they should carry on until such time as other arrangements can be made, and stating that until they know that the Council wishes them to carry on and how long it will be before such other arrangements can be completed, they do not feel called upon to make any suggestion for alterations in the status of the Brigade, which might be quite superfluous and merely serve as a subject for criticism.

In reply I am directed to express the Council's regret that the Volunteer members are apparently so unwilling to assist with their views upon the re-organization of the Brigade and that it has therefore been necessary for the Council to consider the matter and reach a decision without the aid of such views.

The Council has long realized and it is understood that the volunteer members have likewise realized, that the rapid growth of the Settlement, the marked change in the type of buildings and the increased needs of present day requirements in regard to fire prevention, inspection and fire fighting are such as to require a Brigade composed very largely of professional firemen who can devote their whole time to fire matters. On the other hand the fine record of the Brigade of over fifty years as a Volunteer Brigade and the most excellent services which the Volunteer members are still rendering to the Community are such that the Council has been loath to make a change that would alter its status. But in a matter of such importance as fire prevention, sentiment cannot it is realized be allowed to outweigh all other considerations and so the Council feels that an alteration in its status should no longer be postponed.

There is no desire on the Council's part to dispense with the Volunteer element entirely, indeed for several reasons no small importance is attached to the retention of the Volunteers and with this in view the Council has decided to re-organize the Brigade on the basis that a Volunteer section shall be provided for and accommodated in the Hongkew Station, which is considered the most suitable for the purpose, the other stations being manned by the professional section.

In informing you of this decision, I am directed to express the hope that the Volunteer members will continue to render their services to the Community as at present until the end of April, when the re-organization will take effect and that thereafter they may lend their support to the Council's proposals so that the retention of the volunteer element in the Brigade may still be possible.

Beyond stating that the Volunteer section will conduct its own mess, as is done under the existing company system, and that in regard to fire matters, distribution of gear, etc., it will be under the orders of the Chief Officer, it is impossible at the moment to define in detail the interrelation between the volunteer and professional sections, but the Council believes that this is a matter which can be settled on a satisfactory basis and one to which it will

give close consideration on learning that it may expect support of its proposals by the existing volunteer members, to whom, in conclusion, I am to convey an expression of the Council's very appreciative and whole-hearted thanks for their past services to the Community.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

J. W. STAVERS, Esq.,
Senior Foreman, Shanghai Fire Brigade.

Shanghai, April 5, 1919.

SIR,—With regard to the Council's decision contained in your letter of March 31, which decision reads :

"The Council has decided to re-organize the Brigade on the basis that a Volunteer section shall be provided for and accommodated in the Hongkew Station which is considered the most suitable for the purpose, the other stations being manned by the professional section."

We feel that the Council must have been aware of the effect that such a decision would produce, or it must have been badly misled, as even the most casual of enquiries would have elicited the fact that no Company of the Volunteer Brigade would for a moment entertain the idea of such a re-organization.

In view, therefore, of the above decision and in view also of the Council ignoring our request for an enquiry into the unpleasant conditions under which we have been working for some considerable time, we consider the Council to have virtually dismissed the Volunteer Members of the Fire Brigade : and accordingly we accept that dismissal with effect from April 30, 1919.

With regard to the paragraph in the above quoted letter, which paragraph reads :—

"I am directed to express the Council's regret that the Volunteer members are apparently so unwilling to assist with their views upon the re-organization of the Brigade and that it has therefore been necessary for the Council to consider the matter and reach a decision without the aid of such views."

We would point out that before any correspondence was entered upon between the Council and ourselves, the Chairman of the Council verbally informed the Senior Foreman, that it was their idea to place all the Volunteer Companies in the Hongkew Station. In view of this statement we considered that as the Council had already made up their minds, we were not called upon to make any suggestion for alterations in the status of the Brigade which might be quite superfluous and merely serve as a subject for criticism.

We would call the Council's attention to the fact that the Volunteer Brigade is now in as high a state of efficiency as it has ever been. Doubtless the Council feels it has excellent reasons for accepting the *ex-parte* statements that have led it to dispense with the services of 43 foreign members of the Brigade, members with experience of local fire-fighting conditions extending over periods ranging from 1 to 9 years, but we would like to point out to the Council that we consider it extremely dangerous if they intend to entrust the safety of the Settlement to the type of coolie that has been hurriedly enrolled for the 'professional' Brigade during the past two years.

Our withdrawal from the Brigade is being forced, and we therefore take this opportunity of disclaiming all responsibility for the safety of the Settlement from fire after Wednesday, April 30, 1919.

After the service we have voluntarily given we feel the dismissal deeply, and, in order to give the community some idea of the position we have now been forced into, we would request the Council to publish this correspondence in the next issue of the Municipal Gazette.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. W. STAVERS,
Senior Foreman.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 23, 1919.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 5, on the subject of the Council's proposal to retain a Volunteer Section in the re-organized Fire Brigade.

In reply thereto, I am directed to state that the Council views with extreme regret the attitude which the Volunteer members of the Brigade have elected to adopt. It was fully nine months ago that proposals for the re-organization of the Brigade were discussed by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Council, the Foremen of Nos. 1, 2 and 7 Companies and your First Assistant, and all were agreed that a change in the status of the Brigade was necessary ; what that change should be was not decided at once in order that the Volunteer members might submit suggestions for consideration. Nothing transpired for several months and a further inquiry, addressed to you on February 2, requesting the views of the Volunteer members, only met with the reply that they did not wish to make any suggestions for the permanent re-organization of the Brigade, but desired to be relieved of their duties as early as possible ; they would, however, carry on temporarily provided certain alterations were made which they considered essential. On further inquiring what those alterations were, no suggestions were forthcoming, and the Council was obliged to proceed with the work of re-organization without assistance from the volunteer members,

and the proposal set out in its letter of March 31 is the result. Your reply states that "Even the most casual of enquiries would have elicited the fact that no Company of the Volunteer Brigade would for a moment entertain the idea of such a re-organization" and alluding to a verbal suggestion by the Chairman of Council that it might be possible to make some arrangement on these lines, you state that you considered the Council had already reached its decision on the subject, and any suggestions would be quite superfluous and would merely serve as a subject for criticism. Even if the Council had made its decision, which I am directed to state emphatically, it had not, it is considered regrettable that the Volunteer members should not have made known their views on the subject or made alternative suggestions, instead of merely intimating that they consider themselves dismissed from the end of the month.

In summarising the present position of affairs therefore, I am directed to state that the Council, responsible for the efficiency of the fire fighting services of this Settlement, has, during recent years, recognized with considerable anxiety that the day had passed when the whole of the work of the Fire Brigade could with fairness be left entirely to the Volunteer personnel. The Council had hoped that the members of the Brigade would cordially co-operate in the measures for re-organization necessitated alike from the increasing number, intricacy and value of modern fire fighting appliances, as from the fact that conflicting business and private duties, to an ever increasing degree, rendered attendance of the Volunteer members in sufficient numbers at day fires a matter of great anxiety.

It is chiefly for the latter reason that the building up of the professionally trained portion of the Brigade has for many months been a matter of the greatest care, so as to bring it to the stage of development now reached, where the total absence upon occasion of the whole of the volunteer element, at even the largest fires, would not prejudicially affect its efficiency. In taking these steps, however, the Council had and has no desire to dispense with the services of the Volunteer element. It has always viewed with the greatest appreciation the unselfish devotion to public duty of the members of the Brigade in that they gave of their best to the public service without expectation of merit or reward. It was therefore hoped that while, for the sake of efficiency, the Brigade must be administered and to a large extent manipulated by a professionally trained staff, it would be possible to retain, permanently, a section conducted by volunteer effort as heretofore. That the volunteer members should decline to co-operate in such a project is a great disappointment to the Council, and in accepting regretfully their decision, I am directed to repeat the Council's assurance of the grateful thanks of the Community for the services rendered in the past by the Volunteer members of the Brigade and to express its regret that those services should terminate.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

J. W. STAVERS, Esq.,
Senior Foreman, Shanghai Fire Brigade.

The following interchange of letters with the Fire Insurance Association ensued on this subject:—

Shanghai, April 8, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—It is reported that the Volunteer Members of the Shanghai Municipal Fire Brigade have tendered their resignation to the Shanghai Municipal Council as from the 30th instant, and in the event of this resignation being accepted and becoming effective, my Committee venture to ask the Council what steps it is proposed to take to meet the situation.

The matter appears one of extreme importance from a fire insurance point of view, and my Committee, at their Meeting held this day, decided to refer it to you without delay.

Your early reply will be greatly appreciated.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
G. J. W. MORGAN,
Acting Secretary, Fire Insurance Association.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 23, 1919.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of April 8, I am directed to send you herein enclosed an advance Gazette proof of the correspondence which has passed between the Council and the Senior Foreman on the subject of the re-organization of the Fire Brigade.

Beyond emphasizing how greatly the Council regrets that the Volunteer members should have taken a stand that precludes the Council from proceeding with its original intention of making provision for a volunteer section in the Hongkew Station, there seems to be no matter dealt with in the correspondence that calls for particular comment or explanation, other than the ability of the Brigade to carry on the fire protection of the Settlement upon the withdrawal of the volunteer members at the end of this month.

I am directed to state that the Council is satisfied that the existing staff is quite competent to conduct the work of the Fire Brigade in an efficient manner, and that there is no ground for apprehension that the fire protection of the Settlement will in future be performed less effectively than heretofore. It should perhaps be here stated that the Department at present has at its disposal a total of 5 Europeans and 142 Chinese available for fire duties, while it is intended still further to augment the foreign strength of the Brigade by the immediate engagement of 6 additional firemen of experience.

The European staff consists of the Chief Officer, with 14 years' experience as Chief and a total of 22 years' fire experience, the Departmental Assistant, with 8 years' experience in the Birmingham and Southampton Brigades and 4 years' local experience, the Departmental Engineer, with experience in the Oakland Fire Department, U.S.A., and 12 months' local experience, the Clerical Assistant, who has completed a full volunteer training course with the London Fire Brigade in addition to two years' local experience, and Mr. R. O. Jackson, who has proved himself a capable fireman.

The Chinese personnel consists of 142 men, of whom 66 have over two years' service to their credit and most of the remainder have nearer two years' service than one.

For some time past, more particularly in the day time, the brunt of the fire extinction service of the Settlement has been borne by these men and, in making this statement, no disparagement is intended of the excellent service given fully and freely by the Volunteer firemen; but you are doubtless aware that the conditions of commercial life have to-day little in common with those of earlier days, and the heads of many firms which formerly provided numerous firemen are to-day obliged to refuse their employes permission to volunteer for this work.

There remains only to enclose herewith for your information, a copy of a memorandum by the Chief Officer, detailing the proportion of foreign supervision provided in Calcutta, Rangoon, Alexandria, and other places, which the Council believes will be of interest to you.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. S. B. ROWE,

Assistant Secretary.

G. J. W. MORGAN, Esq.,

Acting Secretary, Shanghai Fire Insurance Association.

(Enclosure.)

Memorandum by the Chief Officer.

With reference to my remarks re Fire Brigades in the Far East on a paid basis, and the proportion of foreign supervision, I would mention the following Brigades with such detail pertaining to each as I have been able to gather from the latest Annual Reports to hand:—

Calcutta 1918:—Chief Officer, Chief Engineer, Inspector of Warehouses, 2 Station Officers, 6 Engineers, 1 European Driver and 7 European Firemen.

From April 1917, to March 1918, the Chief Officer was absent on War service in Mesopotamia, leaving the Senior Station Officer in Charge of the Brigade.

The Inspector of Warehouses is naturally a special service man. The 6 Engineers are for the steam Fire Engines, these are not necessary here, as we are an all motor Brigade: Calcutta is not. We have no need of a European driver. This leaves a strength of 10 Europeans for actual fire extinguishing work. The total strength is 220.

Calcutta is the largest City in the Far East under Foreign Administration. The Fire Brigade protects the City and suburbs, in addition it also protects Howrah, the Municipalities of Cossipore-Chitpore, Maniktala and Garden Reach. It has a total area of over 113 sq. miles with a population of about 1½ millions. Shanghai has a total area inside Boundary limits of 8½ sq. miles with a population of about 620,000. It must be admitted that a large portion of the area of Calcutta is not built on, but their fire risk is more than ours.

Rangoon 1916-1917.—This city has an authorized strength of 3 Officers and 10 Petty Officers. One officer and 6 Petty Officers joined the forces. It would appear that this Brigade is without a permanent second officer, leaving approximately 5 Europeans.

Alexandria has a total strength of 1 Chief Officer, 1 Supt., 1 Asst. Supt., 1 Chief Engineer. As far as I can see there are 5 Europeans with a total strength of 175 men, but it is difficult to judge, as they do not differentiate between natives and Europeans. Alexandria has naturally very large cotton risks. Unfortunately I cannot find reports for Bombay and Madras.

Singapore 1917.—There are 3 Europeans, one of whom was on leave.

Penang has one European Superintendent.

M. W. PETT,

Chief Officer, Shanghai Fire Brigade.

Shanghai, April 17, 1919.

Shanghai, April 30, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge your favour with enclosures, dated 23rd instant.

My Committee desire me to thank you for your full reply to my letter of 8th instant, and are glad to learn that the Council is satisfied that the existing staff is competent to conduct the work of the Fire Brigade in an efficient manner, and also note with satisfaction that it is intended to further augment the foreign section of the brigade by the immediate engagement of six additional firemen of experience.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

G. J. W. MORGAN,

Acting Secretary, Fire Insurance Association.

E. S. B. ROWE, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary, Municipal Council.

CHALLENGE SHIELD.

The following correspondence on the subject of the gift to the Council of the Challenge Shield, which was originally presented by the Fire Insurance Association for competition annually by the various Volunteer Companies of the Fire Brigade, is included herein for purpose of record:—

Shanghai, June 4, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—A Challenge Shield was, as you are aware, presented by the Shanghai Fire Insurance Agents and Representatives, to the Fire Brigade to be competed for annually between the various Volunteer Companies.

The Volunteer Section of the Brigades having resigned, the object for which the Shield was presented ceases to exist, and my Committee desire to ask the Council's acceptance of it to be kept as a memento of the Volunteer Section of the Brigade, and to be placed wherever the Council may think most desirable with such purpose in view.

The Shield will be handed to the Council on receipt of an intimation that they are willing to accept it.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

G. J. W. MORGAN,

Acting Secretary, Shanghai Fire Insurance Association.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 12, 1919.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 4, requesting the Council's acceptance of the Challenge Shield which was originally presented by your Association for competition annually by the various Volunteer Companies of the Fire Brigade.

In reply, I am directed to convey to you an expression of the Council's cordial appreciation of the gift, which the members have great pleasure in accepting, and to state that the Shield will be placed in the Council Room in the new Central Offices.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Secretary.

G. J. W. MORGAN, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Shanghai Fire Insurance Association.

Shanghai, June 24, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 12th instant and now send you the Volunteer Fire Brigade Challenge Shield, noting with thanks the Council's proposal for its disposal.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

G. J. W. MORGAN,

Acting Secretary, Shanghai Fire Insurance Association.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

REPORT OF ACTING COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

BRANCHES OF THE FORCE.

Foreign.—The authorised strength of the Foreign Branch and its actual composition on December 31, 1919, excluding men not returned from War Service was as follows:—

	<i>Authorised.</i>	<i>Actual.</i>
Superintendents	—	1
Chief Inspectors	7	6
Head Gaoler	1	1
Inspectors	11	12
Detective Inspectors	5	5
Assistant Gaoler	1	1
Sub-Inspectors	11	10
Detective Sub-Inspectors	5	5
Sergeant-Major	1	1
Sergeants	96	82
Detective-Sergeants	19	14
Senior Warders	5	4
Constables	105	72
Detective Constables	4	1
Warders	12	5
Assistant Warders	—	5
	<hr/> 283	<hr/> 225

During the year 24 members of the Force returned from War Service, and ten men still await either demobilization or passages to Shanghai.

It is to be noted that the year closed with the strength of this Branch 58 men short of the authorised number.

On August 10, 35 recruits arrived from England, the first batch to come for 5½ years. A further party of 39 men arrived on November 22. At the end of the year the 74 men had been drafted to Stations, but the latest arrivals were still undergoing instruction either in the school or charge rooms or on the streets. Six recruits were transferred for duty at the Municipal Gaol. In addition to the above, the following table shows the changes which have occurred in this Branch during the year:—

	<i>Resigned.</i>	<i>Dismissed.</i>	<i>Invalided.</i>	<i>War Service.</i> <i>Invalidated at their own request.</i>
Police	9	1	2	2
Gaol	3	4	1	3

The rank of Captain-Superintendent was discontinued during the year and the titles of the senior officers of the Force are now as follows:—

- Commissioner.
- Deputy Commissioner.
- Assistant Commissioners.
- 2nd. Assistant Commissioner.
- Cadets.

The War Services of Captain E. I. M. Barrett, Assistant Commissioner (Sikhs), in connexion with the Indians domiciled in China, were deservedly recognised by the Indian Government by the bestowal of a Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire.

Mr. W. Beatty was seconded for service with this Force from the Indian Government Police and appointed 2nd. Assistant Commissioner (Sikhs) from March 22.

Additional to his rank of Assistant Commissioner, Mr. M. O. Springfield was confirmed in his appointment as Registrar of the Mixed Court, from November 1.

The whole of the Terms of Service of the Foreign Branch were revised and an increase of pay was granted with effect from May 1.

An additional rank of Superintendent was created immediately above that of Chief Inspector, to which rank Chief Inspector J. Ramsay was promoted on September 1.

Comparative Table of Offences by Members of the Foreign Branch:—

	<i>Drunkenness.</i>	<i>Neglect of duty.</i>	<i>Minor Offences.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1916	4	20	8	32
1917	3	8	11	22
1918	—	5	7	12
1919	2	17	16	35

It should be mentioned that 24 of the above 35 offences recorded for 1919, have occurred since the arrival of the above-mentioned 74 recruits.

It is very satisfactory to record the high state of discipline of this Branch of the Force during the whole period of the war. I have again to express my appreciation of the loyal and efficient manner in which all ranks have performed the very arduous duties required of them, particularly during the latter half of the past year when the strength of the Branch was at its lowest and when the arrival of recruits needing police training and advice increased instead of diminished their work.

As was only to be expected, a few erratically inclined individuals were found amongst the new recruits, but from present appearances the large majority of them are well behaved and keen to learn their new duties. It unfortunately became necessary to prosecute two of these men under the "Shanghai Municipal Police Regulations 1910" at H.B.M. Police Court. Both were convicted and sentenced to one day's imprisonment and were subsequently dismissed from the Force.

The average daily number of members of the Foreign Branch on the sick list during the year was 6.36.

Specials.—The Specials ceased to function as active members of the Force on November 26, after an official inspection by the Municipal Council in the Drill Hall. On the same date the Special Police Reserve was formed. The following letter dated November 29, from the Acting Commissioner of Police to Mr. A. L. Anderson, Assistant Commissioner in charge of Specials, is published for information:—

"Now that the Special Constables have ceased to function as active members of the Force, I desire on behalf of the regular Police to record an expression of sincere gratitude for all that you and they have done for us during the last 18 months. The Specials came to our aid at a time when our need of men was extreme, volunteering their services in a willing and generous spirit and making considerable personal sacrifices in the public interest. Their duty has often been of a monotonous and uninteresting character as such duty must necessarily be; nevertheless they have performed it in a consistently efficient manner which is beyond all praise.

"You will remember that during the period of Depot training special reference was made to the prevalence of armed robberies and other crimes of violence in the Settlement and to the good effect it was hoped that the Specials would have when they went on duty on the streets. It is interesting to note, therefore, that the monthly average of such crimes during the last 18 months is considerably less than one half of what it was during the four preceding years—an exceedingly satisfactory condition for which there can be no doubt the Special Constables are very largely responsible.

"In conclusion I would add that the ready response to the Council's invitation to the Special Constables to join the newly formed Special Police Reserve is a matter of the greatest possible satisfaction to the remainder of the Force."

It is to be noted that at the end of the year the strength of the Special Police Reserve was about 110 men.

Expeditionary Forces Emergency Unit.—This unit came into being in the middle of June as the result of an offer made to the Council by the United Services Association (Shanghai). The unit is composed of returned officers and men who served with the British Forces in the War. It is armed with revolvers and has consented to place itself at the disposal of the Commissioner of Police for purposes of internal Settlement defence. Its effective strength on December 31 was about 70.

Japanese.—The strength of this Branch on December 31 was 1 Inspector, 2 Sergeants, 19 Constables and 4 Interpreters, including 1 Korean. At the end of the year, the Branch was eight short of its authorised strength.

The work of this Branch has been very satisfactory.

Sikh.—The authorised strength of the Sikh Branch for 1919 was 2 Jemadars, 2 Havildar Majors, 50 Havildars, and 405 Constables. On December 31, the Branch was at full strength.

As a result of the cessation of hostilities recruiting improved. 60 Majhas arrived in April. A further batch of 40 Malwas, recruited by the Indian Government, were brought out early in December by Sirdar Sahib Buddha Singh. As a result of this improvement in recruiting it will be possible to allow a considerable number of men who are at present overdue for leave to go during 1920.

The health of the Branch has been good and the discipline excellent. No cases of serious crime occurred.

The disturbances in May and June entailed much extra work and longer hours of duty. The men responded cheerfully and without complaint. In Shanghai as in the Punjab, the wave of unrest which passed over India in April made little if any impression on the Sikhs.

The number of Indian Watchmen under Police Supervision on December 31 was 186 as compared with 183 on December 31, 1918.

STRENGTH OF THE SIKH BRANCH.

On January 1.	Dismissed.	Resigned and Time Expired.	Invalided.	Died.	Enlisted.	On December 31.
Police.						
1918 437	7	26	5	0	7	406
1919 406	2	31	8	6	129	488
Gaol.						
1918 128	2	7	3	0	11	127
1919 127	1	29	4	2	87	178

OFFENCES DEALT WITH.

Drunk on duty.	Drunk.	Asleep on duty.	Assault on Natives.	Insolent and Insubordinate Conduct.	Minor Offences dealt with by fines
Police.					
1918 4	25	3	12	7	30
1919 6	22	14	6	8	22
Gaol.					
1918 0	6	7	5	0	34
1919 0	11	4	1	3	28

INDIAN WATCHMEN UNDER POLICE SUPERVISION.

At present under Supervision.	Resigned.	Dismissed for Misconduct.	Temporarily Employed.	Total
1918 183	11	20	34	248
1919 186	29	22	26	263

Chinese.—The authorised strength of the Uniform Branch for 1919 was 6 Sub-Inspectors, 93 Sergeants and 1,286 Constables, and no difficulty was experienced in maintaining this establishment. Towards the end of the year in view of the arrival of recruits for the Foreign and Sikh Branches, recruiting was less brisk and on the last day of the year the strength of the branch was 1,354, one below the figure estimated for the requirements of 1920.

At the beginning of the year 6 Chinese Police Officials were recruited in Peking with a view to their appointment as Sub-Inspectors in the Chinese Branch. After a four months period of training at the Training Depot they were drafted to districts on May 1, and the results amply justify the experiment. Their knowledge of English is at present very limited but they have quickly accustomed themselves to foreign Police methods and their value to the Force increases daily. They form a most useful medium between the foreign police on the one hand and the Chinese Sergeants and Constables on the other; and while the latter, having become accustomed to make use of other channels of communication, are somewhat slow to appreciate the change, the former are rapidly learning the value of the Chinese Sub-Inspectors.

The work of the Branch has been very good. 11 men received monetary rewards for the arrest of armed robbers and 225 men were rewarded in cash or by Class promotion for good work done in the arrest of burglars, thieves, etc.

The discipline of the branch has been good. The number of petty offences against Police discipline during the year was normal. 9 Constables were charged at the Mixed Court and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from one month to 18 months.

The illicit sale of opium led to a number of prosecutions at the Mixed Court and towards the end of the year it transpired that the shops which took part in this trade were paying "hush money" to the Chinese Constables at some Stations. 3 Constables of one Station were subsequently arrested in possession of a sum of money which they were about to distribute to their fellow Constables. They were charged at the Mixed Court and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment each. 4 shopkeepers concerned in selling opium and attempting to bribe the police in the same case were fined \$300 each.

The number of dismissals for serious offences and continued breach of discipline is higher than in any previous year, but the percentage of the strength, namely 5.6, cannot be considered excessive.

The number of desertions continues to decrease.

Owing to the bad weather experienced in June and July it was only possible to put the branch through one Musketry course instead of two. In consequence the results are not a fair comparison with those of previous years.

The number of men invalided during the year was normal but there was an increase of nearly 100% in deaths on the figure for previous years. One Constable met his death at the hands of armed robbers whilst another was run over by a tram car and died shortly after admission to hospital. The daily average number of men sick was 23 or 1.55 per cent. of the average strength.

The number of Chinese Watchmen under Police supervision continues to increase and on the last day of the year was 502. There is a large number of men on the waiting list and suitable men can invariably be obtained at short notice on application to the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Branch at Gordon Road Police Station.

The following table shows the variation in strength of the uniform branch for the past five years :

	Enlisted.	Transferred from other duties.	Dismissed.	Invalided.	Absconded.	Resigned.	Died.	Transferred to other duties.	Appointment cancelled.	Strength on last day of the year.
1915	164	1	58	16	16	10	8	11	3	1159
1916	202	3	48	18	45	18	8	15	5	1217
1917	240	6	58	19	35	18	9	12	6	1312
1918	203	1	62	18	29	21	7	5	13	1361
1919	158	4	77	20	25	22	15	9	7	1354

TRAINING DEPÔT.

Foreign.—The staff at the beginning of the year consisted of one Inspector and one Sergeant-Major. On the arrival of the first batch of recruits from Europe an additional Sergeant was added to assist in the work of instruction.

For the first time since 1914 training was undertaken for this Branch of the Force. The first batch of 35 recruits arrived between August 10 and August 15. Six men who volunteered for the work were transferred to the Gaol as Assistant Warders on August 29. Twenty-seven of the remainder after passing the usual examination were transferred to Stations on October 11 and the remaining two on November 1. The health of the men was above the average of any batch previously here. The conduct of the men on the whole was good.

On November 22, a further batch of 39 men arrived and after spending four days at the Depôt were transferred to Stations.

Special Constables.—Two training classes (E and F) underwent the usual course of instruction during the year. They were distinguished by the same sense of discipline which was so marked a feature of the previous classes.

Japanese.—No training was undertaken for this branch of the Force during the year.

Sikhs.—The staff consists of one Naik, who acts as instructor in Police duties, etc., and two Drill Instructors under the supervision of the Foreign Staff. During the year recruiting became normal for the first time since 1914 and 129 Police and 87 Warders (Sikh and Mohammedan) were taken on the strength of the Force. Of these numbers one resigned, one died and one was struck off as unlikely to become efficient. The conduct of the recruits was very good and their health record was above the average. During the year 49 Police and Warders underwent a short course of instruction on returning from long leave.

Chinese.—The staff consists of one teacher who acts as instructor in Police duties and interpreter and four Drill Instructors, all under the supervision of the Foreign Staff.

During the year 161 recruits were taken on the strength and of this number 6 were discharged or resigned. The conduct and health of the men were very good.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION.

This Department is under the supervision of the Chief Detective Officer who is responsible to the Commissioner of Police for all matters connected with its administration. It consists of the Headquarters Staff, which comprises the men employed in the Finger Print Bureau and the Criminal Record Office, the Intelligence Office, the Photographic Studio, the Translation Office and the Printing Office; and also a District Staff for Criminal Investigation which comprises all members of the C. I. D. attached to the Stations in the eleven Police Districts. In addition to these there is a separate squad which was formed in October 1917 to assist in dealing with a special phase of crime.

The C. I. D. in Shanghai differs in its work from the duties performed by similar Departments in European countries in that in addition to the pursuit of criminals and the enquiries connected with crime generally, it takes charge of and prepares for Court most of the cases which are brought into the Stations by men of the Uniform Branch.

The actual strength on December 31 was:—

Foreign.—

- 1 Chief Detective Officer.
- 5 Inspectors.
- 5 Sub-Inspectors.
- 15 Sergeants (including one not yet returned from War Service).
- 2 Constables (including one not yet returned from War Service).
- 3 Japanese Interpreters.
- 1 Korean Interpreter.

Chinese.—

- 14 Sergeants.
- 83 Constables.
- 7 Clerks and Translators.
- 7 Interpreters.
- 2 Compositors.
- 1 Photographer.
- 7 Uniform Constables.

During the year 13 cases of murder, 3 of which were the outcome of armed robberies, and one case of attempted double murder in which the perpetrator afterwards committed suicide, were investigated. These involved the death of 14 persons, including a police Constable who was shot by armed robbers; two Chinese who were the victims of the water poisoning rumours in June last; two Chinese shop assistants who were fatally wounded whilst endeavouring to capture an armed robber, and one ex-Governor who was shot while riding in his ricscha on Shanhaikwan Road and whose murderer was afterwards fatally wounded in a fight with Chinese soldiers in the Northern part of this province on May 30. In connexion with 9 of these cases 36 persons were traced and arrested, of whom 16 were handed over to the Chinese Authorities and 11 sentenced to terms of imprisonment at the Municipal Gaol. In addition one man was shot dead by the Police whilst participating in an armed robbery. One person was also arrested on a charge of murder committed beyond Settlement limits and handed over to the Chinese Authorities who found him guilty and sentenced him to death.

During the year 50 persons were sentenced to death and executed by the Chinese Authorities in the presence of a representative of the Municipal Police. 30 of these were handed over on charges of armed robbery committed prior to January 1, 1919, and 20 on similar charges committed during the present year.

During the year 52 reports were made of armed robbery from houses against 85 in 1918. In connexion with these reports 64 persons have been dealt with. 47 were handed over to the Chinese Authorities, 5 sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 4 expelled from the Settlement and 8 released.

15 cases of armed robbery from persons in the street were reported as against 43 in 1918. In this connexion 17 persons were arrested, 8 of whom were handed over to the Chinese Authorities and 3 sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

There was only one report of robbery from houses in which no arms were used as against 8 in 1918. 14 cases occurred of robbery from persons in the streets, in which no arms were used, against 10 in 1918. 26 men were arrested in connexion with these cases, 20 of whom were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. In addition to these arrests, 7 persons were charged with having participated in armed robberies from dwelling houses and shops prior to January 1, 1919. 34 persons were also arrested in connexion with robberies committed in territory not under the jurisdiction of the Shanghai Municipal Police. 33 of them were handed over to the various authorities concerned and 1 was released. 27 persons were also arrested against whom no specific charge of armed robbery could be sustained, but who were accomplices and members of robber bands.

During the year, 3,571 reports of property stolen were made at the different stations, a decrease of 271 on the figures for the previous year, a decrease of 553 on the figures for the year before, and a decrease of 912 on the figures for 1916. The above reports include 330 cases of burglary against 331 in 1918. During the same period 150 cases of housebreaking were recorded against 153 in 1918. The reports of godown-breaking received totalled 22 as against 32 in 1918. 71 cases of office and shop breaking were also reported against 55 in 1918. In 1,366 of these 3,571 reports, investigation was made with successful results.

During the year 13 cases were reported in which bombs were dealt with, but there were only 5 in which explosions took place. These caused but little damage to property and no injury to persons. In connexion with these cases, 15 persons were arrested.

11 persons were arrested and convicted of running a form of lottery known as the Hwo-wei, as against 118 persons charged and convicted in 1918, and 51 in 1917.

3 bookstores were summoned and convicted of selling indecent literature in the Settlement; 4 persons were charged with causing the exhibition of indecent posters and 9 persons were charged and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for exposing obscene pictures for sale.

Mr. F. E. Weiss, the agent in Shanghai of the Passenger Department of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. disappeared on the evening of August 20. He left the Palace Hotel at about 9.30 p.m. and his body was found on the night of August 22 some 300 yards north of the Pingliang Road in the Yangtszepoo district. There was a pistol bullet wound in his head and his throat was cut. A razor was lying about ten feet from the body, but there was no trace of the weapon from which the shot had been fired. A reward of \$2,000 was offered by the S.M.C. for information as to his movements after 9.30 p.m. on August 20 and as to the circumstances surrounding his death, and this offer was augmented later by an additional \$1,000 offered by the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd. At the end of the year police enquiries into this case were still proceeding.

In several cases of burglary, shop-breaking, office-breaking and larceny the Finger Print Section was successful in obtaining finger impressions which led to the identification and apprehension of the perpetrators. At the beginning of the year about \$58,000 worth of jewellery which had been stolen from the Mikimoto Pearl Store on Nanking Road in December 1918 was recovered. This case was one which illustrates well the value of dactyloscopy as an aid to criminal investigation. The photograph of the impressions left behind on the door of the safe which contained the greater part of the stolen articles, furnished proof sufficiently strong to warrant the detention of the persons implicated. It also ensured the retention of the property in its place of concealment until certain fortuitous circumstances led to its recovery, and to the establishment beyond all doubt of the charge which until that time had been built up and sustained entirely on finger print evidence alone.

During the year a total number of 8,453 finger print records were dealt with by the Finger Print Bureau, out of which number 2,786 identifications were made; that is, 2,786 persons were identified as having previous criminal records. These include 5,190 finger prints of persons

arrested and charged in the Settlement, 2,012 finger prints of persons convicted in French Town, 595 chauffeurs finger-printed prior to issue of driving permits, 283 applicants for the post of Chinese Watchmen, 192 Chinese Police Candidates and 110 candidates for the Shanghai Fire Brigade, finger-printed before engagement.

The following table of identification may be of interest:—

	<i>Records to date.</i>	<i>Identifications to date.</i>
To December 31, 1910	9,811	2,335
1911	19,752	6,404
1912	28,167	11,104
1913	35,877	15,589
1914	46,318	19,665
1915	55,783	23,291
1916	65,307	26,855
1917	74,562	30,254
1918	82,737	33,572
1919	91,190	36,358

The system has now been inaugurated here for 10 years and the finger print records on file are rapidly approaching the 100,000 mark. This is about half the number accumulated by Scotland Yard during the 14 years which followed the introduction of the system in London. 1,386 photographs were taken and 6,008 copies produced in the Criminal Investigation Department Studio during the year. The Printing Office has been responsible for the issue of 352,192 circulars of various descriptions.

611 certificates have been issued to Indians resident in Shanghai who have passed through the Finger Print Office for registration. 783 photographs have been printed and issued in connexion with passports for Indians leaving Shanghai.

The Criminal Investigation Department at the end of the year held 402 warrants for the arrest of persons who are wanted by the Chinese Authorities for criminal offences committed in territory under Chinese jurisdiction.

During the past year 611 enquiries were made in connexion with matters of a political nature as compared with 606 in 1918, and 453 in 1917. In addition 22 such cases were taken before the Court as compared with 14 cases in 1918, and 3 cases in 1917.

Only one report, in connexion with which the property was afterwards recovered, was received of cargo lost or stolen from amongst that supervised by the men on the wharves functioning under this Department.

The gambling resort at No. 24 North Honan Road Extension in Chapei which was closed down on October 13, 1918, re-opened at No. 28 in the same road at the beginning of September 1919 and was closed again by the local Chinese Authorities on November 12.

TRAFFIC.

A feature of the past year has been the great gain in popularity of motor vehicles both for pleasure and commercial purposes. It is becoming constantly more evident that it is to the motor lorry that we must look for relief from the ever increasing congestion caused by wheelbarrows and handcarts in our narrow streets, and every encouragement should therefore be given to firms desirous of establishing this means of transportation.

"One Way" traffic was introduced in the Settlement on May 1 in order to relieve the excessive congestion in the two main arteries running North and South in the Central district, namely Szechuen and Kiangse Roads. It was ultimately withdrawn on July 7—except for wheelbarrow and handcart traffic—owing to strong opposition on the part of several property owners and shopkeepers. From a traffic point of view the experiment was an unqualified success. Its opponents complained of losing a great deal of trade during the time it was in operation. Otherwise there was no serious objection made. Occupants of offices were content with the compensation

obtained by a reduction in street noises; accidents were reduced to a minimum and the scheme received the strong approval of the vehicle driving public. In the interests of traffic generally it is to be regretted that it was found necessary to abandon what was really an important step forward in solving the difficulties arising from the congested state of the Central District.

Chauffeurs.—In January the Automobile Club of China, with a view to improving chauffeurs as a class, inaugurated a training school under foreign supervision with the assistance of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. A number of men received instruction there and for a time things went on satisfactorily under the supervision of a foreign mechanic. When the latter resigned the work fell into the hands of Chinese, with the result that towards the end of the year the school failed and was closed.

On May 15, thirteen chauffeurs employed at a foreign garage went out on strike as a protest against stricter supervision by their employers. They were warned to return immediately and complete one month's work, the alternative being suspension of driving permit. They elected to return to work. On June 10 chauffeurs, with few exceptions, joined in the general political strike which lasted for several days, and by so doing caused much inconvenience to their employers.

The total number of chauffeurs registered in this Settlement on December 31 was 2,134 against 1,574 for last year, showing the substantial increase of 560.

There were four cases of manslaughter resulting in three terms of six months' imprisonment, and one of nine months' imprisonment with cancellation of driver's permit. In two other cases of reckless driving and causing bodily harm the defendants were sentenced to three months' imprisonment with suspension of permit.

The following is a comparative table giving particulars regarding Chauffeurs for 1918-1919:—

	1918	1919
	—	—
Deaths Reported	10	12
Convictions	481	510
Permits Cancelled	4	2
Permits Suspended	28	48
Chauffeurs Examined and Passed	386	560
Chauffeurs Examined and Failed	121	132
Learners' Permits Issued (Owner)	214	264
Learners' Permits Issued (Chauffeur)	366	555
Owners' Permits Issued	294	391
Changes of Employment	1537	2346
Total Number of Chauffeurs	1574	2134

Trams.—The Routes are unchanged and the rolling stock remains the same. Permission has been granted for 15 additional trailers and 7 cars. The building of these may be completed in the forthcoming year, bringing the total available rolling stock to 97 cars, 85 trailers and 7 railless cars.

Passenger islands have also been increased, the new ones being situated at the crossings or junctions of Nanking and Honan Roads; Nanking and Shanse Roads; Bubbling Well and Park Roads, and Bubbling Well and Mohawk Roads.

The number of passengers carried in 1919 was 95,038,701 against 78,683,690 for the previous year, showing the huge increase of 16,355,011.

Ricshas.—A peaceful strike, which only lasted two days, occurred in March amongst the coolies as a protest against the formation of "The Ricsha Owners' Association." The number of vehicles remains the same. Several shelters have been erected at ricsha stands in various parts of the Settlement.

Stables.—During the year there have been 934 visits by the police sergeant detailed for Stable Inspection. Of sixteen animals which were found unfit for work, 4 were destroyed, 7 sent out to grass and the remainder pensioned. There have been 3 old stables closed and 7 new ones opened, making a total of 82 livery stables in the Settlement. There was a decrease of 13 in the number of public carriage licenses, the present figure being 243.

Motor Cars.—The number of public cars at the end of the year was 209, an increase of 66 on the previous year. The quarterly average of motor vehicles licensed was 1,482, against 1,167 for 1918. 6 new garages have been opened, making a total of 18, of which 10 are foreign and 8 Chinese owned.

Accidents.—The following is a comparative table of accidents caused by horse or vehicle coming under the notice of the police during 1919. There were 5 persons killed and 197 persons injured by improperly riding upon or getting on or off tram cars in motion. Of the 931 Chinese killed or injured 44 were under 7 years of age; 123 between 7 and 15 years; 710 between 15 and 60 years; and 54 over 60. There were also 1,029 accidents resulting in damage to property only.

ACCIDENTS 1919.

	Foreigners.		Chinese.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
<i>Due to:—</i>				
Tram Cars		7	7	279
Motor Cars				
and Cycles		22	32	460
Carriages		2		30
Fire Trucks			1	2
Carts				48
Bicycles		1		11
Runaway and				
Led Ponies		2		14
Ricshas and				
Wheel-barrows		2		47
Total for 1919		36	40	891
Total for 1918		17	29	636

MOUNTED BRANCH.

The strength of the Branch on December 31 was as follows:—

Foreign Sergeant	1
Foreign Trooper	1
Sikh Havildars	2
Sikh Troopers	24

The Stud contained 42 ponies.

During the year mounted duties have been performed efficiently and the usual number of escorts and special services were furnished. The whole branch has been drilled regularly at squadron and riding drill, and the men are efficient with all arms. Fifteen ponies have been destroyed for various reasons certified by the Veterinary Surgeons. Two died, one from flatulent colic and one from sunstroke. Thanks to the kindness of residents who have presented ponies,

the vacancies thus created have been filled and the purchase of remounts has been unnecessary. The following ponies have been presented during the year:—

<i>Name.</i>	<i>By whom presented.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	
"Swanee"	R. E. Toeg, Esq.,	January	1
"Homefield"	H. E. Morris, Esq.,	January	14
"Wakefield"	H. E. Morris, Esq.,	January	14
"Milkway"	N. W. Hickling, Esq.	February	24
"Blazon"	G. Willeumier, Esq.	March	29
"Over There"	C. R. Burkill, Esq.	May	23
"England"	E. A. Skinner, Esq.	May	24
"Moniaive"	C. N. Davis, Esq.	May	28
"France"	A. J. Carson, Esq.	June	10
"Bullfinch"	H. E. Arnhold, Esq.	June	16
"Fuji"	K. Kodama, Esq.	June	21
"Rubicon"	B. D. F. Beith, Esq.	June	25
"Berwick"	Miss A. N. Trueman	July	17
"Matchbox"	C. C. Boyd, Esq.	August	30
"Giant Dahlia"	C. R. Burkill, Esq.	September	10
"Upwood Park"	R. Macgregor, Esq.	October	4

Generally speaking the health of the animals has been very good. Five cases of sickness have been treated by the Veterinary Surgeon, and a few minor ailments have been treated in Police Stables. Forage has been plentiful, but prices are in excess of former years. The average cost per pony per month was \$14.98.

MUSKETRY.

During the year 3,006 rifle, revolver and automatic pistol practice were fired by various members of the Force. The results were satisfactory.

.303 RIFLE AND CARBINE CLASSIFICATION COURSE.

	<i>Foreigners.</i>	<i>Japanese.</i>	<i>Sikhs.</i>	<i>Warders.</i>	<i>Chinese.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Marksmen	33	2	52	30	197	314
1st Class Shots	48	5	124	47	311	535
2nd Class Shots	44	11	163	14	267	499
3rd Class Shots	8	3	39	9	169	228
	<hr/> 133	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 378	<hr/> 100	<hr/> 944	<hr/> 1,576

Owing to wet weather and the rifle range being under water, the Indian Warders and Chinese members of the Force were not exercised during the Spring. Their classification is therefore based on the Autumn practices only.

PRACTICE FOR QUALIFICATION TO CARRY .45 REVOLVER.

Foreigners	167 men
'Specials' (Reserve)	110 „
E. F. E. U.	55 „
Sikhs and Warders	101 „
Chinese Sub-Inspectors	6 „
Total	<hr/> 439 „

PRACTICE FOR QUALIFICATION TO CARRY COLT'S .45 AUTOMATIC PISTOL.

Foreigners	136 men.
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.32 AUTOMATIC PISTOL.

Owing to the non-arrival of .32 ammunition, only the following were exercised during the year.

Foreigners	33 men	No. 1 Practice only.
C. P. Cs' Bicycle Patrol	23 „	do.

In addition, the following were instructed and passed the Training Course :—

Foreigners	3 men
'Specials'	5 "
Chinese Sub-Inspectors	6 "
Chinese Detectives	6 "
C. P. Cs' Bicycle Patrol	2 "
Chinese Watchmen	15 "

GAOL.

Foreign Staff.—The health of the Foreign Staff has been good. The older members have performed their duties in a very satisfactory manner. The new members give promise of becoming efficient warders.

Indian Staff.—The health and work of the Indian staff have been good. 87 recruits were engaged. 4 Warders were invalided, 28 were struck off the strength having failed to return from long leave, 1 was dismissed, 1 purchased discharge, 1 transferred to Police and 1 resigned.

Convicts.—The following table shows the lowest and highest number of convicts in the Gaol each month during the year as compared with the figures for 1918 :—

Month	1918.		1919.	
	Lowest Number.	Highest Number.	Lowest Number.	Highest Number.
January	1,748	1,853	1,669	1,705
February	1,821	1,887	1,638	1,684
March	1,846	1,916	1,568	1,628
April	1,858	1,911	1,575	1,609
May	1,874	1,918	1,578	1,616
June	1,849	1,904	1,558	1,588
July	1,842	1,890	1,546	1,580
August	1,781	1,860	1,511	1,555
September	1,768	1,795	1,514	1,544
October	1,723	1,770	1,502	1,547
November	1,672	1,746	1,479	1,542
December	1,672	1,722	1,421	1,497

The health of the convicts cannot be said to have improved, for although Beri-Beri has been practically stamped out, Tuberculosis is rife. At first sight there might appear to be grounds for alarm, but it must be borne in mind that a very high percentage of the criminal classes are tubercular, and a far more rigid medical examination is now made. Convicts are kept under much closer medical observation after reception now than formerly. This results in many more cases of tuberculosis being diagnosed, which in the case of short term convicts would have in the past escaped detection.

The conduct of the convicts generally has improved.

13 German and Austrian subjects and persons not recognised by any Consulate in Shanghai served or are serving terms of imprisonment passed on them by the Mixed Court. 7 German prisoners were sent on board ship for repatriation.

Buildings.—The two new cell blocks which were completed in April 1918, are still unoccupied owing to the non-arrival of cell locks and other fittings from Europe. It is fortunate that with the congested state of the old cell blocks the Gaol passed through another summer without an epidemic.

Convict Labour.—Owing to the shortage of foreign staff, only a limited amount of labour could be undertaken during the period January to May. From June to September all labour had to be suspended as the question of providing foreign supervision became acute. With the recent additions to the staff it has become possible to restart most industries, and very soon production should again become normal.

Coir Matting.—There was a shortage of raw materials for three months only and this fortunately coincided with the period when the strength of the foreign staff was at its lowest.

Tailoring.—Only the requirements of the Gaol could be met. All work for the Police had to be refused.

Sundries.—Repair work for the Gaol only was undertaken from time to time as circumstances permitted.

Printing.—For six months this department was closed down owing to the difficulties experienced in providing adequate supervision. At the end of the year it was again in operation.

Reformatory.—The number of inmates has shown a marked decrease. On December 31 the number of boys is less than at the end of 1913, the year in which the Reformatory was established. The care and patience exercised by the Municipal Director of Chinese Studies and the Chinese teacher working under his direction is reflected in the excellent progress shown by the boys in their school studies. Echoes of the unrest fomented by the students reached the Reformatory boys, and for a short period caused uneasiness. During the year three boys effected their escape from the building, one of whom has since been re-arrested. With a view to removing the idea and atmosphere of a prison as far as possible, the uniformed Chinese warders have given place to supervisors in plain clothes.

Month	1918.		1919.	
	Lowest Number.	Highest Number.	Lowest Number.	Highest Number.
January	72	78	121	124
February	77	82	117	121
March	81	95	118	125
April	95	105	87	124
May	104	107	81	87
June	105	110	82	88
July	108	111	82	90
August	109	116	84	92
September	111	119	82	88
October	112	120	74	82
November	118	122	67	74
December	120	122	63	67

General.—The highest number of convicts in the Gaol during 1919 was 1,705, and the lowest 1,421. In the Reformatory the figures were 125 and 63. The Motor Prison Van covered 3051 miles during the year. The number of convicts conveyed by this vehicle was 3,654 at a cost of Tls. 0.27 per convict. The van underwent a complete overhaul and repaint in October.

	Gaol Reformatory	
Number of prisoners January 1, 1919	1,679	122
Admitted during the year	2,848	43
Re-admitted	67	22
Total passing through	4,594	187
Discharged time expired	2,485	54
" on Doctor's recommendation	2	
" by order of Court	7	33
" on remission of sentence	480	11
" on payment of fine	12	
Died	116	
Transferred to station cells	43	
" hospital	21	20
Escaped from Reformatory		3
Handed over to Chinese Authorities	1	
In Hospital	6	1
In Gaol and Reformatory January 1, 1920	1,421	65
	4,594	187
Daily average for 1919	1,568	94
In Gaol		
January 1	1,679	
Admitted during the year	2,848	
In Gaol		
December 31		1,421
Gaol	1,679	
Reformatory	122	65

Localities claimed by Prisoners.

	Gaol	Reformatory
Shanghai	236	3
Pootung	142	2
Nanziang	15	
Sungkiang	28	
Nanking	51	1
Chinkiang	279	3
Kiangpei	567	18
Soochow	145	2
Wusih	114	2
Ningpo	534	6
Hupei	64	1
Canton	92	1
Foochow	4	
Tientsin	65	1
Kiangsi	47	
Anhui	66	
Other places	386	3
Foreigners	13	
	<hr/> 2,848	<hr/> 43

MIXED COURT.

No change took place in the administration of the Mixed Court. The reorganisation of the clerical staff dealing with Chinese documents, records, etc., took effect from January 1; and there are now three sub-departments, dealing respectively with Criminal, Foreign Civil and Chinese Civil cases, each under a responsible head. Under the reorganisation scheme the services of one clerk and five writers were dispensed with, and a year's work under these new conditions has proved how necessary the change was.

The Registrar's monthly reports published in the Municipal Gazette give details of most of what has occurred during the year. A general idea of the amount of work performed as compared with 1918 may be gathered from the following return of sessions held:—

	1919.	1918.
Ordinary Criminal Sessions	557	538
Special Criminal Sessions	94	207
Sessions for Foreign Civil Cases	149	178
Sessions for Chinese Civil Cases	394	385
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Grand total	1,194	1,308

53 Inquests were held at the Mortuary.

The Foreign Staff consisted of:—

- 1 Assistant Commissioner of Police as Registrar.
- 1 Police Cadet.
- 1 Inspector.
- 3 Sub-Inspectors.
- 5 Sergeants.
- 1 Typist and Stenographer.

The Inspector and three Sergeants are now on long leave.

There were 34 foreigners unrecognised by any Consulate before the Court on criminal charges.

The total number of persons coming before the Court on criminal charges was 38,307, a reduction of 10,680 on the figures for 1918.

The following table shows variations for the year 1919 as compared with 1918:—

<i>Offence.</i>	<i>1918.</i>	<i>1919.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
Assault	356	407	51	
Abduction	95	55		40
Causing bodily harm	20	34	14	
Intimidation	14	29	15	
Cruelty to animals	259	101		158
False pretences	58	25		33
Larceny	2,727	2,106		621
Malicious damage	16	49	33	
Obtaining money by threats	103	76		27
Robbery	152	184	32	
Dogs	209	323	114	
Hawkers	803	663		140
Opium	229	635	406	
Pawnshop	44	75	31	
Rieshas	20,352	13,292		7,060
Teashops	124	75		49
Wheel-barrows	1,337	1,008		329
Arms	28	16		12
House refuse	1,318	748		570
Lotteries	131	19		112
Nuisances	14,702	12,944		1,758
Prostitutes	649	329		320
Gambling	518	620	102	
Traffic	1,030	867		163
Returning after expulsion	140	104		36
Vagrancy	100	50		50

165 persons were handed over to the Chinese Authorities for trial or execution on the charges given below:—

Abduction	1
Attempted suicide	7
Burglary	4
Coining	6
Embezzlement	1
Fraud	1
Gaol breaking	1
Husband and wife	1
Insanity	1
Larceny	15
Loitering	1
Murder	12
Opium	1
Robbery	101
Receiving stolen property	4
Stray children	3
Unlawful possession	5

Total 165

Assessors.—The Assessors in Police cases during the year were as follows:—

British.—Messrs. P. Grant Jones and A. D. Blackburn.

American.—Messrs. R. P. Tenney, J. E. Jacobs and C. J. Spiker.

Messrs. G. Ros and K. Hayashide tried Police Cases on Saturdays throughout the year.

Magistrates.—Messrs. Kuan Chun, Yu Ying Vong, Li Hsu Mei and Tsang Chang Vung sat throughout the year.

On August 27, Mr. Wong Chia Hsi died at Kuling under tragic circumstances. Mr. Loh Dzoong Ling was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Chinese Civil Cases.—1,474 cases were heard, a decrease of 117 on the previous year. The number of petitions filed requiring a hearing was 995, a decrease of 201 on the previous year. Those filed for the purpose of record numbered 450 as against 530 in 1918. The number of cases awaiting a first hearing on December 31 was 63, a decrease of 72.

The Summer Vacation lasted from July 15 to September 15.

The Influenza Epidemic almost brought the hearing of Civil Cases to a standstill during March.

Messrs. P. Grant Jones, R. P. Tenney, A. D. Blackburn, and C. J. Spiker were appointed by the Consular Body to sit as Assessors in Chinese Civil Cases during 1919. In September Mr. J. E. Jacobs replaced Mr. Spiker on the latter's departure from Shanghai.

Foreign Civil Cases.—There were 299 petitions filed during the year, an increase of 25 on 1918.

Chinese Authorities.—Except in a very few instances the Chinese Authorities have rendered the Court every assistance.

Security Office.—2 persons were before the Court charged with attempting to file fraudulent security bonds. 35 Persons were refused and cautioned on it being found that they had no authority to sign bonds on behalf of hong and shops.

Private Prosecutions.—50 Persons were brought before the Court and dealt with as follows:—19 Dismissed, 1 Settled out of Court, 8 Cautioned, 9 Fined, 7 Withdrawn, 2 Imprisoned, 4 Pending.

House of Detention.—At the end of the year there were 48 persons under detention as against 61 at the end of 1918. During the year 297 were committed, and 310 released. The health of those under detention was good.

Women's Prison.—On December 31 there were 40 persons in custody, as against 52 on the last day of 1918. During the year the total number received into the cells was 345. 357 were released, 13 of whom served reduced sentences under the Remission of Sentence System for good conduct.

Appeal List.—12 Foreign Civil Cases and 63 Chinese Civil Cases await the formation of an Appeal Court.

Lawyers.—15 lawyers were admitted to practice before the Court, 4 of whom were American, 8 British, 1 Japanese and 2 Chinese.

Chinese Interpreters.—These are now required to register, and all changes of employment must be notified to the Court.

Fees.—A Revised Scale of fees authorised by the Consular Body was brought into operation on January 1.

Rules of Procedure.—A revised edition of these rules in English and Chinese was published in July.

RETURN OF FOREIGN CIVIL CASES FOR 1919.

NATIONALITY.	Cases filed.	Withdrawn or Postponed	In Course of Hearing.	Unable to Locate Defendant.	Heard.
American	45	20	6	10	9
British	192	55	7	49	81
Belgian	1	—	—	—	1
Brazilian	2	1	—	—	1
Danish	2	1	—	—	1
Italian	9	2	—	2	5
Japanese	20	3	7	7	3
Netherlands	2	1	—	—	1
Norwegian	2	1	—	—	1
Portuguese	4	—	1	—	3
Russian	13	2	3	—	8
Spanish	7	2	2	2	1
Total	299	88	26	70	115

FOREIGN CIVIL CASES.

Warrants issued	53
" executed	27
" withdrawn	11
Summonses issued	237
" served	191
" withdrawn	55
Persons apprehended on Warrants	24
" summoned	231
Sealing orders issued	796
" " executed	136
" " not executed (claim settled)	472
" " withdrawn	167
" " not executed for various reasons	—
Sealing orders pending	21
Reopening orders executed	141
Ejectment	—

CHINESE CIVIL CASES.

Petitions filed requiring a hearing by Court	995
" " of a miscellaneous nature	450
" rejected	—
Cases added to hearing list	846
" heard	1,474
" in course of hearing	19
" concluded	873
" awaiting first hearing on December 31, 1919	63
Summonses issued	952
" served	815
" withdrawn	87
Warrants issued	428
" executed	154
" withdrawn	104
Persons arrested on warrant	158
" summoned	931
" failed to appear on first summons	639
Sealing orders issued	282
" " executed	79
" " not executed (claim settled)	173
" " withdrawn	28
" " pending	2
Reopening orders executed	69
Ejectment	—

SECURITY BONDS.

Persons ordered to find security	840
Bonds Accepted	657
„ Rejected	321

REGISTRATION AND REPATRIATION OF ENEMY SUBJECTS.

The registration of Enemy Subjects by the Police was continued during the year. In consequence of the decision of the Chinese Government to repatriate Enemy Subjects, Municipal Notifications No. 2571 of February 12, and No. 2579 of February 20, were issued whereby all male persons over 16 years of age were required to register daily at Police Stations and all females of the same age three times weekly on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. On the arrival of the steamers "Nore," "Novara" and "Atreus," provided by the British Government for the purpose, repatriation measures were immediately commenced; and on March 13 the three ships sailed from Shanghai with the following number of passengers:—

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
"Nore "	152	185	214	551
"Novara "	152	215	192	559
"Atreus "	694	—	—	694
				<hr/> 1,804

On April 3 a further batch of repatriates sailed on the S.S. "Antiochus" as follows:—

<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
174	86	123	383

Total repatriated from Shanghai

2,187

Of the above number 537 adult males, 192 adult females and 127 children were registered as residents of the Settlement and suburbs, the remainder coming from various places in China.

The following figures give the number of Enemy Subjects who have obtained Allied Protection since the commencement of Repatriation Measures:—

<i>Number</i>	<i>Present Nationality</i>	<i>Under What Protection</i>
19	Czech	French
2	French	French
2	Russian	Russian
12	Italian	Italian
1	Polish	French
1	Turkish	French
1	Roumanian	French
1	Bohemian	Italian
5	Danish	Danish
2	Serbian	Italian

The following table shows the number of persons exempted from repatriation so far as could be ascertained.

	<i>Settlement Residents</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
Male Adults	111	56	167
Female Adults	195	39	234
Children	251	54	305
			<hr/> 706

Classification and Summary of the above Exemptions and Temporary Exemptions are as follows:—

<i>Class</i>	<i>Exempt</i>	<i>Temporary Exemption</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Over 60 years of age	27		27
2. Doctors	2		2
3. Guaranteed by Allied Ministers	4		4
4. Missionaries and Nurses	15		15
5. Widows	33		33
6. Wives of Prisoners of War		60	60
7. Eurasians who have never been out of China	5		5
8. Allied women married to Enemy Subjects	26		26
9. Special cases	13	11	24
10. Medical Certificate	2	37	39
11. Customs employes	42		42
12. Orphans	20		20
	<hr/> 189	<hr/> 108	<hr/> 297 families

Each of the above 'families' may consist of one or more persons, the total number of individuals being shown in the preceding table.

Of the names on the Municipal Police Register only 3 persons were unaccounted for after the departure of the ships and these all resided in Chapei. One was eventually arrested in the Settlement in disguise. He was sent to the Internment Camp by order of the Mixed Court but was soon released and resumed residence at his old address in Chapei. Another of these 3 persons absconded and despite the fact that the Chinese Authorities offered a reward of \$100 for information leading to his arrest nothing has been heard of him since. The third man resumed residence in Chapei after the ships had sailed.

The number of persons at present on the register is as follows:

	<i>Germans</i>	<i>Austro-Hungarians</i>
Males	142	5
Females	193	10
Children	222	7
	<hr/> 557	<hr/> 22
Total	<hr/> 579	

On the recent revision of the Regulations by the Chinese Government and the issue of Municipal Notification No. 2659 of November 5, the daily visits to Police Stations ceased, and persons of German or Austro-Hungarian Nationality are now only required to notify the police of changes of residence. The difficulty of enforcing this is obvious, with the result that the above figures do not give an absolutely correct total of these persons in Shanghai at the present time.

With the opening of a Repatriation Bureau by the Chinese Authorities at No. 121 Bubbling Well Road early in February, the work of repatriation commenced in earnest. The excitement caused amongst resident enemy subjects at the prospect of being deported caused large crowds to visit the Bureau in quest of information; and it soon became evident that the Bureau Staff was quite unable to handle the business. Accordingly on March 6, the berthing, baggage and embarkation arrangements were placed in the hands of the Municipal Police. From that time until the departure of the last ship on April 3, Police Headquarters was continually crowded with all manner of persons, both male and female. By working night and day the arrangements for the departure of the first three ships were completed at 5-a.m. on Saturday, March 9. Owing to various causes, but chiefly to official Chinese obstruction and procrastination these arrangements were nearly brought to nought, but embarkation finally began on Sunday, March 10. Delay was

again occasioned by the Chinese in charge of the Embarkation Camp failing to bring repatriates to the ships on time, to the large number of exemptions granted after berths had been allotted and to the passive resistance offered by enemy subjects towards the Chinese Authorities. The arrangement made to accommodate persons from outports at the Concentration Camp at the East Gate, Chinese City, proved how exceedingly difficult it is for Chinese officials to meet an emergency in which Europeans have to be dealt with. In the end it was only by the exertions of the panel doctors, Allied Officials and the repatriates themselves that the housing, feeding and sleeping accommodation was eventually put in order. At the last moment the sailing of the three ships was delayed by the attitude adopted by the Director of Repatriation towards the local German doctors assigned to accompany the ships, who had disappeared into Chinese territory on being served with Embarkation notices by the Municipal Police. In face of the fact that the Chinese Government was repatriating these people it is difficult to understand this attitude.

The epidemic of influenza which was prevalent at the time, was quickly seized upon as an excuse for exemption by a number of repatriates, and endless trouble was caused to both the Police and the doctors on that account. With the arrival of the S.S. "Antilochus," the number of sick persons on the register increased considerably, but this state of affairs had been anticipated and provision was made on the ship for both hospital and convalescent patients.

The question of doctors for this ship again caused delay in sailing, the Director of Repatriation refusing to provide a sufficient number of qualified German doctors to accompany the ship and substituting Chinese doctors whom the official panel of doctors were unable to pass as competent.

During the period of repatriation the Consulates in Shanghai were also kept busy by persons anxious to claim, but in most cases unable to prove their right to Allied protection. As will be seen from the above figures very few succeeded in obtaining the recognition they sought, and of those who were successful some have little to be proud of as they waited until the last moment when their personal interests were involved, before making their declaration of new nationality.

The following persons undergoing terms of imprisonment in the French and Municipal Gaols were repatriated by the S.S. "Atreus," their sentences being suspended pending return to China:

H. Bischoff	1	year's imprisonment.	
R. Franck	5	"	"
M. Sievers	1	"	" (French)
G. Vellage	5	"	"
K. Dieckmann	2	"	"
W. Gehreng	2	"	"
C. Lindow	5	"	"

Throughout the whole of this busy period the most cordial co-operation existed between the Municipal Police and the inadequate but hard working staff of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs working under the very able Co-Director of Repatriation, Admiral Tsai Ting-kan; and it is to be recorded that the Police Staff greatly appreciate the latter's unfailing courtesy and ready assistance rendered under conditions of exceptional difficulty.

The embarkation arrangements both at the China Merchants' Lower Wharf and at the Customs Jetty were ably carried out under the supervision of Mr. A. L. Anderson, Assistant Commissioner of Police (Specials) and Special Constables, assisted by detachments from the S.V.C. and the Chinese Boy Scouts. Without this aid the Regular Police would have been very hard pressed to cope with the measure. Great assistance was also rendered by the Foreign Staff of the Maritime Customs on both occasions, the searching of persons and baggage being done in a very efficient and expeditious manner. The transportation arrangements between the Internment Camps and the vessels were admirably carried out by the staff of the Shanghai Tramway Company. The thanks of the Police are also due to the French Police for the assistance rendered to the Tramway Company during passage of the repatriates through the French Concession.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

Shanghai was disturbed during 1919 by a number of agitations which received an unusual amount of popular support. The presence in Shanghai of political adventurers, augmented by that of the Internal Peace Delegates; the disappointment following the Peace Conference at Paris, and the general unrest prevalent throughout the country were all contributing factors. The first four months of the year passed quietly. It was hoped that the meeting of the Northern and Southern delegates would end internecine strife and that the decision of the Allied representatives at Paris would satisfy the Chinese people. These hopes were disappointed, however. The Anti-Japanese boycott led to a general strike which dislocated business in Shanghai during the first half of the month of June. The success which attended this movement contributed in a large measure to the organised activity witnessed later in the formation of Street Unions, the opposition to increased Municipal rates, the demand for Chinese Representation on the Municipal Council and the revision of the Land Regulations.

The Internal Peace Conference began its sessions at No. 22 The Bund (formerly the German Club) on February 20, with Messrs. Chu Chi Chien (朱啓禎) and Tang Shao Yi (唐紹儀) acting as Chief Delegates for the North and South respectively. The sittings were suspended on February 27, resumed on April 7 and terminated altogether without attaining any results on May 13. Another Peace Delegation from the North headed by General Wang Yi Tang (王揖唐) has been in Shanghai since September 19, but up to the end of the year there was no indication of the conference being resumed.

The anti-Japanese boycott and general strike followed an announcement on May 4 that the Peace Conference sitting at Paris had decided that Japan should succeed to the territory and rights previously held by Germany in Shantung. The reports that certain officials in Peking were playing into the hands of Japan brought matters to a crisis. Student demonstrations began in the North. They spread rapidly throughout China and a boycott of Japanese goods was inaugurated. This movement was definitely launched in Shanghai at a mass meeting attended by about 7,000 people in the Public Recreation Ground near St. Catherine's Bridge at the beginning of May. There were incidents connected with this meeting and with the dissolution of the Internal Peace Conference which showed that disgruntled politicians were endeavouring to fan the flame of popular dissatisfaction for their own ends. Apart from some snatching of head-gear of alleged Japanese manufacture, the boycott campaign was conducted peacefully up to June 4. On that date news reached Shanghai that four hundred students had been arrested in Peking for taking part in anti-Japanese demonstrations. On receipt of this information groups of students appealed to the shop-keepers to strike, and the latter somewhat unwillingly complied with their request. The City shops closed on the morning of June 5 and a number of the stores in the Settlement partly or wholly put up their shutters during the afternoon of the same day. The Students' demands which at first were somewhat comprehensive, reduced themselves eventually to the dismissal of three Ministers alleged to be pro-Japanese, namely Tsao Ju Ling (曹汝霖), Lu Tsoong Yu (陸宗輿), and Tsang Tsoong Ziang (章宗祥). News reached Shanghai on June 11 that the Government had accepted the resignation of these officials and the strike was called off on the following day. It had reached its height on June 10. Besides the students, merchants and shopkeepers, who had been idle for several days, some 24,000 industrial workers in the Settlement joined in. This number included chauffeurs, carpenters, joiners, shipwrights, stonemasons, telephone operators, mill hands, printers, mafoos, washermen and engineers. The workers in a factory in Pootung, the employees of a printing establishment in Chapei, the firemen and sailors of the ships in port, the drivers and conductors of the City Tramway Company and the mechanics in certain Engineering works outside Settlement limits also ceased to work. Rumours were spread both by word of mouth and through the native press to the effect that Japanese or persons employed by them were poisoning water and food. This caused great excitement and led to brutal assaults on several innocent persons. Two Chinese succumbed to injuries received. Threats to bring out the employees of public departments and the gravity of the situation generally compelled drastic action for its suppression to be taken on June 9. The

Students' Union, which had originally been formed in one of the colleges at the beginning of May and which played an important part in the strike, ceased holding processions in the Settlement and quietly moved its headquarters into the French Concession. Persons wearing distinctive badges, which were not those of the constituted Authorities were, from that date, prohibited from appearing on the streets. Despite repeated warnings that unauthorised processions would not be permitted, a large body of Chinese came through the French Concession into the Settlement about 9 p.m., on June 12 carrying flags and banners. They assailed the police who tried to turn them back. The situation became so serious that re-inforcements had to be hurried to the scene and shots were fired, with the result that one member of the crowd was killed and several others wounded.

On November 16, a fracas occurred in the streets at Foochow between Chinese students and some Japanese and Formosans. It is difficult to say who were the aggressors, but undoubtedly the enforcement of the boycott of Japanese goods was the real cause of the trouble. Two local societies, viz., the Shanghai Students' Union and the National Organisations' Union of China called a mass meeting which was held on the Public Recreation Ground in the City on December 2. After the meeting a procession was formed which paraded around the Chinese City and suburbs. During the march the processionists, on the plea that certain shopkeepers were selling Japanese merchandise, proceeded to wreck stores and destroy goods in various streets under Chinese jurisdiction. Altogether about thirty establishments were more or less seriously damaged during this period. While the procession was passing through the streets of the City, a meeting of representatives was being held at the Students' Union Headquarters, 14 Nyi Woo Lee, Rue Amiral Bayle, at which it was decided that all students in Shanghai should take three days' holiday commencing from Thursday, December 3. Accordingly on that date about 1,000 students from various schools assembled near West Gate and separating themselves into groups went to various parts of the Chinese City and Chapei and harangued the people in the streets on the boycott of Japanese goods. They also searched shops and seized and burnt any goods which they considered to be of Japanese origin. This was continued energetically until December 7, and then intermittently until December 9 when it came to a temporary stop. During this period a considerable amount of damage was done in the Chinese City and in Chapei; but the demonstrators, who were mostly students, did not dare to interfere with the residents of the Settlement.

This agitation imparted fresh vigour to the boycott movement which since June 11 had been gradually dying away. The success obtained by the Unions in inaugurating and extending the general strike demonstrated the value of organisation and led to a new and important feature in the life of the Settlement, viz., the formation by the Chinese of Street Unions for the promotion of their common interests. The progress made resulted in the formation on October 26 of a federation called the Amalgamated Association of Street Unions. As some 27 minor organisations are included in this Association and as it appears to act in conjunction with the Commercial Federation of Shanghai and the National Organisations' Union of China it is capable of exercising considerable influence in the Settlement.

The Street Unions found the first outlet for their activities in resisting the increased Municipal assessment and special levy. The collection of these taxes in July had to be suspended temporarily owing to the opposition the collectors were encountering. Protracted discussions followed and it was not until towards the end of August, when legal proceedings against defaulters were about to be set in motion, that the collection was resumed. The demands for Chinese representation on the Municipal Council and for the revision of the Land Regulations still remain the chief items on the programme of the Amalgamated Association. An additional impetus was given to the agitation on this subject about the middle of November by the issue of booklets containing the old and the "proposed" revised regulations. The distribution of the booklets was accompanied by a canvass of Chinese ratepayers in support of the proposals. This took the form of a document in triplicate to which each ratepayer was requested to affix his chop signifying his support, and a deputation from the Amalgamated Association of Street Unions took the chopped documents together with petitions setting forth their demands to the

Commissioner for Foreign Affairs. On the same day the majority of the Chinese shopkeepers in the Settlement displayed flags and posters on which were written the Chinese characters 修改洋涇溪章程華人要求市民權 (Revise the Yang-King-Pang Regulations—Chinese demand representation on the Municipal Council). These flags and posters were displayed for a week and then disappeared.

25 strikes occurred during the year as compared with thirteen in 1918. They must in the main be attributed to purely economic causes and they were adjusted by increases in wages ranging from ten to forty per cent.

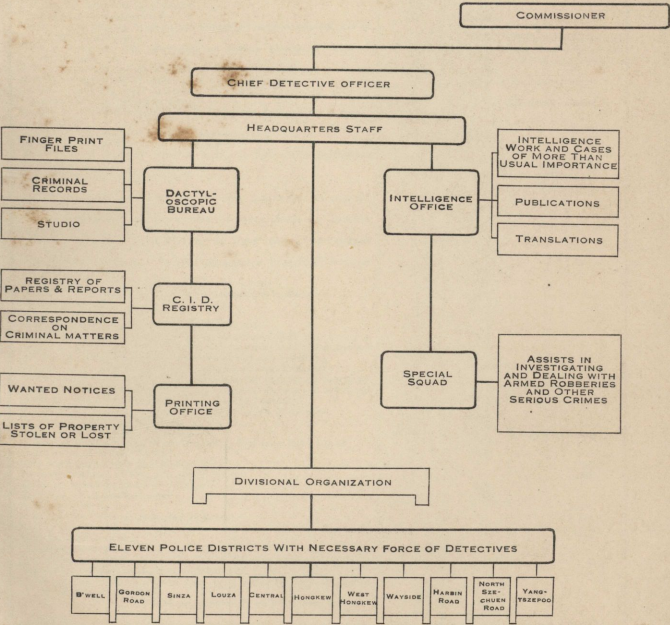
Although opinions may differ as to whether or not Bolshevik propaganda would flourish on Chinese soil, it is evident from the instructions given from time to time to officials in different provinces that the authorities are fully alive to the danger of pamphlets issued under Bolshevik auspices. There can be little doubt that the danger is a real one when one considers the number of political and other adventurers who are prepared at any time to further a movement which would bring grist to their mill. That literature of the kind referred to does exist is proved by a case investigated in May, when books were seized in Chinese shops in Foochow and Canton Roads. Reports which reached Shanghai later also indicated that similar literature had been confiscated in Tientsin and Peking and at places in Hupeh, Anhui and Kwangtung. Advertisements in the papers seized showed that agents had been appointed among students in places as far apart as the Peking University (where the anti-Japanese agitation first started) and the Loh Ying College near Swatow. In a signed statement made by the Shanghai wholesale book agent, he declared that his principal was employed by a high official of the Southern Party.

After the failure of the independence movement in Korea, its leaders began to flock to Shanghai. The influx was so great that the local Korean community, which in March numbered 300, had increased to 700 in April. The Koreans have since made Shanghai the headquarters of the independence movement. In April they published a sheet called the "*Independence Times*" which was suppressed after a week's existence. Another similar paper called the "*Dognip*" was issued from No. 5 Dong Yoh Lee in September, and the so-called Provisional Government opened offices at No. 321 Rue Amiral Bayle about the same time. This office was closed by the French Settlement Police on October 18 and the newspaper "*Dognip*" was suppressed on the same day. Two other newspapers advocating Korean independence which are believed to be printed locally now circulate privately among local Koreans.

Political events in Siberia have caused a great influx of Russians into Shanghai. The bulk of these people have been well behaved but among them are very many undesirables. A Russian newspaper called the "*Shanghai Life*" is now published daily in the Settlement. The "*Shanghai Gazette*" also prints a Russian section. A Russian newspaper called the "*Shanghai Chronicle*" was started on June 29. It published objectionable articles in its first issue and was suppressed.

A. HILTON-JOHNSON,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

CHART SHOWING ORGANIZATION OF THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT
OF THE SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.



1.—GENERAL RETURN OF THE ACTION OF THE POLICE.

	Foreigners.	Chinese.	Remarks.
Persons apprehended	790	74,470	
Persons apprehended and not charged	479	38,070	
Persons apprehended and charged	†311	*36,400	†1 under remand.
Criminal offences reported by Civilians to Police within Settlement Limits	494	3,332	*19 under remand.
Persons discharged by Magistrates	24	646	
Persons summarily convicted	282	35,596	
Persons committed for trial or sent to higher Courts or handed over to Chinese Authorities	4	*139	*47 transferred to Chinese Authorities. Decisions not yet notified.
Persons convicted and sentenced by higher Courts or Chinese Authorities	3	91	
Persons acquitted by higher Courts or Chinese Authorities	1	1	
Persons apprehended for felony or larceny and charged	*31	†3,023	*1 under remand.
Persons convicted and sentenced by higher Courts or Chinese Authorities for felony or larceny	2	87	†18 under remand.
Persons acquitted by higher Courts or Chinese Authorities for felony or larceny		1	
Persons summarily convicted for felony or larceny	23	2,602	
Persons discharged for felony or larceny	5	315	
Total Value of property reported stolen or lost within Settlement Limits			\$426,139.70
Total Value of property recovered			\$236,924.71
Net Loss			\$189,214.99
Number of Police commended by Judicial Authorities in criminal cases	5	2	
Persons handed over to Authorities of other places for criminal offences		140	
Persons received from Authorities of other places for criminal offences		66	
Persons apprehended by Criminal Investigation Branch for criminal offences	27	1,685	
Persons reported missing within settlement Limits	2	975	
Persons found and restored to relatives or friends by Police		621	
Persons found by friends or returned home	2	181	
Suicides committed	6	26	
Suicides attempted and prevented by Police, etc.	4	50	
Hotel Restaurant and Lodging house keepers summoned and convicted	7	143	
Hotel Restaurant and Lodging house keepers summoned and dismissed	1	8	
Drivers, etc., of vehicles arrested or summoned and convicted	20	1,143	
Drivers, etc., of vehicles arrested or summoned and dismissed		22	
Persons arrested or summoned for miscellaneous offences and convicted	209	23,031	
Persons arrested or summoned for miscellaneous offences and dismissed	14	279	
Doors and/or windows found open or insecurely fastened	8	218	
Houses empty or with no person in charge entered by thieves	7	58	
Persons conveyed by prison van	16	2,737	
Police attending Courts, Inquests, etc.	2,990	10,394	2,149Sikhs145Japanese.
Persons escorted through the Settlement to and from other places		2,964	
Police engaged in such Service	10	607	
Runaway horses and/or ponies stopped			25
Accidents reported within Settlement Limits			2,081
Accidents where persons were injured	23	920	
Accidents where death ensued	1	56	
Dogs seized by Police			3,004
Dogs shot by Police or destroyed at kennels			2,744
Dogs sent to Kennels			2,229
Dogs restored to owners			775
Dogs escaped or died			
Dogs killed and afterwards certified to be suffering from rabies			6
Dogs killed certified not to have suffered from rabies			5
Cases reported in which persons have been bitten by dogs certified to be suffering from rabies	5	3	
" " " not suspected to be suffering from rabies	9	51	

III.—RETURN OF FOREIGNERS APPREHENDED AND CHARGED.

OFFENCES.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
(1) <i>Offences against the person</i> :—													
Absent from ship without leave												1	5
Assault	3	3	1	1	1	3	2	4	2	8	3		31
Causing grievous bodily harm			1	3	4	5			1	1			15
Deserters												2	2
Disobedience of lawful command at sea							1						1
Malicious insult to a Foreign Consul		1					1						2
Murder, attempted					1								1
Sodomy							1						1
Suicide, attempted									1				1
(2) <i>Offences against property</i> :—													
False Pretences								1	1				2
Forgery										1		1	2
Housebreaking									1				1
Larceny	2	1	3	2				1		1	2	1	13
Misappropriation													1
Receiving stolen property				4						1			4
(3) <i>Offences of a public nature</i> :—													
Breach of Licensing Bye-law or of Licensing Conditions :—													
Bakery			1										1
Billiard													1
Dog	2	2	7	5	5	5	26	15		2	2	1	72
Liquor						1					1		2
Motor Car			2				2	1	4	1	3	3	16
Motor Cycle	1			1	1	2							5
Tavern										2			2
Breach of Municipal Bye-laws and Regulations :—													
Arms and Fire-arms	3	1				1		3			1		9
House Refuse		1				6		7					14
Nuisance	1	1			1		2	1		1		2	9
Conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace							1						1
Conspiracy					1	1							2
Disorderly conduct						1						3	4
Drunk, disorderly and assault, etc.	5	1	2		2	5	7		2	8		4	36
Enemy subject entering Settlement without a permit	1			1									4
Enemy subject changing address without permission.			1										1
Gambling				4				12					16
Impersonation						1							1
Indecent advertisement												1	1
In possession of smuggled opium and/or importing same	1				1		2		2		3		9
In possession of dangerous weapons						1							1
In possession of Morphia and/or selling same		1								1			2
Obstruction	1				2								3
Plucking flowers in the Public Gardens					1								1
Returning after expulsion order							1						1
Riding a bicycle after sunset without a light	1	1			3	1							6
Selling indecent photographs							1						1
Soliciting alms												1	1
The Shanghai Municipal Police Regulations, 1910												2	2
Unlawfully discharging fire-arms											1		1
Vagrancy				1				2		1	1	1	3
Various					1								7
Totals	21	16	19	23	24	33	49	48	14	29	18	23	317

IV.—RETURN OF PERSONS COMING BEFORE THE MIXED COURT.

OFFENCES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
(1) <i>Offences against the person:—</i>													
Allowing children in brothels		1		5	1	48	1			1		1	12
Assault	32	23	21	24	39	3	41	33	47	35	32	32	407
Attempted suicide	4	1	3	3	3	4	3		4	4		5	33
Abduction	8	3	3	5	7		3	9	5	2	2	4	55
Cruelty to children							1						1
Causing grievous bodily harm	2	1	1	1	2	10	1	4	3	4	1	4	34
Intimidation		1	10	3		8			3	2	2		29
Malicious Prosecution								1	1				2
Manslaughter								1				3	4
Murder, and attempted murder						3	5		7		8	3	33
Rape and attempted rape			7					1	1		1		3
	46	30	45	41	52	78	55	49	71	48	46	52	613
(2) <i>Offences against property:—</i>													
Arson, (or criminal negligence)	1							1		2	2	3	9
Burglary	20	10	11	38	12	10	12	2	6	18	15	15	169
Cruelty to animals	19	3	6	8	6	7	3	7	8	15	8	11	101
Embezzlement	4	3	5	1	2	1	3	4	6	8		1	38
False pretences	3	2	1	6	1	4		2	1	4		1	25
Forgery				1	5	4	1	1		5	4	4	25
Fraud	6	2	4	1	4	6	3	6	14	15	1	15	77
Godownbreaking	2	1	2							2	1	6	14
Housebreaking	2	6	6	4	4	9	1	2	1	2	6	5	48
Larceny	198	123	154	188	181	153	173	179	189	210	165	193	2,106
Malicious damage		1	28		3	6	1	2					49
Obtaining money by threats	4	1	8	3	3	12	10	3	12	13	4	3	76
Receiving stolen property	8	1	5	10	4	4	6	8	7	6	9	8	76
Robbery	10	15	35	22	17	8	16	2	23	11	11	14	184
	277	168	266	285	240	222	227	219	265	309	240	279	2,997
(3) <i>Offences of a Public Nature:—</i>													
Breach of Licensing Bye laws or of License conditions respecting:—													
Carriages	23	25	22	17	15	19	28	18	15	29	29	27	267
Carts	76	30	33	51	55	27	44	59	77	52	54	49	607
Clubs							4	1	1	1	2		10
Dairies	1	3		1			1				2	2	11
Dogs	25	13	32	34	32	11	27	97	17	21	10	4	323
Foodshops	6	15	24	20	15	8	9	25	15	5	11	7	160
Hawkers	24	52	30	31	56	21	85	136	50	70	47	61	663
Laundries			7	1	2		1			1			15
Livery stables	2						1						3
Lodging houses	3	1	4	2	4		2	3	2	4			25
Motor Cars	23	35	40	37	27	18	54	45	49	70	52	47	497
Opium	19	19	39	52	23	12	55	87	177	57	74	21	635
Pawnshops	2	6		3	8	2	8	2	13			31	75
Richshas	1056	1001	943	1162	1390	659	1191	1096	1314	1427	1149	904	13,292
Tavern							1		1				2
Tea shops	6	9	6	6	5	2	7	10	4	8	8	4	75
Wheelbarrows	110	96	116	45	98	79	75	111	33	81	100	64	1,008
Wine shops	6	6	3	8	6	5	9	2	1	1	2	3	52
	1382	1311	1299	1470	1737	863	1602	1695	1769	1827	1541	1224	17,720
Breach of Municipal Bye-laws and Regulations respecting:—													
Arms	1			1	1				6	3	4		16
Buildings	3									10			13
Dangerous materials, storing of												1	2
Fireworks	5	13	2	1	3	6	3	3	1	5	3	7	52
House refuse	55	61	108	62	36	40	57	74	48	62	54	91	748
Illegal arrests									1				1
Indecent advertisements	3		2		4	1		1	7	1		2	21
Lotteries	7			2	2			3			2	3	19
Nuisances	1364	937	1009	1092	1582	589	1010	1223	1186	1071	1099	782	12,944
Prostitutes	22	30	23	20	37	5	27	36	12	30	38	49	329
Straw										1			2
Sunshades							9						9
Traffic	40	56	70	87	110	49	36	112	90	77	58	82	867
	1500	1097	1214	1265	1775	690	1133	1461	1353	1260	1258	1017	15,023

IV.—RETURN OF PERSONS COMING BEFORE THE MIXED COURT—cont.

OFFENCES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Breach of Municipal Bye-laws and Regulations respecting :—cont.													
Bribery				1					1	2	2	8	14
Coining	2		8		1			2					13
Coin, uttering counterfeit	9		2	3	8	2	5	2	4	4	1	4	44
Contempt of Court			1					2				1	4
Disorderly conduct	17	41	63	107	70	87	61	57	54	71	33	51	712
Functioning as Police					1								1
Gambling	32	99	49	112	105	5	3	23	70	53	2	67	620
Gaol breaking	1									2			3
Libel							2		1				3
Loitering with intent	8	7	10	13	9	7	8	12	24	21	22	10	151
Obstructing the Police					1				1	1	3	3	9
Returning after expulsion order	7	9	4	3	10	8	20	9	12	8	13	1	104
Smuggling	5						1		2	1			9
Trademarks, infringement of				1	1								2
Trafficking in women and children						3		5			3	2	13
Vagrancy	5	1	6	5	4	6	7	5	5	1	3		50
Political	1					40						1	42
	87	157	143	245	209	159	107	115	176	164	82	150	1,794
(4) Miscellaneous Cases :—													
Husband and wife						1	4			1		2	8
Insanity	1	1			4	2		2	2			1	13
Passing food to prisoners											1		1
Seeking protection of Door of Hope	3	2	1	2	4	6	4	1	1	4	4	4	36
Stray, ill-treated and kidnapped children	3	4		2	5	1	2	2		2			17
Witnesses in criminal cases	2			8	6	1	8	7	4		2	5	32
Various		1	8	3	5	8			9	4			53
	9	8	9	15	24	19	18	12	16	11	7	12	160
Total	3301	2771	2976	3321	4037	2031	3142	3551	3650	3619	3174	2734	38,307

V.—RETURN OF SENTENCES AND DECISIONS IN THE MIXED COURT.

SENTENCES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Bail forfeited	2503	2169	2129	2430	3118	1461	2159	2663	2635	2705	2425	1955	28,352
Case withdrawn	4	3	1	2	10	7	4	2	8	10	5	2	58
Cautioned	8	17	25	44	49	28	31	30	34	28	19	26	339
Compensation			1	3	1		1		2	1		5	16
Dismissed	70	25	58	52	40	37	54	51	79	81	52	83	682
Expulsion	3	1	6	6	3	1		2	7	5	7	2	63
Fined	430	363	470	484	533	235	620	543	561	481	393	383	5,496
Handed to Parents or Guardians	3	1	1	1	6	3			1		3	2	21
Imprisonment	205	121	189	191	169	170	151	180	201	201	160	194	2,132
„ and Expulsion	49	48	48	86	77	53	79	64	72	77	80	59	792
„ and Fined										1		3	43
Reformatory	5	3	6	4	3	3	8	4	2	2		3	43
Released on Security			3	1	1	15	1	4	3	3	1	1	33
Sent to Chinese Authorities	8	1	13	6	2	5	17	3	4	9	18	13	99
„ Anti-kidnapping Society		1					1					1	3
„ Door of Hope	5	4	2	8	6	6	5	1	2	5	5	2	51
„ French Police						1	2						4
„ Local Guilds	2	1	1	1	4	3							13
„ Military Governor of Shanghai	4	10	16	4	9	1	1		17	7		5	74
„ Sinza Refuge	1	1	2		3	1	4	1	2	4	1		20
Various	1	1	3		3	1	5		1				15
Total	3301	2771	2976	3321	4037	2031	3142	3551	3650	3619	3174	2734	38,307

VI.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ARRESTS.

1910-1919.

OFFENCES.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Abduction	302	276	210	280	353	228	176	106	108	55
Arson	10	12	23	12	24	10	6	17	10	9
Assault	904	813	879	894	712	589	462	470	356	407
Burglary and housebreaking, etc.	355	464	351	298	264	329	275	259	207	234
Causing grievous bodily harm.	49	28	41	52	30	36	23	42	20	34
Coining	9	95	9	5	6	26	14	14	5	13
Corruption	94	80	95	99	68	—	—	14	9	14
Cruelty to animals	124	11	85	101	97	86	147	135	259	101
Disorderly & improper conduct, including drunkenness, fighting & creating a disturbance.	2,295	1,910	2,876	1,628	1,544	937	706	755	721	712
Embezzlement	45	66	65	62	51	48	48	56	31	38
Forgery	4	6	11	4	15	18	14	23	17	25
Fraud	141	117	114	66	121	79	55	100	73	77
Gambling	869	722	922	701	663	488	691	602	518	620
Larceny from person, dwellings, etc.	4,803	4,790	3,910	3,826	3,364	3,395	3,194	2,869	2,727	2,106
Loitering with intent	199	442	295	259	311	150	239	295	183	151
Malicious damage	61	30	23	28	26	154	36	19	16	49
Manslaughter	15	7	25	7	13	7	15	17	13	4
Minor Offences	26,173	26,018	24,229	26,205	28,464	29,308	25,331	36,566	26,929	20,010
Murder	20	15	26	26	65	53	15	29	32	33
Nuisance, including firing of crackers and burning joss-paper.	14,616	10,778	11,167	9,114	11,102	6,365	8,065	16,386	16,020	12,944
Obtaining goods or money under false pretences	95	123	113	114	86	92	73	56	58	25
Property, receiving stolen	138	164	143	170	115	130	139	114	99	76
Rape	1	3	1	7	2	5	7	4	6	3
Returning after expulsion order	277	285	252	174	216	149	101	104	140	104
Robbery	115	66	86	207	167	187	232	207	152	184
Suicide, attempted	77	77	63	64	68	60	71	27	40	33
Uttering	42	41	36	46	51	56	44	31	55	44
Miscellaneous applications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	296	183	202
Total	51,833	47,439	46,050	44,449	47,998	42,985	40,229	59,613	48,987	38,307

* VII.—WEEKLY RETURN OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE CELLS.

1919.				1919.				1919.						
Foreign		Chinese.	Total.	Foreign		Chinese.	Total.	Foreign		Chinese.	Total.			
January	7	2	72	74	May	13	2	52	54	September	16	1	62	63
"	14	1	67	68	"	20		72	72	"	23	3	90	93
"	21		59	59	"	27		28	28	"	30	1	34	35
"	28		43	43	June	3	1	39	40	October	7	2	42	44
February	4	1	54	55	"	10		41	41	"	14		57	57
"	11	1	57	58	"	17		57	57	"	21	7	67	74
"	18	2	56	58	"	24	1	49	50	"	28		53	53
"	25	1	67	68	July	1		30	30	November	4	2	41	43
March	4	2	60	62	"	8	3	38	41	"	11		45	45
"	11	2	68	70	"	15	2	43	45	"	18	6	56	62
"	18		59	59	"	22	1	47	48	"	25	1	60	61
"	25	1	70	71	"	29	3	35	38	December	2	1	61	62
April	1	2	61	63	August	5	1	45	46	"	9		53	53
"	8		80	80	"	12		52	52	"	16		45	45
"	15	1	49	50	"	19	2	60	62	"	23		43	43
"	22		67	67	"	26		66	66	"	30	1	47	48
"	29		65	65	September	2		66	66					
May	6	2	50	52	"	9		55	55	Total	59	2,835	2,894	

Weekly average 56.

VIII.—RETURN OF ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS AND AMMUNITION.

POLICE.				MOUNTED POLICE.			
	Issued.	In Stock.	Total.		Issued.	In Stock.	Total.
Officers' Swords	35	5	40	Bridles, complete	30	4	34
Webley Revolvers	120	37	157	Brushes, Flat	25	43	68
Revolvers, Various	3	13	16	Brushes, Dandy	18	60	78
Automatic Pistols Colt .45	100		100	Lance Buckets	26		26
Automatic Pistols (Webley)	73		73	Burnishers	10	9	19
Automatic Pistols (Various)	173	35	208	Sam-Browne Belts	29	23	52
Martini-Metford Cabines	420	136	556	Chaff-cutters	6		6
Martini-Metford Bayonets	420	153	573	Chain Shoulder Straps	29	26	55
M.L.E. Short Rifles	157	33	190	Clippers, Horse	6	15	21
" Bayonets	148	47	195	Curry Combs	20	45	65
" Carbines	564	86	650	Gauntlets	26	1	27
" Bayonets	564	86	650	Lances	28		28
Pull-throughs	1,141	499	1,640	Head Ropes	30	29	59
Slings	1,141	449	1,590	Stable Rugs	54	17	71
Frogs	1,141	277	1,418	Saddles, Complete	29	3	32
Pouches	1,141	432	1,573	Stirrup Leathers	30	21	51
Waist Belts	1,141	676	1,817	Swords	29	3	32
L. M. .303 Ammunition	72,100	105,424	177,524	Sword Knots	29	2	31
Webley .45 Ammunition	4,598	53,769	58,347	Spurs, Jack	29	36	65
Automatic Pistol Ammunition							
.45 Cal.	2,950	10,049	12,999				
" .38 "	155	5,596	5,751				
" .32 "	3,655	3,302	6,957				
" .25 "	100	4,677	4,777				

SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

The following letter was addressed to the Assistant Commissioner of Police (Specials), conveying the Council's appreciation of the services rendered by the Special Constables since their creation as an active branch of the Police Force in May 1918. As indicated therein, a demobilization parade was held in the S. V. C. Drill Hall on November 27, when the officers and men were inspected by the Chairman of Council who, in taking leave of them as Special Constables, thanked them personally on behalf of the Council and the Community for the arduous and invaluable duties they had performed :—

Council Room, Shanghai, November 21, 1919.

MY DEAR MR. ANDERSON,—With the decision that the Specials shall cease to function on November 27, it is the desire of the Council to place on record its very sincere appreciation of the invaluable services rendered since their creation as an active branch of the Police Force in May 1918.

That so many responded to the Council's call for enrolment at a time when the claims of business were particularly exacting on those who were left to carry on in Shanghai during the war and who were not already members of the Fire Brigade or Volunteer Corps, was in itself most gratifying, but it was the untiring zeal, energy and devotion to duty shown by you and by those who responded to the call and the very high measure of efficiency attained—exceeding, I must confess, our highest expectations—that specially call for that expression of appreciation and thanks that I desire in the name of the Council, the Community and the regular branches of the Police Force to express personally to you and to those under your command, at a parade and inspection to be held in the Drill Hall in the new Central Offices block at 7 p.m. on November 27, at which the Council has the honour to request your and their attendance.

In the meantime I have the honour to inform you that the Council would be more than sorry to feel that the services of the Specials were to be lost entirely. It is accordingly proposed to establish a Special Police Reserve to be organized on lines which will be the subject of further consideration in due course, and I have the honour to express the earnest hope that you will continue to give your services to the Community in the capacity of Assistant Commissioner in charge and that those who are now serving under you will continue to do so in the Special Reserve, so that its success may be assured.

I have the honour to be, my dear Mr. Anderson, your obedient servant,

E. C. PEARCE,

Chairman.

EXPEDITIONARY FORCES EMERGENCY UNIT.

The Council's assent to the formation of a unit of returned British officers and men, to act under the orders of the Commissioner of Police in assisting in the protection of the Settlement in case of civil disturbance, was communicated to the United Services Association (Shanghai) in the terms contained in the following interchange of letters:—

Shanghai, June 11, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that at a meeting of the Committee of the United Services Association held this evening, the question of forming a Defence Company of returned British officers and men was discussed.

The feeling of the meeting was strongly in favour of the formation of a Company or similar organization to act under the orders of the Captain Superintendent of Police in time of emergency. It was understood that the Volunteer strength had in recent months been very considerably decreased, and I am requested to inquire whether the Council would be willing to equip a unit of the above character in order to assist in the protection of foreign interests in Shanghai.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. HILTON-JOHNSON,

Chairman, The United Services Association.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council

Council Room, Shanghai, June 12, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 11, enquiring whether the Council would be willing to equip an emergency unit of returned British officers and men to act under the orders of the Captain Superintendent of Police in assisting in the protection of foreign interests in Shanghai, and in reply to inform you that the Council will gladly equip a unit of this character, and that it much appreciates the public spirit of your Association in thus offering its services to the Community.

I am to suggest that the details of organization and equipment should be the subject of discussion between your Committee and the Captain Superintendent of Police, so that the latter may report fully for the Council's consideration and final approval.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. C. PEARCE,

Chairman.

Major A. HILTON-JOHNSON,

Chairman, The United Services Association.

ILLEGAL DETENTION.

The illegal detention by the Chinese Authorities of a resident of the Settlement, was brought to the Council's notice in August by Mr. M. L. Heen, Counsel for the relatives of the man detained. The matter was the subject of protest to the Consular Body but, despite the Council's earnest representations as set forth hereunder, no redress resulted until December 27, *i.e.* 10 days after request was made by the Council that, in view of its importance, the matter should be referred to the Diplomatic Body in Peking, when the unfortunate man concerned was set at liberty.

Reference to the Council's annual reports in the past will show that its archives are replete with records of cases such as this, in which the victims have been illegally arrested and detained by Chinese officials on trumped up charges of debt, etc., in disregard of the established principle that no Chinese resident of the Settlement shall be removed therefrom without a *prima facie* hearing in the Mixed Court; but, in few instances have the Chinese officials concerned availed themselves of methods of prevarication and mendacious distortion to such a degree, in defence of their illegal practices, as were resorted to on this occasion. The facts established in the correspondence speak for themselves; further comment is, therefore, unnecessary. This case, with the vivid illustration that it presents of justice as dispensed by Chinese officials, should certainly make those who champion the rendition of the Mixed Court and the abolition of extra-territoriality pause to think.

Shanghai, August 12, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—I have been instructed to secure the assistance of the Council on behalf of my client Yu Tshung-ling a resident of the International Settlement who was arrested on July 31 and has since been and is still under detention in the Shun Pan Ting (審判廳) in the Chinese city.

My client was the managing partner of a Chinese firm called Yuen Dar Cotton Yarn Hong (元大花紗號), which commenced to operate in the 9th moon of last year at No. 234 Fokien Road but which subsequently failed and went into voluntary dissolution in the 3rd moon, this year. Subsequently in the month of May, 1919, a criminal charge of false pretences was entered in the Mixed Court against my client who was forthwith arrested on the charge. For want of appearance on the part of the complainants at the time set for trial, my client was discharged.

At about the same time the complainants in the above mentioned criminal case filed two civil petitions against my client and his Hong, each for a claim of Tls. 387.50 and of Tls. 587.50, respectively. These petitions were brought on for hearing before British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kuan and were dismissed on their merits.

My client resided with his family on the premises of the Yuen Dar Cotton Yarn Hong at No. 234 Fokien Road until the Hong ceased to do business in the 3rd moon of this year as aforesaid, after which he went to live at 56 Tseepoo Road (七浦路). The institution of proceedings both civil and criminal, in the Mixed Court is evidence that my client was recognized as a resident of the International Settlement and amenable to the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court.

Recently the disappointed plaintiffs renewed their claims of Tls. 387.50 and Tls. 587.50 by petitioning the Chinese City Magistrate who proceeded at once to effect the arrest of my client. The arrest was made on July 31, 1919 at the home of Mr. Chen Sho-tso (陳旭初) in the Chinese city, whom my client was visiting at the time. On appearing before the Magistrate my client objected to the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, pointed out that he was a resident of the International Settlement, and protested that the matters for which he was arrested had already been passed upon and adjudicated by the Mixed Court, but the Magistrate passed judgment against him for half of the amount claimed and ordered him into detention pending payment of the judgment. My client is still in custody.

The action and proceedings in the Magistrate's Yamén are clearly in contempt of the Mixed Court, and constitute an invasion of the principle that no Chinese resident shall be removed from the Settlement without a *prima facie* hearing in the Mixed Court.

Under the circumstances, I am directed to request that you will inform the Consular Body of this case with the view to bringing the necessary legal pressure on the City Magistrate in order to secure the immediate release and rendition of my client.

Yours faithfully,
M. L. HEEN,

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, August 25, 1919.

DEAR SIR—Referring to my letter of August 12, 1919, requesting the Council's assistance with the view to securing the release of my client Yu Tshung-ling (尤春霖) who is under detention in the Shun Pan Ting in the Chinese City I beg to inquire if there is any development in connexion with this matter.

Yours faithfully,
M. L. HEEN.

The SECRETARY,
Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 2, 1919.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of August 12 and 25, on the subject of the detention in the Shun Pan Ting in the Chinese City of your client Yu Tshung-ling, a resident of this Settlement, and, in reply, to inform you that the Consular Body has been requested in terms of the letter, copy of which is enclosed herein, to make representations to the Chinese Authorities for his immediate release and rendition.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

M. L. HEEN, Esq.

(Enclosure.)

Council Room, Shanghai, August 29, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit for the information of the Consular Body the enclosed letter and Police report as to the circumstances of the irregular detention by the Chinese Authorities of a resident of this Settlement named Yu Tshung-ling (尤春霖).

From the facts of the case as presented by Mr. Heen and confirmed by Police investigation and inquiry, it is apparent that the Chinese Authorities in this instance are unwilling to recognize the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court. The cessation of irregularities of this nature for some months had given ground for the hope that the established principle "that no Chinese resident shall be removed from the Settlement without a *prima facie* hearing in the Mixed Court" was being observed in good faith by the Chinese Authorities. It is therefore a matter of concern to my colleagues to note this tendency to revert to the illegal methods formerly practised by Chinese officials, and I have accordingly the honour to request that representations be made to the Chinese City Magistrate insisting upon the immediate release and rendition of this resident to the Settlement.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
ED. WHITE,
Acting Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, September 17, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to previous correspondence, I have been instructed by the wife of Yu Tshung-ling to inquire if there is any likelihood of her husband being released from the custody of Shun Pan Ting at an early date.

Yours faithfully,
M. L. HEEN.

The SECRETARY,
Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 25, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to the letter of August 29, addressed to yourself by the Vice-Chairman of Council on the subject of the irregular detention in the native city by the Chinese Civil Magistrate, of one Yu Tshung-ling, a resident of this Settlement, and to request, in view of further representations made on this subject, that you will be so good as to inform my colleagues and myself of the result of the steps taken for release of this man.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, September 30, 1919.

SIR,—With reference to your letters of August 29 and September 25 on the subject of the irregular detention by the Chinese Authorities of a resident of this Settlement named Yu Tshung-ling (尤春霖), I have the honour to enclose herewith for your consideration the copy of the Chinese text and a free translation of a letter from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Senior Consul.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

(Enclosure.)

Translation of letter from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs to the Senior Consul, dated September 26, 1919.

The Commissioner received the Senior Consul's letter of September 18 informing him of the detention of Yu Tshung-ling in the City without a preliminary hearing at the Mixed Court and asking him to address the City Civil Court with a view to the release of this man and the institution of legal proceedings at the Mixed Court by the complainants in this case. He has written to the City Court re this matter and has received a reply to the effect that the City Civil Court has heard the case of Chen King-yuen *vs.* Yu Tshung-ling in re payment for goods. The defendant Yu Tshung-ling has stated that he is a native of Wuh sien (Soochow) and that he resides in the Tsin Shiu Road in the City, which is Chinese territory, but this statement is contrary to that contained in the Senior Consul's letter as to a resident of the Settlement named Yu Tshung-ling. The fact is they have not detained a resident of the Settlement of this name. The City Court also states that when the parties to the suit were brought up for hearing on July 31 they agreed to an amicable settlement of the case. The City Court, therefore, asks the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs to reply to the Senior Consul's letter giving him the above facts.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 2, 1919.

SIR,—I am directed to send you herewith enclosed, a copy of a letter from the Senior Consul, dated September 30, with a translation of the enclosure thereto, on the subject of the detention in the Shun Pan Ting in the Chinese City, of your client Yu Tshung-ling, a resident of this Settlement.

You will note therefrom that the City Court now sets up the contention that Yu Tshung-ling is not a resident of this Settlement, that he has stated that he is a native of Wuh sien (Soochow), and that he resides in the Tsin Shiu Road in the City, and further that at a hearing of the City Court on July 31, the parties concerned agreed on an amicable settlement of the case.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

M. L. HEEN, Esq.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 15, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 30, transmitting for the Council's information copy of the Chinese text and translation of a letter received from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs on the subject of the irregular detention by the Chinese Authorities of a resident of this Settlement named Yu Tshung-ling.

In reply thereto, I have the honour to forward for your information the enclosed copy of a report in comment thereon by the Commissioner of Police, from which it will be noted that the contention set up by the City Court that Yu Tshung-ling is not a resident of this Settlement has no foundation in fact.

I have, accordingly, the honour to request the Consular Body to make a further earnest endeavour to obtain the release and rendition to the Settlement of the unfortunate man concerned.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

(Enclosure.)

Further enquiries have been made into the matter of the detention of Yu Tshung-ling, a resident of the Settlement, by the Chinese Authorities, and Yu Wong sz (尤王氏), the wife, and Zung Chih tsoo (鄭旭初) the brother-in-law, of Yu Tshung-ling (尤春霖) have again been questioned and they insist that Yu is a resident of the Settlement and has no home in the Chinese City.

Zung Chih tsoo (鄭旭初) insists that Yu was arrested at his, Zung's, house while on a visit there.

A statement has been taken from Wong Zoong-ziang (黃仲祥) a co-defendant of Yu Tshung-ling in the civil actions at the Mixed Court. Zung asserts positively that he has known Yu Tshung-ling for five years and that during that time he has always lived in the International Settlement.

Yu Wong-sz (尤王氏), wife of Yu Tshung-ling has been taken to Taku Road and asked to point out the house where they formerly lived. She pointed out No. 609 Mo Tuh Lee alleyway (馬德里), Taku Road.

Enquiries were then made at No. 609 Mo Tuh Lee, and the wife of the occupant Yeu Choeh-sung (尤菊生) states that Yu Tshung-ling and his wife and two children rented the upper part of the house at a rental of \$7 per month for three years, leaving about March of this year. This agrees with the statements of the various other people concerned.

The records of the Mixed Court show that the case was tried there both criminally and civilly and dismissed, and that the complainants' lawyer applied for leave to appeal. The application not having been lodged within the stipulated fourteen days, leave to appeal was refused.

Chen King-toong (陳鏡蓉) complainant in the Chinese City, was certainly not the complainant in the Mixed Court. He is said to be related to the master of the Tsz Woo Cotton Hong. That Hong is now closed, but enquiries made have elicited the information that Chen was employed there as a broker.

In this connexion it may be stated that a Mixed Court petition and a Chinese petition served on Yu Tshung-ling in the Chinese City Court, prove beyond doubt that the case for which he is now under detention in the Chinese City is one that has already been tried in the International Mixed Court, and that the judgment given in the City Court reverses the Mixed Court decision.

The City Magistrate's assertion that Yu Tshung-ling resides at Tsin Shiu Road is according to all the evidence, wrong. It is not denied that he was arrested there, but it was while he was visiting Zung Chih-tsoo (鄭旭初), his relative. He has been in the habit of paying occasional visits to the Chinese City and it appears that the complainant being aware of this had him watched with the result that he was arrested at his relative's house.

Despite the fact that Yu visited the City frequently and that he had a sweetheart outside the West Gate, there is no doubt that his home is at 56 Tsepo Road where his wife and two children are now staying.

The Chinese Authorities' assertion that the defendant agrees to the judgment of the City Court, may be quite true, but I have to suggest that it has no effect on the matter in dispute and that the City Authorities were wrong in arresting and trying the defendant and have no right to detain him.

K. J. McEuen,
Commissioner of Police.

Council Room, Shanghai, October 16, 1919.

SIR,—I am directed to refer to my letter of October 2, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Senior Consul dated September 30, further on the subject of the detention in the Shun Pan Ting in the Chinese City, of your client Yu Tshung-ling, a resident of this Settlement, and to send you herein for your information, copy of a Police Report on the letter from the Senior Consul above referred to, and copy of a further letter from the Council to the Senior Consul on October 15.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

M. L. HEEN, Esq.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 3, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to the letters addressed to you by the Vice-Chairman of Council and myself on August 29, and September 25, respectively, on the subject of the detention by the Chinese Authorities of a resident of this Settlement named Yu Tshung-ling, and to transmit herein enclosed for your information and consideration a copy of a further letter received by the Council from Mr. M. L. Heen, counsel for the said Yu Tshung-ling.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

(Enclosure)

Shanghai, October 25, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—I write to thank you for your letters of October 2 and October 16 informing me of the progress made in connexion with the case of my client Yu Tshung-ling who is still in detention in the Shun Pan Ting in the Chinese City. I have been instructed to confirm the accuracy of the details contained in the report by the Commissioner of Police and to add thereto a statement by my client communicated to me by his wife to the effect that there is no truth in the assertion of the City Court that my client admitted he was a resident in the Chinese City and that he agreed to an amicable settlement. What actually happened was that after a brief hearing of the case during which my client pleaded *res adjudicata* and gave notice that he was a resident of the International Settlement, the Magistrate pronounced judgment and ordered my client to sign a document, which he understood contained the judgment of the Court and which he felt he had to sign as a matter of course. His attention was not directed to the contents of the document nor did he read it. It seems unlikely that my client was a willing

party to any amicable arrangement of matters which had already been definitely settled in his favour by the Mixed Court. On the other hand the circumstances rather point to an unwarrantable exercise of coercion in view of the fact that the arrest, hearing, rendition of judgment and order of detention, all occurred on one and the same day, thus depriving my client of the opportunity to engage counsel.

It is particularly noticeable that the City Court in its communication transmitted through the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs refrained from making any comment upon the facts which transpired in connection with the Mixed Court proceedings. It would be highly interesting to know what view the City Court takes regarding the contention that my client is the same person who was defendant in the Mixed Court proceedings and that the matters presented for adjudication in both Courts are identical.

Yours faithfully,
M. L. HEEN.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, November 4, 1919.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of October 15, on the subject of the irregular detention by the Chinese Authorities of a resident of this Settlement named Yu Tshung-ling (尤春霖), I have the honour to enclose herewith for your consideration and reply the copy of the Chinese text and a free translation of a letter from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Senior Consul.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

(Enclosure.)

Translation of letter from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs to the Senior Consul, dated October 31, 1919.

The Commissioner for Foreign Affairs acknowledges receipt of the Senior Consul's letter of October 18 in re the case of Yu Tshung-ling (尤春霖), enclosing a copy of report by the Commissioner of Police contending that Yu Tshung-ling is a resident of the Foreign Settlement and that the City Court's contention is not correct; it is requested that steps be taken to secure the release of this man. He has accordingly written to the City Court and a reply has been received stating that in regard to the case of Chen King-yung (陳鏡蓉) vs. Yu Tshung-ling (尤春霖) re payment for goods the Court received the plaintiff's petition on July 26 last and issued a summons on July 28, at the same time fixing a date for the hearing of the case, at the same time forwarding a copy of the petition to Yu Tshung-ling (尤春霖) who signed his name in person. When the hearing of the case took place on July 31 Yu Tshung-ling (尤春霖) stated that he is 38 years old, a native of Wu-Hsien and resides in the Chin-siu Road in the native city. There is no doubt that at the time Chen King-yung (陳鏡蓉) instituted legal proceedings Yu Tshung-ling (尤春霖) was not a resident of the International Settlement. With regard to the contention of the Commissioner of Police that Yu Wong-sz (尤王氏) had pointed out that No. 609 Muh-teh-li (馬德里) was the former residence of Yu Tshung-ling (尤春霖) and the landlord Yu Chuh-sung (尤菊生) occupier of these premises had also remarked that these premises were occupied by Yu Tshung-ling (尤春霖) for 3 years before his removal in March last, and further that Yu's present address is actually at No. 56 Tsepo Road, the Court points out that the proceedings in the said case began on July 26, and even if the statements of Yu Wong-ze (尤王氏) and Yu Chuh-sung (尤菊生) were correct these must have happened before July of this year and as to his present address in Tsepo Road it is very clear that he took up residence there about 2 months after the City Court had ordered an amicable settlement of the suit. As to the summons issued by the Court it was actually received by Yu Tshung-ling (尤春霖) in person who attended the hearing voluntarily, on the day fixed for the hearing but that he was not arrested by the Court. The Court has, therefore, to present these facts for transmission to the Consular Body as to Yu Tshung-ling (尤春霖) actually residing in the (native) city at the time and that he was not arrested by the Court.

The Commissioner for Foreign Affairs has accordingly to forward these facts for the Senior Consul's information.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 13, 1919.

SIR,—Pending report by the Acting Commissioner of Police, I am directed to forward herein for your information copy of a letter and enclosure from the Senior Consul on the subject of the irregular detention by the Chinese Authorities of Yu Tshung-ling, a resident of this Settlement.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

M. L. HEEN, Esq.,

Council Room, Shanghai, November 19, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 4, forwarding copy and translation of a communication from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs on the subject of the irregular detention by the Chinese Authorities of a resident of this Settlement named Yu Tshung-ling, and in reply to transmit herein enclosed copy of a report in comment thereon by the Acting Commissioner of Police.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 19, 1919.

SIR,—I am directed to refer to my letter to you of November 13, forwarding for your information copy of a letter and enclosure from the Senior Consul on the subject of the irregular detention by the Chinese Authorities of Yu Tshung-ling, a resident of this Settlement, and to send you herein enclosed copy of a report by the Acting Commissioner of Police thereon. A copy has been forwarded to the Senior Consul.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

M. L. HEEN, Esq.,

(Enclosure.)

I forward the following report, dated November 13, made as the result of further investigations into this case.

"The Judge of the Sung Pang Ting (審判廳) in his letter contends that if Yu Tshung-ling resided in the International Settlement it was prior to July 26 last when proceedings were instituted on a complaint laid by Chen King-young (陳鏡蓉).

"I respectfully beg to point out that an examination of the charge book at Sinza Police Station proves that on May 8 Yu Tshung-ling was charged on a Mixed Court warrant for that he :—

"On April 1, 1919, at 234 Fokien Road did maliciously defraud complainants by remitting as exchange of goods a cheque for Tls. 387.50 drawn on the Ih Tong Bank, when he had no longer an account there. The complainant failed to appear and the case was dismissed.

"Further an examination of the Mixed Court records proves that two civil claims were lodged for the sums of Tls. 387.50 and Tls. 587.50. The claims were heard by Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, on June 19 and July 3. Both parties were represented by lawyers and both claims were dismissed.

"The two petitions attached prove that the case for which Yu Tshung-ling is detained in the City is the same case for which he was previously tried in the International Mixed Court, and the dates of the Mixed Court trials, viz.,—May 9, June 19 and July 3 prove that at that time he was recognized by the complainant as a resident of the Settlement.

"With regard to the Judge's contention that the family of the defendant took up residence at 56 Tseepoo Road two months after the date (July 31) on which the City Court ordered an amicable settlement, that is obviously inaccurate. Mr. Heen's letter complaining of the illegal detention is dated August 12, a Police report was submitted on August 20 and a letter was sent to the Consular Body on August 29, all inside one month from the date of the trial in the City Court.

"Unfortunately Yu Tshung-ling has only occupied part of the houses in which he has lived so that rent receipts to prove his residence are not available. I beg to suggest that the alleged debt was incurred at 234 Fokien Road, in the International Settlement, and the International Mixed Court is the only tribunal competent to try the case.

"As regards Yu Tshung-ling being summoned to attend the City Court and signing the petition three days before the hearing, I beg to state that on November 6 I went with an interpreter to the City Police Headquarters and asked for permission to interview Yu Tshung-ling. I was informed that they had no power over the Sung Pang Ting. I then went to the Sung Pang Ting and requested an interview with the detained man and was told that the responsible official was away in Soochow, and that no one there could grant my request. I then drew up a list of questions and instructed a Police agent to visit the Sung Pang Ting and put them to Yu Tshung-ling. I was not present at the interview but I believe the answers are substantially accurate. The list of questions and answers is attached."

A. HILTON JOHNSON,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

What is your name?

Yu Tshung-ling.

Were you arrested or were you summoned to the Court and went there voluntarily?

Arrested.

Where were you arrested?

San Zen Lee alley, Zing Sien Road, Chinese City.

Did you receive a summons previous to your arrest?

No.

Who arrested you?

Two City Court runners and an assistant and an apprentice from complainant's firm.

In whose house were you arrested?

My relative Zung Chih-tsao's house.

How long had you been at that house?

One day.

Where is your home?

56 Tsepoo Road.

How long have you lived there?

Since April last.

Where did you live immediately before that?

609 Sin Mo Tuh Lee alley, Taku Road.

How long did you live there?

3 years.

Have you ever lived in the Chinese City?

No.

Have you any home in the Chinese City or in Chinese territory?

No.

In connexion with what case are you detained?

A civil claim brought by the Tsz Woo Cotton Yarn Co.

Has that case been tried in the International Mixed Court?

Yes.

Criminally or civilly?

Criminally and civilly.

What was the result?

All dismissed.

Is that the offence for which you are now detained?

Yes.

Did you agree to the Chinese City Magistrate's Judgment?

Yes.

At the time of the trial in the Sun Pan Ting did you protest that the Court had no power as you are a resident of the International Settlement?

Detained man says that he did not protest but told the Judge that the case had already been decided in the International Mixed Court.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 17, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to the correspondence which has passed between us on the subject of the illegal arrest and detention by the Chinese Authorities of one Yu Tshung-ling, a Chinese resident of this Settlement.

The Council's representations having, up to the present, failed to secure the release of the unfortunate may concerned, I have the honour to request that the matter be referred to the Diplomatic Body in Peking, in order that such steps as are considered requisite may be taken to attain this result; and also with a view to the preservation inviolate of that protection which it is the Council's duty to extend to all Chinese residents.

In this connexion, I have the honour to point out that the statements so far rendered by the Chinese Authorities are not such as could reasonably be accepted in disproof of the illegality of their action; and to state that, unless the Council's representations are complied with, it is highly probable that cases of this nature will become more frequent, with the inevitable result that the security of person and property, which residence in this Settlement confers, will gradually disappear.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. C. PEARCE,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, December 29, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—As a result of the strong measures taken by the Council, my client Yu Tshung-ling was last Saturday, December 27, 1919, released from the custody of the Shun Pan Ting where he had been unlawfully detained for some months. My client is naturally grateful for all that has been done in his behalf and he is desirous of calling on you personally with this letter for the purpose of giving thanks to the Council.

Yours faithfully,
M. L. HEEN.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 30, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to the correspondence which has passed between us on the subject of the illegal arrest and detention by the Chinese Authorities of one Yu Tshung-ling, a Chinese resident of this Settlement, and in particular to my letter of December 17, requesting representations in the matter to the Diplomatic Body in Peking and to send you herein enclosed copy of a letter received from Mr. M. L. Heen, counsel for the said Yu Tshung-ling, notifying his release on December 27.

In this connexion I have the honour to express the Council's appreciation of the action taken by the Consular Body.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

LOCAL DISTURBANCES.

STUDENTS' MOVEMENT—CLOSING OF SHOPS—BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE GOODS.

Whilst the pages of this report cannot be devoted to a dissertation as to the justice or otherwise of China's claim to the retrocession of Germany's rights in Shantung, or of the political aspirations of "Young China," the hope may nevertheless be expressed that, at no very distant date, these aspirations may be directed by statesmen willing to eschew all considerations of party gain and self aggrandisement, so that China may eventually emerge from that slough of political and financial bankruptcy, into which she has sunk so deeply during the past decade. Unfortunately the Student Movement which manifested itself in May and June, would not seem to lend support to this hope, for, in the exuberance and indiscretion of youth, the students permitted themselves to be exploited in furthering the aims of certain unscrupulous intriguers, whose main object was not the uplift of their country but the overthrow of the Government that be, in order that they might fatten on the spoils of office. Moreover, the gain of a political object by methods of intimidation, however much that object may be deserving of commendation, does not augur well for the future, and when applied in an effort to bring pressure to bear on foreign residents, as was only too obvious during the Students' Movement, must inevitably alienate foreign sympathy and retard the real awakening of China. Apart from these considerations, students and other political aspirants, as also the vast Chinese population resident within the limits of the Settlement, should remember that the well-being and prosperity of the Settlement are largely founded upon the neutrality of the Settlement in the politics of China. Indeed the observance of this neutrality has in the past contributed in no small degree to the preservation of the Settlement and of those who reside therein from the devastation and ruin that have befallen other parts of China in times of political turmoil. This neutrality must be maintained, and any action that is inimical thereto must be suppressed.

As the several aspects of the agitation which was carried on locally were dealt with in detail in the monthly report by the Commissioner of Police for June, as published in the Municipal Gazette of July 24, 1919, and hereunder reproduced, it remains only to append thereto the proclamations issued by the Council on the subject, as also a letter addressed to the Rev. C. W. Rankin concerning a statement attributed to him by the "*Shanghai Times*," together with letters to the Commissioner of Police and Commandant of Volunteers recording the Council's appreciation of the services rendered by the Force and the Corps respectively during the period of unrest:—

Extract from Report by Commissioner of Police for June, 1919.

Although rumours of impending trouble were current for a couple of days beforehand, the anti-Japanese agitation may be said to have begun in Shanghai on May 7. On that date a mass meeting attended by about 7,000 people, of whom the majority were students, was held in the Public Recreation Ground near the West Gate of the City. Speakers demanded the return of Tsingtao and the release of students who had been imprisoned in Peking. After the speeches the assembly decided to go in a body to see the Northern and Southern Peace Delegates who were sitting at the German Club. Their plans were upset, however, by the French Police who would not allow them to enter the French Settlement; and so they sent a deputation to interview the Southern Peace Delegates who promised to request the Central Government to release the imprisoned students.

On the following day thirty delegates representing as many educational institutions met at the Fuh Tan College and formed a Students' Union. This organization has since directed the boycott campaign. It was also the main force behind the strike which followed, and of which it

tried unsuccessfully to assume complete control. Up to June 9 the Union had its Headquarters in the World's Chinese Students' Federation, No. 51 Bubbling Well Road: after that date it was located in the French Settlement.

Having formed a Union and started the boycott, the students set about strengthening the determination of the people by means of personal appeals, the distribution of handbills and so on. Their campaign soon began to have its effect. Merchants held meetings and expressed their loyal adherence to the boycott. Orders given in Japan for goods were cancelled and cargo was no longer sent by Japanese ships. Persons selling Japanese articles were denounced as "tortoises" but no violence was used until about May 18, when students and loafers began to snatch and mutilate "Japanese made" straw hats from the heads of otherwise unoffending citizens. As a matter of fact many of the hats so destroyed were not of Japanese manufacture at all.

A few prosecutions had a steady effect on the enthusiasts and offences of this nature ceased about ten days later.

At the end of May, it was apparent that the boycott had taken a firm hold on the people, but there was every hope that it would be conducted in an orderly manner despite the efforts of a few extremists among the students who advocated the formation of a volunteer corps and a general strike. But on June 4 the local Students' Union received news from their Tientsin Branch that 400 students had been arrested for demonstrating in Peking. On receipt of this report 300 students held a meeting in front of the theatre at Chu Meu Dien in the Shanghai City. Later they formed themselves into parties and made direct appeals to the shopkeepers in the City to strike. This pressure proved effective. The City shops did not open on the morning of June 5, and those in the Settlement put up their shutters during the forenoon of the same day. With the exception of some of the larger establishments the shuttered shops continued, nevertheless, to do business.

Apart from the holiday aspect presented by the shuttered shops things remained normal during the day. But late in the afternoon it became evident that this state of affairs would not continue. Japanese were attacked in various parts of the Settlement and about 9 p.m. large crowds containing disorderly elements began to assemble in Nanking Road. During the evening several policemen were struck with stones and bricks, and towards midnight it became necessary to disperse these crowds by force.

On June 6, the City Tramways did not run, their employes having joined the strike. Efforts were made the same day to intimidate the employes of the French town Tramways, but with only partial success. Some of the markets shut down, and the supplies of food offered for sale in others were restricted. The slaughterers and the employes of a large foreign store also joined the strike. The shops remained closed, their fronts plastered with handbills and nearly all of them displaying boycott flags. These flags and handbills seemed to have the effect of intensifying the anti-Japanese feeling, which was being further increased by reports of Japanese poisoning water and food, and a warning to shopkeepers and others was accordingly issued by the Municipal Council.

Owing to the very heavy duties which by this time were falling on the Police, the Volunteers were called out in the afternoon. With their help many of the offensive handbills and flags were removed from the shop fronts in the Louza and Central Districts. Later in the afternoon a motor truck manned by a party of police proceeded along the principal streets for the purpose of removing flags whose owners refused to comply with the Council's instructions on the matter. This work went on without incident until the truck reached the corner of Hupeh and Foochow Roads. There it was surrounded and its driver severely handled by the mob despite the efforts of the police in charge.

Soon after this incident a District Inspector of the Public Works Department was attacked while examining a water main in the vicinity, and was with difficulty rescued from the mob. Several members of the Light Horse, S. V. C. were also attacked by mobs in Foochow Road and had narrow escapes. Crowds which collected in consequence of these incidents were dispersed by police and volunteers.

A handbill headed "Attention," assuring foreigners of the strikers' good-will was posted outside several shops on this day. These handbills became quite general during succeeding days and copies were sent to many foreigners by post.

On June 7, a rumour was current that the action against the strikers on the previous day had been taken as a result of a bribe of \$150,000 paid by the Japanese to the Municipal Council, and handbills were distributed containing statements to that effect. This allegation seems to have disturbed the printers employed by Kelly & Walsh who struck work ostensibly as a protest against the action of their employers in printing proclamations for the Municipal Council. The printers of the Commercial Press and Chun Wha Book Co. joined the strike on the same day without any special reason save a desire to show their sympathy with the movement.

Representatives of various trades, schools and associations held a meeting which was attended by General Lu and others in the Nantao Chamber of Commerce at 10 a.m. on June 7. After considerable discussion General Lu said that he would telegraph to the Central Government stating that it was the desire of the people in Shanghai to have any student demonstrators in custody at Peking released, and the three politicians known as the "national traitors" punished. This was promised on condition that the shops were opened and the boycott agitation abandoned. Those present approved of the course suggested by General Lu and said that a meeting would be held in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce on North Honan Road in the afternoon so that uniform action could be taken in the Settlement and Chinese territory.

The meeting in the Chamber of Commerce took place at 4.30 p.m. It was attended by about 300 merchants and students (including 25 girls), Mr. Shen Pao-chang, the City Magistrate, and Colonel Ma Hung-lih, Chief Staff Officer of General Lu. The chair was taken by Tong Tsih-tsi, a prominent member of the Commercial Federation, No. 364 Honan Road. Some members of the Chamber of Commerce explained what had occurred at Nantao and recommended those present to agree to General Lu's suggestion.

A long and heated discussion then followed. The older members of the Chamber of Commerce favoured the proposal of General Lu, but they were strenuously opposed by the students and the members of the Commercial Federation present. The meeting broke up at 6.15 p.m. without having come to any definite decision.

The conciliatory spirit shown by the merchants at the two meetings held on June 7 appeared to have the effect of spurring the students on to greater efforts. Several new handbills were put into circulation during the evening urging the people to persevere in the strike until the Central Government agreed to the following demands:—

- 1.—The punishment of the "national traitors."
- 2.—The cancellation of secret agreements.
- 3.—The release of the students.
- 4.—The return of Tsingtao.

On the evening of June 8 the increasingly serious nature of the strike was apparent. Thousands of industrial workers were then walking the streets idle. Chauffeurs in garages had given notice that they would not work the following day and preparations were under way to bring out the employes of public service undertakings. Handbills were also in circulation trying to undermine the loyalty of the Chinese members of the Shanghai Municipal Police, and attempts were made to distribute leaflets having a similar purpose among the soldiers and police in Chinese territory.

Before daylight on June 9, Municipal proclamations were posted all over the Settlement warning persons wearing any kind of uniform, distinctive dress, sash, badge, etc., except those of the constituted authorities, to keep off the streets. A letter was sent by the Secretary of the Municipal Council on the same morning to the Chinese Students' Union saying that the premises at 51 Bubbling Well Road would be sealed up the following day at 10 a.m., unless its activities in connexion with the strike agitation ceased in the meantime. On receipt of this notice the students left the premises in Bubbling Well Road of their own accord and took up new quarters in the French Settlement.

true. It was only after prosecutions had been instituted that the Chinese editors awoke to the seriousness of their action and withdrew the false reports. These retractions in the press and the Municipal proclamations denouncing the reports as unfounded, gradually caused the public to discredit the rumours, and no assaults which could be traced to them occurred after June 18. During the strike period the number of Chinese newspapers dealt with daily by the translation office at Police headquarters increased from 24 to 40.

In connexion with the press also, a further point may be mentioned. It is fully realized that the police handling of any situation in which force is used is liable to be taken exception to by certain sections of the community. This must necessarily be so in Shanghai, where national temperaments and national viewpoints are so many and so diverse. It becomes important, therefore, for foreign newspapers to discuss and criticize such matters from the community's standpoint rather than from that of any particular party concerned. It need hardly be said that honest criticism is welcomed by the Police and in times past the benefits derived from such criticism have been freely acknowledged. But criticism to be honest must be based on facts; and it is, therefore, to be regretted that so much that was written by one organ of the foreign press was clearly founded on fiction. This paper claims to represent and presumably, therefore, to guide the formation of a large section of public opinion. If this really be the case, then the erroneous nature of the matter referred to is all the more unfortunate. Whether a thing is done rightly or wrongly in any given circumstances is largely a matter of opinion. Now such opinions should at least be based upon facts, for unless they are so based they are valueless and misleading. And because they are misleading they are liable to do considerable harm for the reason that many people have implicit belief in what they read in the editorial columns of newspapers. It would, therefore, appear to be an elementary precaution, when setting out to instruct public opinion, to verify the published "facts" on which presumably that opinion is to be based.

The strike period was remarkable for the profusion of literature issued in connexion with the movement. Handbills and cartoons of all descriptions were circulated, and no less than 500 different kinds came into the hands of the police. Some of these were issued by schools while others were the work of individual patriots. Many also were anonymous. Several newspapers notably the Salvation Daily News and the Students' Union Daily made their appearance to support the boycott and strike; and flags with all sorts of inscriptions calculated to rouse enthusiasm were displayed by shops.

One of the immediate results of the strike has been a movement among traders and employes to form themselves into unions. The most important organization of this nature which has been started so far is "The Commoners' Chamber of Commerce," an affiliation of the Union, formed by the residents of the various streets.

In regard to the less obvious causes underlying the recent unrest in the Settlement, it would be premature at present to make any definite pronouncement. The records of the Police Intelligence Office, during the past twelve months, record many similar instances among the labouring and artisan classes which had their outward manifestation in strikes. While this unrest could partly be accounted for by the increased cost of living, it was plain to anyone closely following its development that some sort of political propaganda among the workers was a contributing factor. Reports reaching the Police from time to time seemed to show that Kuomintang malcontents were responsible, but in May of this year a case occurred which disclosed the existence of a scheme to spread Bolshevik ideas in China. There was nothing to show that any organized campaign had been carried on among the working classes, but it was discovered that Bolshevik propaganda was being spread among the student classes and that agents for the sale of Bolshevik literature had been appointed in various schools.

These facts came to light with the seizure by the Municipal Police on May 16 of certain books and other documents at the Ta Tung Book Store, No. 119B Foochow Road, and the Oriental Book Company, No. 84 Canton Road. Some of these merely advocated socialism, but others were of pronounced anarchical tendencies and favoured the subversion of all Government

and law. The proprietors of the shops were subsequently fined, and a Cantonese who acted as the wholesale agent in Shanghai was sent to prison for six months.

Advertisements in the books seized showed that agents had been appointed for their sale at schools as far apart as Peking University—this is where the recent agitation started—and Lo Ying College near Swatow. There was no conclusive evidence that any of the prominent political parties were behind the propaganda, but in a signed statement made by the Shanghai wholesale agent, he declared that his principal was employed by a prominent official of the Southern Party.

One of the most inflammatory of the books seized was called "The People's Bell," and the fact that the Students' Union of Peking and Tientsin gave this name to a paper which they started on June 8, is not without significance.

More recently Bolshevik literature emanating from this port has been seized in the cities of Tientsin and Peking and at places in the provinces of Hupeh, Anhui and Kwangtung. From intercepted correspondence it has been ascertained that literature of the above description had been despatched at different times during the last six months to Chinese in England, France and America. These communications have been acknowledged by the recipients, who in most cases made a request for the despatch of further consignments. A number of letters from Nanking and from towns and cities in Kiangsi, Honan and Szechuan, containing demands for pamphlets and papers of which the writers had apparently heard for the first time, have also been intercepted by the Authorities.

It must be stated, however, that while the foregoing facts may possibly have a bearing on the general political situation in China, there is nothing definite to connect Bolshevism with the recent unrest in Shanghai. Under other names, Bolshevism has been known for many years in this country, in common with most others, and it would be premature as yet to connect it definitely with any known form of domestic political agitation. The connexion between certain notorious professional politicians and the students' movement is, of course, well known to the Authorities, by whom the matter is kept under close and careful observation.

So far as the students personally were concerned on this occasion, few of them gave any trouble on the streets. For the first day or two there was no attempt made to interfere with their make-belief assistance in keeping the crowds in order, but it was soon found that their presence merely caused larger crowds to collect. They were accordingly warned not to appear and they obeyed these instructions implicitly for some days. Later they formed processions carrying banners in motor cars and many had to be turned back. No students were arrested by the Police, though a number who were found distributing handbills on the streets were taken to the police stations and warned to desist. On the whole they were amenable inclined, and with few exceptions seemed anxious that order should be kept. No cases of intimidation or of incitement by them to disorder came directly under police notice within Settlement limits.

When they started their boycott campaign they did not intend the movement to reach the lengths it eventually did. Nor did they anticipate losing control as they did. But by June 8, the conduct of affairs had admittedly passed out of their hands and the attitude of their leaders on that day at their headquarters at 51 Bubbling Well Road was one almost of plaintive apology to the Police that things had gone so far. They then stated that they were no longer responsible for what might happen, giving as one reason that there had been schism in their ranks and that they had no authority over students who did not belong to their Union. Whether they then knew that their patriotism was being exploited and their organization used as a pawn in a clever political game is doubtful; that they were fully aware of this later on can hardly be questioned. In fact, in view of subsequent developments, it is surely impossible that they should still remain ignorant of their true position in the matter.

If this is correct, it is surprising that they still consent to occupy that position. One cannot doubt the earnest patriotism of most of them, but one must question their common sense and their self-respect. Among them are many young men of intelligence and education and through these qualities they have immense influence with the masses of their countrymen in large centres of population. They are even now a power with which the Government must reckon. Used in

the right way this power may regenerate their country: used wrongly, it may easily bring it to ruin. As the pawns and tools of political filibusters, the students must see that they put themselves on a level with the toughs and adventurers whose presence is common to all political revolutions.

That, it seems, is the condition to which their present associates and their present methods must bring them. To accomplish their professed aim of 'saving' their country, both their associates and their methods must be changed.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2617.

(Translation.)

It has been brought to the Council's attention, that recently certain handbills and pamphlets have been printed and distributed by certain persons with a view to bringing unlawful pressure upon Chinese merchants and residents in the Settlement, to refrain from purchasing, selling or dealing in Japanese goods, thus tending to cause unrest and threatening the peace and good order of the Settlement.

The Public should take note that all acts of intimidation are unlawful, and that anyone attempting by force or threat or other form of compulsion to interfere with any resident or merchant in the pursuit of his lawful business, or by force or threat or other form of compulsion to induce anyone to refrain from the exercise of his right to make use of, purchase, sell or deal in any goods, will on detection be arrested and punished as a law-breaker.

If anyone attempts to intimidate any resident or merchant, immediate information should be given by the concerned to the nearest Police Station, with a statement of the circumstances in detail, whereupon his assailant will forthwith be arrested and the case brought before the Mixed Court, or the Court of the party concerned, for investigation and severe punishment without the least leniency. Warning is duly given. Let all obey.

By Order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 19, 1919.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2622.

(Translation.)

On May 19, the Council issued a Proclamation notifying the Residents of this Settlement that all acts of intimidation are unlawful, and that anyone attempting by force or threat or other form of compulsion to interfere with any resident or merchant in the pursuit of his lawful business, or by force or threat or other form of compulsion to induce anyone to refrain from the exercise of his right to make use of, purchase, sell or deal in any goods, would on detection be arrested and punished as a law-breaker. It is, therefore, a matter for regret that in contravention of this proclamation, certain persons have recently distributed handbills of an inflammatory character in connexion with the Boycott of Japanese goods, and have also exhibited flags bearing characters which furnish a direct incitement to disorder.

The distribution of such handbills and the exhibition of such flags cannot be tolerated, and the Public is hereby warned that any contravention of this Proclamation will be punished without the least leniency. The peace and good order of the Settlement must be maintained, and the Public should, therefore, take note and observe that handbills and flags must be of such a character as does not tend to cause unrest. Warning is duly given. Let all obey.

By Order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 5, 1919.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2624.

(Translation)

Taking advantage of the campaign to secure the Boycott of Japanese goods, agitators and disorderly persons, who have no concern for the welfare of China, or of the residents of this Settlement, are endeavouring to foment trouble to suit their own ends, preying upon peaceful merchants and residents.

It has therefore become necessary for the Council to take drastic action to preserve the peace and good order of the Settlement and to protect peaceful residents and merchants from the violence of such disorderly persons.

Warning is accordingly given:—

1.—That the distribution of handbills of an inflammatory character and the exhibition of flags bearing characters which furnish a direct incitement to disorder, are prohibited. Contravention of this prohibition will be punished without the least leniency.

2.—That no credence should be given to rumours which are designed to stir up animosity and foment trouble. Several such rumours have been brought to the notice of the Council and upon investigation, have been found to be utterly baseless. The authors of, and those spreading such rumours, will, upon detection, be punished without the least leniency.

3.—That the assembling of crowds in the streets of the Settlement will not be permitted. Those who have no legitimate business to attend to should not loiter on the streets or mix with the agitators and loafers who are bent on provoking trouble. During the evenings all peaceful residents should remain at Home. The Council will not be responsible for any injury or damage that may be sustained by any person contravening this order and advice.

Shopkeepers and merchants are advised to re-open to public business, and in case of any intimidation to enforce the closing of their shops or places of business, to report the same immediately to the nearest Police Station with a statement of the circumstances in detail; whereupon their assailants will be arrested and brought before the Court and severely punished without the least leniency.

Warning is duly given. Let all obey.

By Order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 6, 1919.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2625.

(Translation.)

For the better preservation of the peace and good order of the Settlement and for the protection of all peaceful residents, Warning is hereby issued by the Council as follows :—

1.—No person unless a Consular Officer or a member of the naval or military forces of any Treaty Power or unless duly authorised by the Council shall, under any pretence whatsoever, appear in the streets or in any public place, in uniform or wearing any distinctive dress or badge or headgear signifying membership of any particular organization, association or body.

2.—No person shall, under any pretence whatsoever, carry any flag or banner or wear any sash or other device in the streets or in any public place, bearing any inscription in Chinese or in any Foreign language.

Any person contravening any of the terms of this warning or interfering with the Police or other duly authorised officers of the Council, engaged in the maintenance of peace and good order, or usurping the authority vested in them or otherwise guilty of any action whatsoever prejudicial to peace and good order, will be arrested forthwith and taken before the proper authorities for punishment without the least leniency.

This warning will take effect from 4 p.m. Monday, June 9, whereafter compliance with its terms will be enforced with the utmost rigour.

Warning is duly given. Let all obey.

By Order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 8, 1919.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2627.

(Translation.)

False and malicious rumours regarding the poisoning of water and food stuffs have been set afloat with the view of inciting national hatred. As a result several innocent persons including a number of Chinese have been assaulted and in one instance a Chinese citizen was murdered.

Warning is hereby issued that no credence must be given to these stories which have been investigated and which have been proved to be slanderous and without foundation.

Any person found spreading such rumours will be arrested and severely punished.

By Order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 12, 1919.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 21, 1919.

SIR,—In its report of the inauguration meeting of the Chinese Students' National Federation held at the Great Eastern Hotel on June 16, the following statement is attributed to you by the "Shanghai Times":—

"I went to see the Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council the other day." Mr. Rankin continued, "I told him I represented nobody. I asked him what he thought about the students going round town securing signatures to a petition asking the President to convene a National Assembly. The Secretary replied that he thought it would be a good thing if it was done quietly and without disorder. Therefore, I suggest to you that a campaign should be started to get these signatures first in Shanghai and make it operate in the interior as well. Secure a million—two million—signatures to the petition asking the President to convene a National Assembly. If you do it quietly and without any disorder as the Secretary said, you will be only exercising a legal right, for the right of petition is recognized as a right of the people the world over. If an official is not doing his duty, as you think he ought to do it, the people have the right to petition him. And when you have secured the signatures, do not send it to Peking, but take it there yourself and hand it to the President."

If allowed to pass without challenge, this statement must inevitably lead to some misunderstanding of the Council's attitude *vis-a-vis* the recent Students' Strike and agitation in the Settlement, and I therefore, hasten to correct it.

At the interview to which the statement has reference, and in reply to your inquiry as to my views on the suggestion that the students' movement should be diverted to the preparation of a petition to the President in Peking, to convene a National Assembly, I stated in most definite and unmistakable terms that the Council could not and would not permit of the Settlement being used as a centre for political agitation or interference in Chinese politics, that the students must therefore abstain from any action in the Settlement that was contrary to this policy of political neutrality, and that what they did outside the Settlement was no direct concern of the Council, but that for what it was worth, it was my own personal opinion that if the students took action on the lines you suggested, such action would at least be far more constitutional than strike methods and methods of intimidation.

I am addressing a copy of this letter to the Press.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Rev. C. W. RANKIN.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 18, 1919.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the members of the Watch Committee and of the Council have recorded their appreciation and commendation of the effective manner in which the Police handled the unrest attending the recent strike of Chinese Students, which ultimately extended to the commercial and labouring classes of the Chinese Community.

The tact, restraint, courage and resource displayed by all ranks throughout this trying period, have evoked the most favourable comment and, in the members' opinion, they reflect the greatest credit on the organisation and discipline of the Force as a whole. That the period of unrest passed off with so few casualties is due, in a large measure, to the exhibition of these admirable qualities, whilst the protection of numerous residents and the maintenance inviolate of law and order in the Settlement were being enforced.

I am, accordingly, directed to request that you will accept and convey to all ranks and to all branches, including the "Specials", whose assistance was invaluable, an expression of the members' deep appreciation of the services rendered throughout the period in question.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

K. J. McEUN, Esq.
Captain-Superintendent of Police.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 18, 1919.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the services rendered by the Corps during the period of unrest which attended the recent strike of Chinese Students, have been the subject of expressions of unreserved appreciation and commendation by the members of the Watch Committee and Council. In members' opinion the prompt and effective manner in which all Units carried out the various duties assigned to them, under the most trying circumstances, reflects the highest credit on them.

I am, accordingly, to request that you will accept and convey to all ranks under your command the members' sincere appreciation of the services rendered throughout the period in question.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Major T. E. TRUMAN,
Commandant of Volunteers.

HONGKEW DISTURBANCES.

The following interchange of letters with the Consul-General for Japan concludes the correspondence on this subject which was published in the Annual Report for 1918. Having expressed its intention of paying reasonable compensation to those Japanese and Chinese subjects who had suffered as a result of the disturbances, as an act of grace but not in admission of any liability, the Council included an appropriation of Tls. 2,000 on this account in the Budget for 1919. This appropriation, which was approved by the Ratepayers, made provision for the payment of \$1,000 to the widow of the Japanese civilian who unfortunately lost his life during the disturbances. On March 31, however, a petition was filed in the Court of Consuls on behalf of the widow, claiming damages Tls. 15,000, and costs. The Petition and Answer with the subsequent proceedings in Arbitration and the Arbitration Award are set forth under the heading "Court of Foreign Consuls."

Shanghai, February 13, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 30, upon the Hongkew disturbances, and in reply thereto desire to express regret that the Council cannot subscribe to the views as expressed in my letter to the Council of January 11. Therefore, the question of compensation for the Japanese who suffered in the course of the disturbances and the question of funeral expenses of the Japanese constable, will be placed before the Court of Consuls by the parties concerned.

Regarding the punishment of the constables referred to in my letter of January 11, I regret that I must again ask the Council to give this matter their reconsideration. I would draw the attention of the Council to the fact that I am informed the constables concerned in the disturbances are still maintained on the same beats. If such is the case, this appears to me to be an error of judgment on the part of the Council.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. ARIYOSHI,

Consul-General for Japan.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 13, 1919.

SIR,—To enable completion of the estimate of the amount of compensation which the Council intends to recommend for the Ratepayers' approval at the forthcoming Annual Meeting, in respect of loss of life or injuries or damage to property during the disturbances in the Hongkew District in July last, I have the honour to request that you may kindly ascertain on the Council's behalf the amount of medical expenses which have been incurred in respect of the treatment of the Japanese subject R. Fukuda, who is stated to have been shot in the eye during these disturbances; this man refused to undergo X-ray treatment in Shanghai, proceeding to Kobe where he is at present under treatment.

I have also the honour to request that you may kindly obtain for the Council's consideration a report in regard to the bullet which is stated to have been extracted, as this may possibly assist the Police in their investigation.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

A. ARIYOSHI, Esq.,
Consul-General for Japan.

Shanghai, March 25, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, requesting me to ascertain on the Council's behalf the amount of medical expenses incurred in respect of the treatment of the Japanese subject R. Fukuda, and also to obtain a report as regards the bullet extracted from him.

In reply thereto I have the honour to inform you that I will have the pleasure to forward to you the report you require upon receipt of the same from the proper quarter in Japan where I have already written on the matter.

With regard to the medical expenses, however, I regret to state that I could not ascertain it from the above mentioned person who intends to bring the case before the Court of Consuls.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. ARIYOSHI,
Consul-General for Japan.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 31, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to your letter of February 13, further on the subject of the Disturbances which occurred in the Hongkew District in July last, and in reply to the concluding paragraph to state that the information given to you that the Chinese constables concerned are still maintained on the same beats is quite incorrect, as none of them have performed duty in the affected area since July 19. Moreover, five armed Chinese point duty men on the Woosung and Boone Roads, who were used as a protection against armed robbers, were withdrawn immediately after the Disturbances and have not since been replaced.

In regard to the question of compensation, I have the honour to send you herein enclosed a statement of injuries to and cost of medical treatment of Japanese subjects, of damage to articles in the stores of F. Shibayama and K. Miyamoto and of damage to Japanese properties and to inform you that compensation in the case of Chinese who have likewise suffered and one thousand dollars for the widow of the Japanese subject K. Harayama who lost his life in the course of the Disturbances, will be recommended for payment at the forthcoming Meeting of Rate-payers.

It may be noted that the statement above referred to makes no allowance for the medical treatment of the Japanese subject R. Fukuda, particulars of which were requested in my letter to you of March 13, but I have the honour to inform you that upon receipt of such particulars the Council is prepared to recommend reasonable compensation.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

A. ARIYOSHI, Esq.,
Consul-General for Japan.

(Enclosure).

HONGKEW DISTURBANCES.

INJURIES TO AND COST OF MEDICAL TREATMENT OF JAPANESE SUBJECTS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Nature of Injury.</i>	<i>Amount of Damage, etc.</i>
Yochimi Kaino	Baton Wound	Left Shanghai.
G. Kawamura	Grazed bullet wound	" "
R. Fukuda	Bullet in eye	Under treatment at Kobe.
K. Tanaka	Baton wound treated by Dr. Satomi	\$13.00
H. Amano	Bayonet wound treated by Dr. Satomi	12.00
T. Fujii	Grazed bullet wound treated by Dr. Nagata	5.00
K. Kotera	Baton wound treated by Dr. Shinozaki	15.50
Yasunisuke Ito	Body wounds treated by Dr. Sasaki	150.40
T. Harayama	Killed at 166 Woosung Road. Attended by Dr. Sasaki	12.00
Tatsuchi Mori	Baton wound treated by Dr. Sudo	96.40
Takumaro Imaizami	Rifle and baton wound treated by Dr. Satomi	19.29
Mrs. Yasuda	Baton bruises treated by Drs. Kwaishando and Mukodani	37.40
Matsumi Goto	Severe baton wound treated by Drs. Satomi and Watanabe	244.50
		<hr/> \$610.49

Damage to Articles in F. Shibayama's Store, 2252-3 Boone Road.

7 Small Chinese teapots	\$ 2.10
1 Large Chinese teapot	2.00
1 Green vase	10.00
1 Heliotrope vase	5.00
1 Small jar	5.00
1 Hawthorne basin	20.00
1 do. do. small	1.00
5 Bowls assorted	2.50
1 Brown jar on three legs	20.00
1 small jar	30.00
22 Chinese tea cups	4.40
1 Green Electric shade	.80
1 Large plate	20.00
1 Large bowl	60.00
4 Pieces of mud work	.50
2 Chinese birds	4.00
1 Chinese duck	1.00
2 Hawthorne flowers in pots	45.00
14 Brown cups	2.00
3 Pearl Inlaid trays	8.00
1 do. box	3.00
1 Charcoal burner	8.00
7 Cigarette and tobacco trays	14.00
15 Pieces of Ink	20.00
4 Bamboo baskets	4.00
Loss on a lacquer table sold damaged	30.00
3 Pearl inlaid pictures	18.00
Repairing hardwood tables and loss on same	43.00
Total	\$384.10

Damage to Articles in K. Miyamoto's Store, 2254 Boone Road.

Two bottles containing 2 lbs. of Kriosotum Carbonicum at Yen 80 per lb., Yen 160.00

Damage to Japanese Properties Based on Data Supplied by the Various Persons Concerned.

T. Sonoda	229, Boone Road	\$ 24.00
Huakawa	230, Boone Road	15.10
Takamura	231, Boone Road	2.00
S. Koga	244-5 Boone Road	15.50
N. Yamaguchi	246, Boone Road	7.50
K. Yama	2251, Boone Road	22.00
F. Shibayama	2252-3 Boone Road	263.10
K. Miyamoto	2254, Boone Road	12.30

GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE AGITATION.

The main features of the agitation in July and August against payment of the increased General Municipal Rate and special levy (referred to under "Municipal Staff, War Service Pay") are dealt with in the appended Municipal Notification, in the correspondence between the Acting Chairman of Council and Mr. Chu Lai-fong, and the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; and in the extract from the report of the Commissioner of Police for August.

In the early stages of the agitation, refusal of payment was based on the alleged lack of notice that the Rate would be increased from 12 to 14%, as from July 1, and that a special levy of 1% would be enforced. When this allegation was disproved, hardship was pleaded and ultimately when the hardship was removed, objection was taken on the stand of "no taxation without representation." These and other considerations made it obvious that the agitation was conceived and engineered by those who had an ulterior motive in encouraging the Chinese Community to flout the Council's authority and thus produce a state of unrest in the Settlement,

of which they could take advantage to further their own ends. Equally obvious was it that a large measure of the support accorded the agitation was due to the fond but futile hope of a substantial section of the Chinese community that they would thereby escape payment of rates or would at least secure some reduction in their amount, little realising that their agitation cost the Community a comparatively large sum which will be borne by the rates of which they will have to pay their proportion.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2640.

GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE.

(Translation from the Chinese.)

At the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers held on April 9, a Resolution was passed authorizing an increase in the General Municipal Rate as from July 1, from 12 per cent. to 14 per cent. per annum.

This Resolution was passed upon the Council's recommendation, which was only made with the greatest reluctance, and because it was found that the expenditure required to provide for the proper administration of the Settlement in 1919 would greatly exceed the Settlement's revenue, if the General Municipal Rate were calculated upon the old basis of 12 per cent. per annum. Obviously the Council could not present a Budget to the Ratepayers which showed a deficit, so it became necessary to consider by what means the Settlement's revenue could be increased. It was found possible to increase the estimated receipts from wharfage dues and to reduce expenditure to some extent, but there still remained a substantial deficit. How was this deficit to be converted into a surplus was the problem that presented itself. Wharfage dues had already been increased as far as was possible, licence fees admitted of no increase and expenditure under all heads had been reduced already as much as possible. Under these circumstances and as the sources of Municipal revenue for which provision is made under the Land Regulations are so very limited, the Council had to look to Land Tax and General Municipal Rate to raise the extra revenue required.

Upon very careful consideration it appeared to the Council that the additional burden should fairly be borne by owners of land and occupiers of houses proportionately, and that accordingly the levy should be increased in the case of Land Tax to $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. and in the case of General Municipal Rate to 14 per cent., with effect from July 1. With these increases, it was possible for the Council to submit to the Ratepayers at their meeting in April a Budget that showed a surplus of Tls. 98,000 which, it may be remarked, is far below that margin of safety which has in the past been considered necessary to the preservation of the credit of the Settlement at a high level. The Council's explanations as to the need for increasing the General Municipal Rate to 14 per cent. from the half year beginning July 1, were fully appreciated and unanimously approved by the Ratepayers and accordingly General Municipal Rate at 14 per cent. has now become due and payable.

Although the proceedings at the meeting of Ratepayers were published in full in the Chinese Press, Sin Wan Pao, Shun Pao, Hsin Shun Pao, etc., of April 10—11, it seems that the majority of Chinese ratepayers did not at the time pay any particular attention thereto, so that the reasons for the increase were not, it is regretted, understood or appreciated by them and from investigations made by the Council it appears that a good deal of misunderstanding exists and that it is, therefore, desirable that a detailed explanation should be published. That this is so has, moreover, been emphasized by the many petitions that have been forwarded to the Council by Street Associations, Shopkeepers' Associations and others, protesting against the increases above referred to and against the special levy of General Municipal Rate at 1 per cent. which the Council was also directed by the Ratepayers to collect for the purposes explained hereunder.

The Council accordingly requests the close attention of Chinese Ratepayers to the following explanations:—

- 1.—Rates are raised to provide for the cost of the proper administration of the Settlement.
- 2.—Rates are payable on exactly the same basis by Foreigners and Chinese, viz., 12 per cent. until June 30, and thereafter at 14 per cent.
- 3.—The special levy of 1 per cent. which it should be emphasized is a levy for this year only and is payable by a single payment is likewise payable by Foreigners and Chinese.
- 4.—It is a remarkable fact that the General Municipal Rate has stood unchanged at 12 per cent. since 1908 until July of this year, whilst taxation in all other countries of the world has increased enormously. The petitioners very rightly state that the cost of living has gone up very considerably of recent years, but they seem to have overlooked the fact that all the expenses of the Council, costs of labour, materials, etc., have, likewise, gone up very considerably, and the fact that the rate has not been changed is due to two chief considerations:—

- (1) The increased rental value of property in the Settlement, and

- (2) The fact that during the War, until December 31, 1918, the Council saved no less than Tls. 880,000 because it did not pay the salaries of those Municipal employes who went on war service. The Municipal administration did not, however, suffer, because those employes who remained behind, did the work of those who had gone on war service.

5.—Against this saving of Tls. 880,000, the Ratepayers at the last Annual Meeting on April 9 (the proceedings of which were fully reported in the Chinese papers) directed that the Council should pay to those who have been on War Service one-half their pay, *i.e.*, Tls. 440,000, but they specifically directed that no employe should receive more than Tls. 8,000 and that anything already paid to him by the Council should be taken into consideration, so that from Tls. 440,000, which is one-half the amount saved, the actual amount to be paid to such employes under the Resolution was reduced to an amount of approximately Tls. 320,000 of which the Ratepayers are now called upon to provide only Tls. 222,300 by means of the special levy on land and houses, the balance being covered by the estimated surplus on the Council's Ordinary Budget for this year.

It should be clearly understood that the payment of this Tls. 320,000 is not for War Services, which have already been paid for by the Allied Governments, but on account of the pay which would ordinarily have been drawn by such employes for their service to the Municipal Council.

It may be noted also that of the Tls. 222,300, the Chinese who pay the General Municipal Rate are only called upon to pay, say, Tls. 85,000.

It may also be noted that since January 1 of this year, there has been a further saving because a large number of Municipal employes have not yet returned from war service.

6.—If Municipal employes had not gone on war service the increase in the General Municipal Rate from 12 to 14 per cent. must inevitably have taken place at least two years, probably 2½ years, ago and the Ratepayers, Foreign and Chinese, would have had to pay at least, say, Tls. 650,000 more than they are in fact now being called upon to pay by the special levy—this because under normal conditions and except for the Council's desire to keep taxation as low as possible—no part of the surplus on the Ordinary Budget would be devoted to this purpose. Of the Tls. 880,000 the Chinese Ratepayers of the General Municipal Rate would have had to pay a total of, say, Tls. 340,000 as compared with Tls. 85,000 which they are now called upon to pay, so that they are actually saving rates to the extent of Tls. 255,000.

7.—The special levy of 1 per cent. is payable *once* only and when the full 1 per cent. has been paid the levy ceases for ever.

The Council hopes that the above explanations will remove any misunderstanding that may exist and that the Chinese Ratepayers will realize that the increased rate of 14 per cent. and the special levy of 1 per cent. must be paid. In regard to the latter, the Chairman and Acting Chairman and the Secretary of the Council have had several conversations with the foreign lawyer, Mr. Master, and with Messrs. Chang Nyeh-yung (張箭雲), Chu Lai-fong (祝蘭舫), Shen Tun-ho (沈敦和) and Sung Han-chang (宋漢章), who have interested themselves in the matter on behalf of certain of the petitioners above referred to. These gentlemen pointed out that the collection of the special levy of 1 per cent. in a single payment was indeed likely to cause some hardship to the poorer Chinese Ratepayers and they suggested that the Council should remove this hardship by spreading the payment over a period, so that it should be collected in instalments. Ever ready and willing, so far as it can, to alleviate or remove hardship, the Council readily concurred with this suggestion, and accordingly Chinese Ratepayers are notified that the 1 per cent. special levy will be collected in 3 equal quarterly payments, commencing with the October collection of rates. One-third of the 1 per cent. will be collected in October, one-third in January 1920, and the last one-third in April 1920, thus payment of this special levy will be made easy for all. The occupier of a house at a rental of \$10 per month will pay \$0.40 each quarter for three quarters only or at the rate of less than \$0.14 per month.

Having granted this indulgence and having offered such explanations as must surely appeal to every reasonable minded person, the Council does not expect to hear any further talk on the part of Chinese Ratepayers in regard to refusing to pay Municipal Rates, for the Rates must be paid and the Council must deal with any refusal according to law.

By Order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 2, 1919.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 13, 1919.

DEAR MR. CHU,—With reference to our conversation of yesterday, on the subject of the refusal of certain Chinese to pay the General Municipal Rate, I would repeat what was pointed out to you then, that the Council as a Council have no authority to concede to the demand of certain recalcitrant ratepayers, that, prior to payment, they insist on Chinese representation on the Council, this being a matter entirely for the Government of China and the Treaty Powers concerned. I am, however, after consultation with my colleagues, authorized to say that, when in future the Finance Committee of the Council has under consideration proposals to increase the Rate, it will welcome the advice of and consult with a representative Chinese Committee.

I had an occasion this morning to talk this matter over with the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Yang Cheng, and he expressed his appreciation of the spirit in which the Council was approaching this question.

CHU LAI-FONG, Esq.

Yours sincerely,
ED. WHITE,
Acting Chairman.

Shanghai, August 16, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the refusal of certain Chinese to pay the General Municipal Rate, we have read your letter to Mr. Chu on the 13th instant, in which you state that you are, after consultation with your colleagues, authorized to say that, when in future, the Finance Committee of the Council has under consideration proposals to increase the Rate, it will welcome the advice of and consult with a representative Chinese Committee.

The letter was communicated at once to various representatives of Chinese merchants, who, visiting the Chamber, declared that they are not satisfied with the reply, since the fact is that they are not refusing to pay the General Municipal Rate, but they request that the Council should observe the privileges enjoyed by the merchants of various foreign countries at Shanghai after fulfilling their duty, but not enjoyed by our Chinese. This is the cause that the Chinese cannot but propose to request the Council to entitle them the privilege of election of Councillors.

We as the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce beg to address to you that we will appoint four members of our Committee to call upon you in next week to consult with you a justified arrangement, which will result the satisfaction on both sides. When and where the appointed Committee can meet with you we hope you will inform us.

Again hearing that the Council will collect the Rate on next Tuesday, the 19th instant, we beg to inform you that the representatives have not approved to pay. We hope that you will postpone the date of collecting for two weeks, within which the Chamber can consult and arrange the matter with you.

Yours faithfully,
CHU PAO-SAN,
Chairman,
L. F. SHEN,

Vice-Chairman, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.

ED. WHITE, Esq.,
Acting Chairman, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 19, 1919.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 16, on the subject of the refusal of certain Chinese to pay the General Municipal Rate and in reference to the question of Chinese representation on the Council.

In reply, I have the honour to state that I have nothing to add to my letter to Mr. Chu Lai-fong of August 13, with the exception of an expression of regret on the Council's part that the Chamber should have thought fit to range itself against the Council in supporting the refusal to pay Rates. The policy of the Chamber in this matter must inevitably tend to alienate foreign sympathy with the aspirations of the Chinese Community to a voice in the affairs of the Settlement and it leaves the Council with no alternative but to take immediate action to enforce payment of the rates in all cases where refusal of payment is made upon demand.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
ED. WHITE,
Acting Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMAN,
Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.

Extract from Report of Commissioner of Police for August, 1919.

Chinese and Municipal Taxes.—The agitation against the payment of the new assessment continued during the greater part of August, but since the 25th of that month the collection of the increased taxes has proceeded satisfactorily.

The agitation against the new assessment was carried on by Street Union leaders, who appear to have received the surreptitious support of some influential members of the Chinese community who are anxious to become members of the Municipal Council. Residents generally did not seem to have any deep rooted objection to the new taxes, and their failure to pay seems to have been the result of a desire on the part of each householder to act similarly to his neighbours.

The campaign of the Street Unions and their abettors against the increased assessment appeared to be well organized. They held meetings and expressed their determination not to pay on any account. Being advised by foreign counsel whom they had engaged, of the illegality of this course, they expressed their willingness to pay provided Chinese members were admitted to the Municipal Council. They were told that this was a matter for adjustment between the Chinese Government and the Treaty Powers. Despite this explanation, the agitation was continued until the Acting Chairman of the Council wrote to the Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce intimating that immediate action would be taken to enforce payment of the new taxes. This brought the agitators to their senses. The Street Union leaders and Chinese Chamber of Commerce soon afterwards had a conference, as a result of which a circular was issued in the name of both parties advising the people to pay.

The Chinese ratepayers, who appeared to have grown tired of the agitation and the levies of the agitators, seemed pleased to receive this advice and have been satisfactorily paying their taxes since it was given.

HEALTH MATTERS.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

During 1918 Shanghai was visited by two epidemic waves of Influenza, namely, in June and October. During 1919 a recrudescence of maximum severity occurred in March followed by a mild and sporadic incidence in November and December. To Influenza and its accompaniments pneumonia, bronchitis and cardiac trouble, the abnormally high foreign mortality was mainly due.

There were no deaths from Smallpox among the Chinese community throughout the year—a unique record, which may fairly be considered the fruit of the 144,000 free vaccinations done by the Health Office among the Chinese Community during the last sixteen years.

Towards the end of June there were signs of a recrudescence of choleraic diarrhoea which had been comparatively quiescent for six years. The outbreak was very severe, reaching its apex during the last week in July and the first week in August. By the end of the latter month the epidemic had subsided. This rapid flare up and early termination was probably accounted for by the long period of comparative immunity since 1912, when choleraic diarrhoea last assumed epidemic proportions. The type of the disease was the same as observed during the past twenty years: clinically it was Cholera, but the casual organism was not proved to be the cholera vibrio. Its mode of spread and the preventive measures taken were the same as for Cholera.

Public Health work has been carried on under considerable difficulties since the beginning of the war in 1914. The staff is still short handed, though vacancies are latterly being filled. It takes long to train health workers, even when suitable raw material is available. Congestion in the present offices and laboratory is extreme. When the work is transferred to the new Municipal building, many developments are contemplated, including a Health Museum and a more extended publicity campaign of education in practical sanitation.

During the year the new pavilion of the Isolation Hospital was put into use. A pavilion has now been set apart for cases of Lung Tuberculosis. Additional provision has been made for the nursing staff and for extending the Private Nursing Service. A further development of the motor Ambulance Service is under way. Extension of the Chinese Isolation Hospital is urgently wanted, so as to provide an attractive hospital of modern type. The Branch Health Offices in the various sanitary sub-districts have now become indispensable and will be further developed, especially in their capacity for diffusing preventive measures and helping people to keep well. Altogether the outlook for the future is very rosy in matters of Public Health.

The most inspiring influence in writing a summary of a year's Public Health is the rapid progress of medical science, both curative and preventive. Medical work is based on natural science and all medical men have the inestimable advantage of a measure of scientific education, which gives them a preliminary training in investigating natural phenomena. Doctors again are trained towards research. Every case for diagnosis is, indeed, an original research. It thus follows, considering the great number of trained medical men, that the quantity of original research is much greater in the case of medical than in any other science. The war has shown what a large proportion of the general population are physically unfit and what a very large field there is for curative medicine and surgery and particularly for preventive medicine. As regards the latter, the most important section is that of personal prophylaxis. By following simple rules a well educated person should be able to so adjust himself to his sanitary environment that nearly all the dangers that threaten human life can be avoided. As a simple and important example the

prevention of Plague may be taken. The prevention of Plague is not effected by vast expenditure on what are usually described as sanitary measures. It is essentially a matter of domestic and personal hygiene, which any intelligent person might himself apply. If the rat is permitted to become a domestic animal either by carelessly providing food for its sustenance or by living in houses so badly built that spaces are left which are accessible to rats and provide comfortable and secluded homes for them, then those who do these things are entirely responsible for Bubonic Plague. If they say that they have to live in the badly built houses which are provided, they only stultify themselves; for as members of the community they can insist that regulations are made to build houses which will exclude rats. One of the fundamentals of civilisation is to learn how to get protection from wild beasts. The prevention of plague comes within this category. When education is general and conducted on common sense lines founded on natural truth, in place of the mediæval mental gymnastics which still pass for education, people will be able to protect themselves as a matter of course against microbic diseases as completely as we now protect ourselves against wild beasts.

It may be noted that it is less trouble and costs less to keep well than to get well and that health depends mainly on habits. Health does not depend on fads. Fads are largely the result of ignorance and delusion, and are mainly propagated by those who make pecuniary profit out of them. Something more than cleanliness of person and surroundings is required for foreigners to keep well in China. On the other hand, Shanghai cannot be described as an unhealthy place. It is, or ought to be, the healthiest big city in China considering the effort made to safeguard the Public Health. In some respects it is free from diseases common at home, such as Rickets and Rheumatic fever. It is mainly as regards food that special precautions are necessary. For example, a person in the habit of eating grapes wherever offered is almost certain to suffer severely. Grapes are very attractive to flies and flies may carry filth infection; and again they have to pass through the hands of many natives who often have hands infected with disease. In the great majority of hotels, boarding houses and ordinary dwelling houses, nothing more is done than to wash the grapes in water and often, when servants are left unsupervised, even this is not done. Washing with water tends to remove obvious dirt but cannot be relied upon to remove the dangerous infective unseen dirt. Now, the simple precaution of dipping each bunch of grapes in boiling water for a few seconds effectually removes contamination and does not spoil the appearance or the flavour of the fruit. This is no fad but common sense based on scientific knowledge and capable of absolute proof. Grapes are given as a typical example: but all other fruits and vegetables which are eaten uncooked, except lettuce, may be cleaned from disease germs by the same simple and rapid process. This is the least that can be expected from the mistress of any household to do herself, when it is considered that the safety of the members of the household lies largely in her hands.

Cleanliness is said to be next to godliness and this special cleanliness as regards food requires the removal of unseen dirt, which either requires faith in the Health Rules or, what is better than faith, knowledge; that is, knowledge what scientific cleanliness means. When a surgeon operates, the area of the skin which is cut is subjected not only to ordinary cleansing with soap and water but also with disinfectants to destroy the unseen dirt (bacteria, etc.) which otherwise would infect the wound and cause suppuration. The surgeon then dresses the wound, to prevent further soiling with unseen dirt, by using as a dressing cotton material which has been boiled. It is by the latter process that we can render food clean enough to eat by cooking and also by the process recommended of dipping uncooked fruit and vegetables for a few seconds in boiling water. Ordinary cleanliness is an advantage, but the removal of unseen dirt (disease germs), which may be described as scientific cleanliness, is essential to health. Sterilisation is imperative for cleaning the skin in surgery and for surgical dressings and it is equally necessary for cleaning the food in China which we take into our bodies. For practical rules see the Public Health Notice. If these simple food precautions are taken all the time, life in the East loses its main dangers.

Kitchen supervision should be thorough because the preventable diseases specially prevalent in Shanghai are mostly caused by infected food. Every house should have a serving-room adjoining the dining-room and separate from the kitchen. The serving-room should contain the germ-proof filter, ice-chest, table utensils, washing sink, boiled milk, drinks, bread, butter, fruit and other cooked or prepared foods. Cooking or boiling destroys infection.

Vegetables and fruit grown near the ground, being watered as a rule with nightsoil, are specially liable to be soiled with the germs of Typhoid Fever, Cholera, Dysentery and other bowel diseases and should before cooking, be strictly kept out of the serving room and from contact with cooked or prepared food.

Flies carry disease so they should be excluded from the serving-room, kitchen and servants' latrine by providing spring slam doors and unopenable windows screened by perforated zinc, and from the food on the table by fly covers.

Vaccination against smallpox should be done on or before arrival in Shanghai and repeated every three years in October.

Vaccination against Typhoid fevers should be done on or before arrival in Shanghai and repeated yearly in May.

Keep rats out of your house. Starve the rats by providing no food for them in and around your house. Make your house rat-proof.

Mosquitoes carry malaria. Where mosquitoes cannot be exterminated by abolishing stagnant water or by the use of kerosene oil, or by reporting their presence to the Health Officer, the mosquito net should be carefully used. A weekly inspection should be made and no standing water permitted.

Refuse should not be allowed to accumulate, and a properly covered, rat and fly-proof receptacle should be provided. Nightsoil buckets should be kept securely closed, including those in the servants' latrines. Proper receptacles for these purposes may be obtained at the Health Office. Yards and drains should be kept in a good state of repair and freely flushed with water.

1.—METEOROLOGY OF SHANGHAI.

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Annual Report of the Shanghai Municipal Council, 1919.

		JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	YEAR 1919
BAROMETER	MEAN INCHES	30.292	30.264	30.109	29.958	29.854	29.644	29.714	29.711	29.899	30.084	30.205	30.347	30.007
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	-0.033	-0.012	-0.059	-0.045	-0.019	-0.067	+0.034	-0.006	-0.006	-0.021	-0.039	+0.038	-0.021
TEMPERATURE	MEAN DEGREE	38°.22	38°.62	48°.94	58°.48	67°.59	75°.36	79°.32	80°.58	72°.18	63°.03	51°.39	40°.50	59°.60
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	+0.46	-0.82	+2.95	+3.32	+2.09	+1.98	-1.08	+0.32	-0.82	-0.37	-0.59	-1.56	+0.49
DAILY RANGE OF TEMPERATURE	MEAN DEGREE	12°.19	13°.94	14°.26	19°.80	19°.10	15°.10	14°.94	15°.00	15°.90	22°.91	20°.16	17°.24	16°.71
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	-1.93	-0.18	-0.78	+3.42	+0.98	-0.42	-0.58	-0.92	+0.11	+5.45	+2.60	+1.10	+0.74
DEGREE OF HUMIDITY	MEAN (SATURATION—100)	80.2	81.1	83.8	74.6	78.0	86.3	86.2	82.6	77.4	71.6	75.7	74.4	79.3
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	+1.4	+2.5	+4.7	-5.5	-1.5	+1.9	+2.0	-1.7	-5.6	-8.2	-2.3	-1.9	-1.2
RAINFALL	AMOUNT IN INCHES	3.17	1.88	4.74	1.85	2.76	12.14	11.35	3.61	2.22	1.28	0.96	0.97	46.93
	DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE	+1.16	-0.36	+1.27	-1.90	-0.77	+4.94	+5.43	-2.11	-2.25	-2.04	-1.16	-0.35	+1.86

The above figures have been kindly furnished for this report by the Director of the Siccawei Observatory.

II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The Foreign Population of the Settlement North of the Yangkingpang, including the outside roads and Pootung, at the last census taken on October 16, 1915, was 18,519, and consisted of 8,197 men, 6,044 women and 4,278 children. The foreign shipping population, which numbered 2,296, was not included. The foreign population for the middle of 1919 was calculated as 22,000. The census of the foreign population taken at each quinquennial period since 1870 shows the following expansion: 1,666, 1,673, 2,197, 3,673, 3,821, 4,684, 6,774, 11,497, 13,536, 18,519.

The Chinese Population on October 16, 1915, was 620,401 and consisted of 284,188 men, 165,623 women and 170,581 children. The Chinese population for the middle of 1919 was calculated as 673,000. The census of the Chinese population taken at each quinquennial period since 1870 shows roughly the following expansion: 75,000, 96,000, 108,000, 126,000, 168,000, 241,000, 345,000, 452,000, 488,000, 620,401.

Deaths.

Deaths among the Resident Foreign Population.—During the year 1919 the total corrected number of deaths registered among Foreigners, including non-Chinese Asiatics, was 564; of this number 453 occurred among the resident population.

Six months spent continuously in Shanghai is taken to constitute residence, as in former reports. As the non-resident population is a variable and indeterminate factor, the deaths in this category are eliminated in the calculation of the death-rate. The death-rate per thousand per annum, therefore, calculated from 453 deaths occurring among the resident Foreign population of 23,000, is 20.6 as against 16.5 in 1918. The deaths of 131 children (persons under 15) have been registered, as against 129 last year; of the deaths among adults, 183 were men and 146 women; of children, 63 were boys and 61 girls. The mean age at death among the adult resident population was 38.2.

The abnormally high foreign mortality rate was mainly due to a severe epidemic of Influenza in March followed by a sporadic incidence throughout the last quarter of the year accompanied by pneumonia, bronchitis and cardiac trouble mainly affecting adults.

Choleraic diarrhoea returned after six years comparative absence and added more (648) to the mortality among Chinese even than Influenza (483).

There were no deaths from Smallpox among Chinese throughout the year—a unique record.

The mortality from Scarlet fever and Diphtheria was very small indeed.

There was no Plague either in man or rat.

The monthly mortality among Chinese exceeded 1,000 during March (Influenza), July and August (Choleraic diarrhoea).

Deaths among the Chinese Population.—9,646 deaths among the Chinese have been reported, compared with 10,217, 8,156, 8,329, 8,524, 6,799, 9,663, 8,062, 8,453, 8,173, 8,198, 9,612 and 8,441 in sequence of preceding years.

The death-rate per thousand per annum is 14.3. Of the deaths, 5,333 were male and 4,313 female. The deaths of 2,887 children (persons under 15) have been registered; of these, 1,486 were boys and 1,401 girls.

DEATHS AMONG THE RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	1
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Typhoid Fever	3	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	4	...	...	2	23
Paratyphoid Fever	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Whooping Cough	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Influenza	...	1	23	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	28
Cerebrospinal Fever	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Tuberculosis	5	5	7	10	5	4	6	5	4	5	2	2	60
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Lobar Pneumonia	1	2	8	2	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	5	24
Hydrophobia	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Beri-beri	1	2	3	1	5	4	6	6	8	4	3	0	43
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	1	8
Sprue	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Diarrhoea	4	...	...	...	...	...	15	9	4	...	...	...	32
Chronic Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
Abscess of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Alcoholism	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4
Cancer	...	1	...	2	...	3	2	...	1	...	1	...	10
Sarcoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Cardio-vascular Diseases	2	3	5	2	1	5	...	...	1	3	3	3	28
Bronchitis	2	2	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	10	30
Diseases of Kidney	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	0	2	1	...	...	16
Heatstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Suicide	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
All other causes	11	12	8	8	13	9	11	15	5	8	7	12	119
Total	31	31	65	34	35	30	51	47	36	35	18	40	453

DEATHS AMONG CHILDREN OF THE RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Smallpox	1	1
Cholera	1	...	...	...	...	1
Typhoid Fever	1	...	...	1	...	1	3
Paratyphoid Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	1	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	0
Whooping Cough	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Influenza	0
Cerebrospinal Fever	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Tuberculosis	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	...	...	20
Malaria	0
Lobar Pneumonia	0
Hydrophobia	0
Beri-beri	3	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	8
Syphilis	0
Plague	0
Typhus Fever	0
Dysentery	1	...	...	...	4
Acute Diarrhoea	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	10
Chronic Diarrhoea	0
Abscess of Liver	0
Sarcoma	0
Cardio-vascular Diseases	1	1
Bronchitis	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	4	13
Diseases of Kidney	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Heatstroke	0
Drowning	1	...	...	1
All other causes	4	5	6	5	7	5	9	8	1	0	4	4	58
Total	12	10	11	9	13	10	19	16	10	5	4	12	131

TOTAL FOREIGN DEATHS.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Typhoid Fever	3	...	2	1	1	1	2	1	5	7	...	4	27
Paratyphoid Fever	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	7
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Influenza	...	1	29	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	38
Cerebrospinal Fever	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Tuberculosis	5	6	7	11	6	4	8	5	5	5	4	6	72
Malaria	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lobar Pneumonia	1	2	3	2	1	1	...	3	1	1	2	6	28
Hydrophobia	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Beri-beri	1	2	3	1	6	5	6	9	11	4	3	0	51
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Sprue	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	1	8
Acute Diarrhea	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
Chronic Diarrhea	5	...	1	...	...	...	24	13	4	...	...	...	47
Abscess of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3
Alcoholism	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	7
Cancer	...	2	1	2	...	4	2	...	1	...	1	...	13
Sarcoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cardio-vascular Diseases	3	4	5	2	2	5	1	2	1	4	3	5	37
Bronchitis	2	2	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	10	32
Diseases of Kidney	3	1	2	1	3	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	17
Heatstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Suicide	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	9
All other causes	11	14	10	9	15	10	12	18	6	12	8	17	142
Total	36	37	77	38	45	34	66	63	44	41	26	57	564

Nationality of
Deaths among
Foreign Residents

American	...	...	15
Argentine	...	...	1
British	...	...	81
Belgian	...	...	1
Danish	...	...	3
Dutch	...	...	1
Filipino	...	...	5
French	...	...	4
German	...	...	9
Greek	...	...	1
Italian	...	...	4
Japanese	...	...	288
Portuguese	...	...	25
Roumanian	...	...	3
Russian	...	...	7
Scandinavian	...	...	2
Spanish	...	...	2
Swiss	...	...	1

Ages at Death of
Foreign Residents

One year and under	...	52
Over one year and up to ten	...	68
Ten to twenty	...	59
Twenty to thirty	...	101
Thirty to forty	...	69
Forty to fifty	...	34
Fifty to sixty	...	24
Sixty to seventy	...	23
Seventy to eighty	...	15
Eighty to ninety	...	8
Ninety to one hundred	...	0
Mean age at death	...	27.2
Mean age at death of adults	...	38.2

DEATH-RATE FROM 1880.

Year.	FOREIGNERS.						CHINESE.
	Residents.					Non-Residents.	
	Adults	Children	Total Deaths	Population	Death-Rate of Resident Population	Total Deaths	
1880	48	7	55	2,195	25	23	
1881	47	13	60	2,492	24	51	
1882	36	23	59	2,789	21·2	37	
1883	56	17	73	3,082	23·7	55	
1884	27	22	49	3,377	14·5	37	
1885	51	20	71	3,673	19·3	32	
1886	51	18	69	3,702	18·6	51	
1887	64	20	84	3,731	22·5	46	
1888	52	23	75	3,760	19·9	33	
1889	39	28	67	3,789	17·7	25	
1890	60	31	91	3,821	23·8	35	
1891	61	38	98	3,980	24·6	45	
1892	52	18	70	4,140	16·9	32	
1893	45	21	66	4,310	15·3	31	
1894	47	40	87	4,500	19·3	37	
1895	45	35	80	4,684	17·1	44	
1896	59	29	88	4,834	18·2	47	
1897	42	27	69	4,909	14·5	32	
1898	61	24	85	5,240	16·2	17	
1899	75	29	104	5,510	18·9	28	
1900	81	16	97	6,774	14·3	60	
1901	91	37	128	7,000	18·3	91	
1902	81	57	138	7,600	18·1	125	30.9
1903	86	46	132	8,300	15·9	82	21.2
1904	76	40	116	9,000	12·9	78	19.2
1905	96	33	129	11,497	11·2	112	14.2
1906	109	37	146	11,904	12·3	71	12.3
1907	153	92	245	12,311	19·9	83	21.9
1908	159	72	231	12,718	18·2	73	17.2
1909	149	102	251	13,125	18·1	73	17.3
1910	189	85	274	13,536	20·2	68	17.5
1911	158	73	231	14,532	15·9	39	13.8
1912	192	102	294	15,529	18·9	49	19.3
1913	204	103	307	16,525	18·6	60	15.8
1914	205	110	315	17,522	18·0	72	16.2
1915	199	86	285	18,519	15·4	95	13.2
1916	203	63	266	19,050	14·0	73	13.0
1917	241	169	410	19,750	20·7	104	14.9
1918	219	129	348	21,000	16·5	86	12.8
1919	322	131	453	22,000	20·6	111	14.3

RETURN OF CHINESE DEATHS.

Month	Small-pox.	Choleraic diarrhoea.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Influenza.	All causes.
January	0	0	1	4	84	0	0	646
February	0	0	2	4	79	0	0	602
March	0	0	6	6	122	0	342	1,177
April	0	0	2	3	77	0	111	788
May	0	0	2	21	92	0	0	688
June	0	0	1	11	71	0	0	614
July	0	296	1	15	104	0	0	1,198
August	0	283	2	5	103	0	0	1,110
September	0	69	1	2	100	0	0	902
October	0	0	4	4	79	0	0	669
November	0	0	3	3	76	0	7	602
December	0	0	0	8	76	0	23	650
TOTALS	0	648	25	85	1,063	0	483	9,646
Chinese Population					673,000			
Death-rate among Chinese					14.3			

III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Notification.

In the absence of legal obligation to notify, an arrangement has been made with the qualified medical practitioners of Shanghai requiring notification of Infectious Disease for the facilitation of preventive measures, in consideration of the use of the resources of the Public Health Laboratory for the purposes of pathological diagnosis and the payment of a fee of one tael for each case. The notifiable diseases are—Smallpox, Cholera, Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, Paratyphoid Fever, Typhus Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Tuberculosis, Plague, Anthrax, Cerebrospinal Fever, Glanders, Leprosy and Hydrophobia. Tls. 515 was paid for notification fees, as against Tls. 367, Tls. 239, Tls. 390, Tls. 294, Tls. 379, Tls. 716 and Tls. 440 in the seven preceding years.

The system of notification, so far as it goes, has worked well, and the best thanks of the community are due to our colleagues in general practice for their co-operation. Chinese cases are beginning to be usefully notified by Chinese practitioners educated according to the foreign standard.

During the year 130 Bills of Health for ships and cargoes were issued, as against 126, 149, 90, 86, 95 and 77 in sequence of years from 1913.

Weekly returns of infectious disease have been exchanged so as to keep in touch with the sanitary condition of places in the Far East in communication with Shanghai.

Isolation.

Isolation for cases of infectious disease among Foreigners and Chinese is provided in the Isolation Hospital, Range Road, an account of the work of which institution will be found under Hospitals.

Disinfection.

7,213 rooms were disinfected, as against 14,858, 17,514, 17,682, 20,675 and 15,382 in the five preceding years; 110,363 articles have been disinfected by steam, compared with 181,812 and 124,774 in the two preceding years. 7,211 articles were disinfected by formalin, compared with 8,976 last year. The Disinfection Station adjoins the Isolation Hospital. Prior to disinfection each disinfector puts on a sterile overall. The general method of disinfecting in a house after a case of infectious disease is first to remove to the Station everything that can be disinfected by steam; then to spray and wash walls, floors, fittings and furniture with disinfecting solution (cyllin); Fragile and delicate articles, such as bonnets, books and photographs, are disinfected by formalin. In many cases, such as after Typhoid Fever or Diphtheria, disinfection of walls, etc., is not considered always necessary, the washing with disinfectant being then limited to articles that have been actually in contact with infected material. After disinfection, painting or colour washing of walls and ceiling is advised to be done by the occupier before the room is again occupied.

Two pony carts and four hand carts are used for conveying disinfecting apparatus and articles requiring steam and formalin disinfection at the Station. A motor disinfection wagon is shortly to be added to the equipment.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED AMONG THE RESIDENT FOREIGN COMMUNITY.

Disease.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Smallpox	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	17	1	0	0	0	37*
Typhoid Fever	0	4	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	3	1	1	13
Paratyphoid Fever	6	4	4	4	4	1	6	2	5	4	8	11	59
Dysentery	6	6	1	5	11	4	10	13	15	8	6	7	92
Diphtheria	6	2	2	4	1	1	1	3	2	4	2	2	30
Scarlet Fever	1	0	4	3	1	0	0	3	1	2	1	3	19
Typhus Fever.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	0	0	2	1	2	0	3	0	0	2	1	2	13
Hydrophobia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebrospinal	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total	21	17	15	18	19	6	40	39	25	23	19	28	270

The above table does not accurately represent the incidence of infectious disease owing to imperfect notification.

*Notified as Cholera, Cholera-like or Choleraic Diarrhœa. Cholera vibrios found in one case only.

**DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES AMONG THE
RESIDENT POPULATION FROM 1890.**

Year.	Smallpox.		Choleraic Diarrhoea.		Typhoid Fever.		Diph- theria.		Scarlet Fever.		Tuber- culosis.		Influenza.	
	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.
1890	4	79	32		4		0		0		8			
1891	3	223	23		7		3		0		11			
1892	5	78	0		7		2		0		18			
1893	11	184	0		2		2		2		6			
1894	9	125	0		5		3		0		7			
1895	7	138	20		0		5		0		4			
1896	19	316	10		8		1		0		9			
1897	2	92	0		6		1		0		9			
1898	2	65	0		7		1		0		9			
1899	7	183	0		6		0		0		10			
1900	0	54	0		4		2		2		14			
1901	1	31	0		6		3		11		17			
1902	3	434	8		6		8		27	1,500	7			
1903	7	241	3	162	13		3		1	2	26			
1904	11	759	1	0	7		2		3	0	11			
1905	14	246	0	0	7		2		1	0	15			
1906	0	29	4	193	11		1		3	5	14			
1907	21	863	18	655	7		1	62	14	79	35	960		
1908	5	143	1	8	8		1	54	2	33	29	938		
1909	0	19	4	0	7		2	36	3	9	32	828		
1910	13	304	0	0	13		1	49	7	109	37	618		
1911	10	156	0	0	9		3	55	2	35	33	789		
1912	3	124	14	1,307	13		2	103	11	145	33	1,096		
1913	12	207	0	0	19		5	113	15	115	38	1,008		
1914	11	162	0	350	17		4	75	5	144	56	1,051		
1915	15	106	0	0	11		1	54	1	147	59	1,024		
1916	0	3	0	100	10		1	39	9	234	61	1,034		
1917	18	188	0	0	19		0	64	38	595	85	1,111		
1918	4	107	0	0	12		0	35	7	142	60	1,237	9	418
1919	1	0	32	648	23		1	25	1	86	60	1,063	28	483

Smallpox.

The past year has the unique record of no deaths among Chinese from Smallpox. This may fairly be considered the fruit of the 144,000 free vaccinations done by the Health Office among the Chinese community during the last sixteen years. During the previous twenty-nine years there were 156 deaths from Smallpox among foreigners and 4,256 deaths among Chinese.

Where taipans or householders wish to make certain that their employees have been vaccinated at the Branch Health Offices, if a chit stating the number to be vaccinated is sent with them it will be signed as done by the Health Inspector in Charge; substitution can be defeated by stamping the palm of the hand of each employee with their office rubber stamp; or an examination of the upper part of the left arm five days after will reveal a definite proof of vaccination.

It may be noted that the old practice of inoculating Smallpox is still done to a small extent in Shanghai. One or more 'practitioners from Ningpo' came to 'place the seed' of genuine Smallpox within the nose of babies. This sets up Smallpox, usually of mild type; but each case is as much a focus of infection as a case caught in the ordinary way. With the facilities now provided for vaccination, the practice of 'inoculation' can only be regarded as pernicious, being calculated to create more Smallpox than it prevents.

In sequence of years the number of free vaccinations done by the Health Office has been 465, 380, 520, 1,418, 4,649, 3,244, 4,608, 4,933, 6,108, 13,029, 11,273, 18,029, 14,426, 20,285, 26,315 and 15,087 during the year under review.

China is no place for the unvaccinated. It seems necessary to give a warning to those who are responsible for bringing employees out to China, that vaccination should always be done before embarkation. In China there is so much Smallpox infection that vaccination should be repeated every three years; and care should be taken to have the vaccine fresh, as it soon spoils, especially in warm weather. As a rule the best time to be vaccinated is early in November.

Vaccination.

STATION.	VACCINATIONS.	
Eastern District—No. 1 Branch Health Office	321	2,907
No. 2 " "	709	
No. 3 " "	736	
No. 4 " "	641	
Northern District—No. 1 Branch Health Office	472	3,565
No. 2 " "	1,464	
No. 3 " "	648	
No. 4 " "	981	
Central District—No. 1 Branch Health Office	624	3,342
No. 2 " "	1,023	
No. 3 " "	997	
No. 4 " "	698	
Western District—No. 1 Branch Health Office	1,449	3,189
No. 2 " "	555	
No. 3 " "	1,185	
Municipal Gaol	1,839	
Indian Police Hospital	134	2,084
Chinese Police Hospital	111	
		15,087

Cholera.

The recurrence of choleraic diarrhoea in epidemic form, after a period of comparative quiescence since 1912, can be directly attributed to the disorganisation of the food supply when markets and food shops were arbitrarily closed by the organisers of the 'boycott,' further particulars of which may be found in Section VII: Food. After this period of undue excitement, people began to be seized with vomiting and diarrhoea, giving rise to wild rumours of 'food poisoning,' which indeed it was, the 'poison' being caused by disease germs, which are readily propagated under such insanitary conditions. In reality these 'food poisoning' cases marked the onset of the epidemic about the middle of June, the first cases being mild. In July the epidemic made rapid headway particularly in the insanitary districts outside the Settlement, and in Pootung, where some 2,000 cases are reported to have occurred. The peak of the curve occurred during the last week in July and the first week in August. The total number of deaths among Chinese residents was 648 and among foreigners 35, of which 29 were Japanese.

That Swatow was declared Cholera-infected on June 4 by the Maritime Customs, led to the surmise that the origin of the Pootung outbreak was from the southern port. It is, however, believed that Cholera, or a form of Cholera which may be called choleraic diarrhoea, is endemic in Shanghai, occurring every year to some extent, but liable to exacerbations. The last severe outbreak in Shanghai was in 1912, since when there has been until the present summer an unusual immunity. Like certain other infective diseases such as Smallpox, Scarlet fever and Influenza, it tends to come in big tidal waves which are usually followed by years of comparative absence, probably determined by mass immunity. The present was evidently a year of high tide, as shown by its prevalence in India and the Orient.

The disease was reported in so many parts of China that it may be considered to have been general. Efforts were made to ascertain whether progression from place to place was such as would point to conveyance of infection from one place to another after a primary introduction from outside the country. The difficulty of obtaining reliable health data in China is extreme. Even statements that a particular city has remained free must be accepted with caution. No definite spread as of a disease introduced from without was discoverable. It is more probable that the disease is endemic in many other parts of China, that cases occur every summer, and that when certain conditions synchronise the disease becomes epidemic.

There can be no doubt that the disease presents symptoms like those of Cholera Asiatica, that it is infective in a similar way and calls for much the same preventive measures. In Shanghai, the cholera vibrio, the cause of Cholera Asiatica, is not generally found; while the case fatality and incidence seem to be considerably less severe than that of Cholera Asiatica. This, however, may be due to the infection not being in Shanghai usually waterborne, a mode of infection which is often much more disastrous than when carried by fruit and other uncooked foods, that is to say, is not likely to infect so many people simultaneously.

There seems no doubt that the incidence within the Settlement was markedly less severe than in Pootung and the insanitary areas outside the Settlement, where, although the population is relatively small, cases were reported in thousands. It is only to be expected that the sanitary routine of the Settlement, which has been built up during the last twenty years, should impose such a barrier against infection as would reduce the thousands of cases outside to hundreds within the Settlement.

Compared with the dangerous respiratory group of infections such as Influenza, Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Scarlet fever and Diphtheria, the prevention of the choleraic group is easy. The taking of all food, including drink, hot or sterile is practically an absolute preventive. The possible presence of carriers is not considered of paramount importance from a practical point of view; while specific vaccination is not very effective against the cholera vibrio only, and tends to obscure the importance of the simple food precautions, which are effective not only against Cholera but also against the ever present Dysentery and the typhoid infections. If these simple food precautions are taken all the time, life in the East loses most of its dangers.

So far as Shanghai is concerned, the bacteriology of the disease is characterised by precisely similar results as obtained in previous outbreaks, that is to say, difficulty in giving a laboratory diagnosis of Asiatic Cholera. Specimens of the bowel discharges from about 150 cases were examined microscopically in the Municipal Laboratory and in only eight of these has the appearance resembled that of true Asiatic Cholera. These specimens were more closely investigated, the vibrios being separated in pure culture. On the application of confirmatory tests, with the exception of one foreign case, these cultures failed to react like true Cholera. They failed to produce a veil on the surface of peptone salt medium and produced no Indol, while the gelatine stab culture was not characteristic, neither did the organism agglutinate with a specific serum. In the case of the foreigner referred to above, a specific agglutination was obtained in 1 in 1,000 dilution, and this, combined with the typical growth in nutrient gelatine, was considered sufficient to establish a diagnosis of true Cholera. That the atypical appearance of some of the other specimens may have been due to rapidly dividing organisms showing coecal or short bacillus forms instead of the typical comma-shaped vibrio is a possibility. Previous experience in India and Egypt commonly showed typical comma-shaped vibrios in specimens taken direct from the stool, which enabled a pathological diagnosis to be easily and rapidly made. But such is not the usual finding in the Shanghai cases.

Clinically the disease is Cholera although the case fatality seems very low even allowing for the saline transfusion treatment. Whether the disease is pathologically a variety of true Cholera or a separate pathological entity, is not at present determined. The prevention and treatment of the disease is, however, the same as for true Cholera.

The following special notice was published, posted and widely distributed in English and in Chinese:—

CHOLERAIC DIARRHOEA.**Caused by Food Infected by the Excretions of a Previous Case.****HOW TO PREVENT.****EAT AND DRINK.—***Nothing that has not been recently cooked, boiled or otherwise sterilised.***DO NOT CONSUME.—***1.—Fruit, vegetables, salads, melons, etc., which have not been cooked or otherwise sterilised.**2.—Food on which flies have settled.**3.—Milk or cream which has not been boiled or sterilised.**4.—Ice-cream unless made from boiled materials.**5.—Water which has not been boiled or filtered through a germ-proof filter, the candle of which should be boiled once a week regularly.**6.—Aerated waters or other drinks unless of the best quality.***FRUITS, TOMATOES, ETC., CAN BE STERILISED***so that they can be safely eaten raw, and without spoiling the flavour, by dipping for a few seconds in briskly boiling water.***The Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.**

These infections belong to that very important group of intestinal disorders, including also Dysentery and choleraic conditions, which hitherto has been one of the white man's burdens out East. Every case means the transference of particulate infection from the bowel discharges of one person to the mouth of another. As all such particulate infection can be destroyed by subjection to the temperature of boiling water, prevention is possible. It is here that the simple precautions given in the Public Health Notice are of most value. In addition there are fortunately specific vaccines for the Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers producing a degree of immunity which is valuable not only in resisting infection but in reducing severity of the disease. The Typhoid fevers are on the way to extinction in places where Public Health measures can be properly organised and enforced. That a person who has had typhoid vaccination subsequently acquires the disease, is not sufficient to condemn vaccination. Even in vaccination against Smallpox the vaccinated in a small number of cases get Smallpox. It is a question of relativity. One may take all reasonable precautions against fire but yet fires may occur. Precaution reduces the chances. The same applies to vaccination. Typhoid vaccination may be looked on as a form of life insurance with a very small premium to pay. Recent Army experience affords abundant proof of the value of such vaccination.

Four deaths were definitely certified as due to Paratyphoid fever among the resident foreign community during the year. 23 deaths were certified as due to Typhoid fever, but it is doubtful whether some of these were also due to Paratyphoid fever. Out of 970 blood specimens examined in the Municipal Laboratory, 51 gave positive results for Typhoid and 300 for Paratyphoid fever; the B infection greatly predominating over the A.

Amœbic Dysentery.

Though Amœbic Dysentery does not figure largely in the mortality, it is the most prevalent of all the major infections. In practically every case investigated after notification, obvious breaches of the Public Health Notice were found which might have led to the conveyance of infection.

Servants with chronic Dysentery are numerous and are carriers of infection by finger infection of food. A house-boy, for example, with chronic Dysentery, cutting bread and butter is practically certain to pass on the infection to the consumer. Such chronic cases may pursue their usual avocations so that it is advisable to have any house-boy, cook or coolie, who appears to be getting thin, pale or weak, seen by a doctor and his faeces examined for dysentery amœba in the Municipal Laboratory so as to ensure the safety of the household.

Amœbic Dysentery has always been endemic in Shanghai and, in the past, a frequent cause of chronic invalidism. The disease is carried by cysts, the amœba assuming a more resistant capsulated form which are passed in large numbers in the fæces of persons suffering or convalescent from untreated or improperly treated Dysentery. Such persons, especially if house servants, are a great danger by infecting food, dishes, glasses, napkins, etc., with their fingers. Again, a fly within a few minutes of feeding on infected fæces begins to deposit droplets of liquid excrement and, in these, unaltered and living dysentery cysts occur. Thousands of such cysts may pass through a single fly and be deposited on food, etc., and the persons who consume the food become infected with Dysentery.

Hookworm Disease.

The disease is prevalent around Shanghai in the rice districts, but among foreigners it is rare and is uncommon among Chinese residents, due mainly to the channel of infection being usually through the skin—that is to say, it is only common among those who wade or bathe in infected water. It is caused by the *Anchylostoma duodenale*. In its passage through the skin the larva produces an inflammatory reaction known as ground-itch. Within the body it produces anæmia by its blood-sucking habits. Infection is voided by the bowel.

Diphtheria.

Diphtheria was of mild type. 43 foreign cases were admitted into the Isolation Hospital with but one death. Diphtheria antitoxin is supplied free for indigent patients in Shanghai on the recommendation of the physician. In any case of suspected Diphtheria, antitoxin should be given at once, without waiting for the result of the bacterial diagnosis. Formerly, bad drains and sewer-gas were given as causes of Diphtheria; this is a fetish which dies hard, and tends to obscure the real cause, namely, direct transfer of infection from a previous case or carrier, and to mislead the public in whose hands prevention really lies. The control of Diphtheria is almost entirely the control of the infective person. The use of antitoxin has reduced the case fatality to one quarter of what it was, but has not materially reduced the number of cases and has probably increased the number of carriers. In those cases where the diphtheria bacillus persists in the throat or nose after convalescence it seems likely that a spray of the recently prepared dichloramine-T would greatly help in rendering them non-infective.

Scarlet Fever.

The annual admission of Foreign cases into the Isolation Hospital from the whole of Shanghai district in sequence of years since 1905 has been 11, 20, 70, 19, 7, 35, 22, 64, 56, 42, 38, 57, 153, 58 and 23 during the year under review. Of these 675 cases, 115 proved fatal, a case fatality of 17 per cent. as compared with a case fatality during the current year of 4.3. Among 22 cases admitted to the Chinese Isolation Hospital the case fatality was 18.2 per cent.

Early diagnosis and isolation are necessary for preventing spread. Transmission is in accordance with the general rule regarding the respiratory group of diseases, namely, by droplets sprayed from nose and throat. A discharging ear following Scarlet Fever is usually a sign of danger that the throat may still be infectious. The peeling skin has nothing to do with the transference of the disease but is an outward and visible sign of previous Scarlet fever. Disinfection of rooms, clothing, etc., is far less important than preventing infection from the nose and throat of the patient. Such infection can be prevented by a face mask of gauze and wool. Contacts should be quarantined and inspected daily. A general review of the subject will be found in the 1917 report.

Cerebrospinal Fever.

Having in view the unprecedented epidemic of Cerebrospinal fever in Hongkong in 1918, a careful watch was kept for cases, facilities afforded for pathological diagnosis, for examination of carriers, and for isolation of cases and provision of reliable serum was made. There was a sporadic prevalence, mainly during the colder months, both among foreigners and Chinese. 10 foreign and 13 Chinese cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, among which 5 and 7 respectively were fatal.

Cerebrospinal fever is a winter disease, corresponding very closely with the prevalence of 'colds and sore throats,' with a maximum in March. It is spread by droplets sprayed out of the nose and throat, apparently mainly by unknown carriers, who do not themselves become sick but who harbour in the back of the nose the microbic cause, the Meningococcus. In this sense it is a generalised infection in the locality where prevalent, cases being as a rule single and independent. This makes prevention very difficult. Even where epidemic, there are many carriers and comparatively few cases. The Meningococcus is exceedingly susceptible to drying and scarcely has existence outside the human carrier.

Influenza.

A recrudescence of Influenza took place towards the end of February, gathered momentum during March, causing the highest total mortality for the month of March on record, namely 66 among foreign and 1,177 among Chinese residents. Of these deaths, 23 among foreigners were attributable to Influenza, of which 14 were among Japanese; and 342 among Chinese. In addition to these, fatalities occurred from other causes which were probably hastened by a supervening attack of Influenza.

This was the third epidemic since the present pandemic reached Shanghai towards the end of May 1918. During the first epidemic the fatality among foreigners and Chinese respectively was 3 and 152; during the second in October 1918, 6 and 266. These and the figures now recorded show a progressive increase in virulence. It appeared probable that this wave represented the maximum danger. This was followed in November and December by a mild and sporadic incidence, smouldering on as though its capacity for epidemicity had been knocked out of it.

As regards prevention, the intelligent use of a face mask or some convenient form of respirator when in danger of infection is considered to offer the best chance of protection. A useful interest was shown by the public in the simple face mask produced and furnished by the Health Office. The all-in cost of this mask was four cents inclusive of the envelope of instructions. Although not commonly used, it is known that in cases where actually and carefully used in proximity with cases of Influenza, complete protection was conferred, as happened during the Mukden plague epidemic. The experience in America, in places where the wearing of the mask was made compulsory, was that the mask was worn under the eye of the police but was discarded indoors and under conditions where the chance of infection was greatest. The proper use of the mask requires special hygienic intelligence on the part of the public, and this hygienic intelligence is not, perhaps, the same as ordinary intelligence, but requires an extension of education to hygienic methods, especially in the way disease is spread, which the future will surely supply when the effete survivals in the ordinary educational code are finally discarded and room made for teaching how to live. The amount of preventable wastage of child life is still colossal and continues through ignorance when the child becomes a man.

Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis will become extinct when every case is known and properly controlled, and the most important contributor will be education. Every case of open Tuberculosis, that is to say, every case with cavities, which emit tubercle bacilli, is a danger to the public, unless carefully instructed, controlled and frequently examined. Not only is infection emitted in coughing and sneezing but even in speaking. The danger of a consumptive infecting others in the overcrowded houses of Shanghai is very great. Before any great improvement can result this danger must be understood by the whole community. It frequently happens that the household is infected before even the original case has been recognised as one of Tuberculosis. There is an opportunity for saving thousands of lives in Shanghai in this direction.

After much delay attributable to the War, the Tuberculosis section at the Isolation Hospital was opened for the reception of cases towards the end of the year. This should be a centrepiece from which further work can be developed.

A thoroughly efficient and enthusiastic Tuberculosis Officer, were he given a free hand as regards expenditure on dispensaries, sanatoria and staff, would have a splendid field for work in Shanghai.

Plague.

The year under review has been the third in succession during which a complete absence of plague-infected rats and of human cases may be recorded. The danger of introduction of plague-infected rats is, however, greater than ever. On two occasions during the year, ships from Bombay and Hongkong respectively brought plague cases to Shanghai. Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Calcutta, and Java, all in direct shipping connection with Shanghai, have had Plague cases arise during the year. From one or other of these ports, cases of Plague or, what is far more dangerous, plague-infected rats were carried to European ports during the year, so that the need for further measures against rats on ships from these ports is more necessary than ever if Shanghai is to be kept free from Plague.

The fortunate absence of plague among rats, due without doubt to the energetic measures taken since its first discovery in Shanghai in 1908, and the operation of the new Building Rules requiring solid ground floors, absence of hollow ceilings below the first floor and no hollow lath and plaster partitions, has enabled a considerable reduction in expenditure to be made on measures taken against Plague by the Health Office. It may be pointed out that any laxity in supervision over building Contractors, who are only too prone to scamp work, the importance of which they are unable or unwilling to understand, subjects the Settlement to imminent danger from Plague. If, for example, the rule requiring a solid ground floor is not enforced so as to make the floor impervious to rats, which is the main purpose of the rule, it would signify nothing from the point of view of preventing Plague. Moreover, it has been found that hollow lath and plaster work forbidden by the Building Rules is often put into newly built houses.

No definite recurrence of Pneumonic plague was reported in China during the year, though Pneumonic Influenza was mistaken for it. Dr. F. T. Watson of Fenchow reported in October last that 220 deaths from Bubonic Plague had occurred in nine villages in the north-west of Linhsien, Shanse Province; and that an outbreak of Pneumonic Plague was a possibility when cold weather came.

Expenditure on routine plague precautions has been reduced to narrow limits. Main reliance is now placed on the operation of the Building Rules, which, though incomplete in this respect, have the intended object of building out rats.

In formulating anti-plague measures, the rat has been the chief objective as it is held that the rat is the essential cause of epidemics, the flea being the carrier of infection from rat to rat and from rat to man, infection from human cases, which is practically limited to the few pneumonic cases which usually arise, being comparatively rare. The dictum 'No Rats: No Plague' has been taken as a working basis, and a house that is rat-proof has been considered for all practical purposes plague-proof.

The following is a summary of measures put into operation:—

PUBLIC MEASURES.

1. Plague survey by enquiry into the cause of human deaths and by collection of rats found dead throughout the Settlement for examination in the Laboratory in order to locate plague infection
2. Careful daily collection and disposal of house refuse from every house and storage of house refuse in rat-proof receptacles so as to deprive rats of means of sustenance.
3. Rat-proofing of houses.
 - (a) Temporary, by service of notice on occupiers asking for co-operation in cleansing, pulicidal disinfection, demurization and rat-proofing by minor repairs, etc.
 - (b) Permanent, by service of notice on owners requiring solid ground floors, removal of ceilings and hollow partitions and stair linings so as to deprive rats of accommodation.
4. Rat destruction by trapping and poison in infected areas, beginning at the periphery and working towards the centre.
5. Preventive inoculation with plague vaccine beginning with the sanitary staff.

INDIVIDUAL MEASURES.

NO RATS : NO PLAGUE.

A HOUSE THAT IS RAT-PROOF IS PLAGUE-PROOF.

1. Rid your house from rats by trapping and poisoning.
2. Make your house as rat-proof as possible.
3. Provide no food for rats. Keep all food in places inaccessible to rats. Grain and such like food for ponies, fowls, etc., should be kept in covered galvanized iron receptacles. See that your servants keep their rice bags where rats cannot get. Keep house-refuse in properly covered galvanized iron receptacles and see that they are covered, especially at night. Keep the kitchen and its surroundings very clean; let no refuse lie about.
4. See that the gratings into the space below the ground floor keep out rats, and that the brickwork of the basement is impervious to rats. If rats gain access through windows or other openings on the ground floor keep them out by screening with wire-netting or perforated zinc.
5. See that all openings into covered drains are kept in good repair to prevent egress of sewer rats. Carefully inspect all corners of the house from top to bottom once weekly, moving furniture where necessary. Do the same in the stable, fowl house and other out-houses. Arrange for the plastering up of rat-holes or any place that may afford ingress to rats and mice.
6. All rats trapped or poisoned should be burnt; other rats found dead in or about the house should not be touched with the hands, but should be picked up with tongs, put into Jeyes' fluid and water (1 in 20) and sent to the Health Officer for examination for Plague.
7. Get vaccinated against Plague if exposed to infection.
8. If you have any difficulty in carrying out the above measures communicate with the Health Officer in writing.

Rats found Dead brought to the Laboratory and Rats found Plague-infected.

		DISTRICT				Total
		Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	
January	Rats examined	229	577	163	269	1,238
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0
February	Rats examined	228	537	145	243	1,153
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0
March	Rats examined	275	650	203	320	1,448
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0
April	Rats examined	258	665	186	301	1,410
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0
May	Rats examined	240	623	197	295	1,355
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0
June	Rats examined	229	574	150	269	1,222
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0
July	Rats examined	212	624	161	253	1,250
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0
August	Rats examined	267	588	158	231	1,244
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0
September	Rats examined	257	616	205	373	1,451
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0
October	Rats examined	279	632	214	423	1,548
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0
November	Rats examined	301	604	200	387	1,492
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0
December	Rats examined	246	603	208	333	1,390
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0
Year 1919	Rats examined	3,021	7,293	2,190	3,697	16,201
	Plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0

Annual Incidence of Plague.

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Plague Infected Rats	49	187	249	138	95	122	185	76	6	0	0	0
Human Plague Cases	0	0	6	0	18	10	26	1	0	0	0	0

Summary of Plague Prevention Work.

	DISTRICT.				Total.
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	
Rats found dead and brought to the Laboratory for examination	3,021	7,293	2,190	3,697	16,201
Rats plague-infected	0	0	0	0	0
Human Cases	0	0	0	0	0
Number of traps in operation	1,200	1,833	1,479	1,400	5,912
Number of rats trapped and burnt	20,503	29,542	19,830	12,712	82,587
Poisoned baits laid	466,400	438,000	184,900	185,800	1,275,100
Houses temporarily rat-proofed and disinfected under notice to occupier	0	992	1,372	0	2,364
Houses rat-proofed under notice to owner	0	0	78	17	95
Persons vaccinated against plague	0	0	0	0	0

Danger from Yellow Fever.

The danger of the possible introduction of Yellow fever into China should be kept in view. World charts of the endemic areas of Yellow fever and the distribution of *Stegomyia fasciata*, the known mosquito carrier of Yellow fever, show China to be threatened from both East and West, that is to say from Central Africa and especially from Tropical America. Any cases or suspected cases of Yellow fever arriving on ships would require immediate and absolute isolation, that is an isolation preventing all possible infection of the local *Stegomyia scutellaris* mosquito. A special watch should be kept on the Pacific Islands of the tropics, Australia, the East Indian Islands and the Philippines, most of which harbour the necessary mosquito carrier and would serve as relay stations for the infection of Asia. The danger of Yellow fever alone is sufficient to justify mosquito reduction operations in Shanghai.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION OF PARIS (1912) ON THE SUBJECT OF YELLOW FEVER.

Yellow fever is spread by the transmission of the virus of yellow fever from the sick man to the healthy man, by the intermediary of the *Stegomyia calopus*.

In countries where *Stegomyia calopus* is not found, yellow fever never develops into an epidemic.

In countries where *Stegomyia* is found, yellow fever may be introduced by:

- (a) persons attacked with, or passing through the period of incubation of the disease;
- (b) infected *Stegomyia*.

The period of incubation for yellow fever does not exceed six days. The sick person can be considered as infective only during the first four days of his illness.

During the first four days of his illness the patient should be protected from mosquitoes.

Stegomyia infected ports provided with a rational sanitary organisation against yellow fever have nothing to fear from the introduction of persons who are attacked with or in the incubation stage of yellow fever. The principles of such an organisation are to-day well established, and instances of their satisfactory application are numerous.

There are no recorded observations which justify a definite statement that merchandise comprising foodstuffs plays a part in the transport of *Stegomyia fasciata* to a distance.

Ships which frequent ports infected with yellow fever can receive and carry infected *Stegomyia*.

There is not recorded any undoubted instance of the transport of yellow fever over a great distance by a vessel on board of which there has not occurred during the voyage any "sanitary incident" justifying the suspicion of the existence of yellow fever.

Vessels that visit countries where yellow fever exists should be equipped in such manner as to prevent the possible existence of *Stegomyia fasciata*. In a general way, all measures intended to free vessels from *Stegomyia*, should be considered also as diminishing the chances of diffusion of Yellow fever.

Stegomyia on board vessels can, in practice, be destroyed by sulphuration.

Malaria.

A comparatively small number of cases of Malarial Fever, mostly of the benign tertian type, are contracted in and around Shanghai.

Periodic examination has been made of mosquitoes collected from each of the sanitary districts into which the Settlement is divided, and the following have been found: *Anopheles sinensis*, Wied. (Malaria bearing), *Stegomyia scutellaris*, Walker (probably Yellow fever bearing), *Culex fatigans*, Wied. (the host of Filaria) and *Armigeres ventralis*, Walker.

Every effort should be made by householders to do away with all receptacles of stagnant water where mosquitoes breed, such as ponds, water plants, drains out of repair, abandoned tubs, pots, tins, etc. The mosquito net should be assiduously used wherever there are mosquitoes, and especially in up-country houseboat trips. It is doubly necessary to surround a person suffering from Malaria with mosquito netting to prevent mosquitoes being infected and acting as carriers of infection.

An account of the special mosquito reduction work will be found later under that heading.

Beri-beri.

The cases of Beri-beri in the Municipal Gaol have been kept under close observation with a view to the discovery of the real cause of the disease. No definite conclusions can be drawn from the vermin-proofing of the Gaol. The vitamine theory of the cause has been accepted as a working hypothesis, so as to give the patients every possible benefit of the doubt, the use of unpolished rice being general throughout the Gaol. That the year has shown a great reduction on the incidence of 1917 cannot be taken to establish the truth of the theory, as a similar sequence of incidences has been noted when no such change of diet was made. An entirely open mind is being kept; and, were a series of years now to follow with a material reduction in the number of cases, it would tell in favour of the vitamine theory. During the 10 years 1899 to 1908 the number of cases in the Gaol was 207, while during the ten years 1909 to 1918 the number was 259, the increase being somewhat less than the increase in the number of prisoners. During the years 1902 to 1908 inclusive the number of cases was 12 only. It was in 1902 that a special diet of crushed barley (unpolished) and beans replacing a part of the rice ration, was introduced. This diet, with ample vegetables, including a special supply of onions, has been continued regularly ever since; but during this period the incidence has varied very markedly. This diet is held to be rich in vitamins. What effect the further addition of vitamine from the unpolished rice will have, time will show. For further data see under Police Hospitals (Gaol).

Acute Lobar Pneumonia.

This disease, which was rare prior to 1898, has in subsequent years caused 8, 0, 8, 2, 2, 6, 4, 1, 10, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4, 7, 8, 7, 3, 12, 14 and 24 deaths respectively among resident foreigners.

This is a communicable disease, which should be classified with infectious fevers, and occurs in well marked epidemics. During the year under review it has occurred in association with Influenza.

Rabies.

9 persons were bitten by rabid dogs within the Settlement during the year and subsequently underwent the Pasteur treatment as against 10, 7, 7, 10, 8, 10, 27, 4, 25, 20, 14 and 18 in sequence of previous years.

In addition 70 persons bitten by dogs found not to be rabid came to the Health Office for advice. This very large number of dog bites shows how indifferent the public are to the proper muzzling of dogs. Dog owners often think that their own pets are harmless and fail to realize their responsibility to the public. In fact, Shanghai is not a suitable place for keeping dogs. The possession of dogs should be subject to the limitation that such possession must not interfere with the security, health and comfort of other people. There is always a reservoir of rabies infection on the borders of the Settlement from which Shanghai dogs may be infected.

The virus of Rabies in Shanghai dogs is of an exceptionally intense character, the period of incubation being shorter than the Rabies met with in dogs in Europe. An account of the work of the Pasteur Institute will be found under the heading of Laboratory.

It is absolutely necessary for persons bitten by rabid animals or animals suspected of rabies to have the Pasteur Treatment. This is given at the Municipal Health Office and takes about 3 weeks. The fee for Pasteur Treatment is Tls. 50 reducible in cases of necessity.

OBSERVATION KENNELS.	
Dogs admitted	85
Died	17
Declared rabid	16
Returned to Police and Destroyed	11
Returned to owners	57

Leprosy.

Leprosy is a disease which so seldom concerns Foreigners in Shanghai that its study is somewhat neglected. Cases are met with occasionally, though it seldom figures in the death statistics of either Foreigners or Chinese. There appears to be no urgent call for special preventive measures.

Cattle Plague.

Cattle Plague broke out in 5 widely separated dairies within the Settlement during the year and killed 51 animals, as compared with a loss of 92 last year. It was found that the outbreak generally followed the introduction of new stock, pointing to the probability of some of the new stock, though not acutely sick of the disease, being capable of acting as carriers of infection through having a chronic form of the disease or harbouring the cause of infection. This would point to special care being advisable to place new stock in quarantine for an extended period and testing their infectivity by keeping well-grown calves in contact with them.

Immunisation by Koch's gall method is usually available from the Municipal Laboratory, but seldom asked for. This method according to Edington freed South Africa from Cattle Plague.

Kölle and Turner's simultaneous method of immunisation by virulent cattle plague blood and immune serum, can be recommended as producing a greater degree of immunity than the gall method, but its application is more difficult and there may be some loss of cattle either as a direct result or from inoculated Texas Fever. There seems little doubt that were dairymen to have their cattle thus immunised they would be saved subsequent financial loss from outbreaks of Cattle Plague; but the results have not been uniformly successful.

6 oxen were rejected on account of Cattle Plague at the Slaughter-house after slaughter during the year, as against 6, 12, 7, 56, 5, 8, 3, 0, 0, 0, 5, 17 and 0 during preceding years.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

Inasmuch as the study of the life history of pathogenic organisms must precede all adequate measures for preventing the diseases which they cause, no pains have been spared to develop the resources of the Municipal Laboratory. It is the centre of work of the Health Department. Its purposes have been the investigation of diseases met with in Shanghai, the diagnosis of infective disease, the preparation of preventive and curative remedies against these diseases, and the analysis of products bearing on the Public Health. The matters under investigation have been the causes of variation in virulence of Smallpox vaccine, Cholera antitoxic serum, the natural filtration of water through alluvium, the suitability of fruits and vegetables as media for the growth of certain pathogenic organisms, preventive inoculation against Cattle Plague, the causation of Beri-beri, the incubation period of the Rabies in China, the prevalence of Malta Fever, and the natural disposal of organic matter in house refuse and the purification of watercloset sewage.

Pathological Diagnosis.

The diagnostic service is being well utilised, not only by local medical practitioners, but by those in other parts of China. 25,766 specimens were examined as against 350, 601, 806, 918, 779, 3,240, 18,265, 20,559, 21,469, 23,322, 21,430, 19,865, 16,582, 21,146, 20,852 and 22,775 during the preceding years.

Regarding the Wassermann test the recommendations of the Special Committee upon the Standardisation of Pathological Methods are being followed so far as possible. This Committee of the English Medical Research Committee (National Health Insurance) give the opinion that there is no process of bio-chemical diagnosis that yields more trustworthy information or is liable to a smaller margin of error than the Wassermann test when it is performed with completeness and with proper skill and care. The Committee advocate that every report made for Public Health purposes should state the special method employed. They also advocate that in all cases where the only evidence of Syphilis is a positive Wassermann reaction, the serum should be re-tested before a diagnosis of Syphilis is based on this sign alone. More comparable results are obtained when the work is concentrated in a few rather than in many laboratories. It is an advantage when the number of tests made weekly exceed 100. While a carefully trained assistant may with proper supervision carry out most of the routine work involved in the test, the Committee are very strongly of opinion that the responsible pathologist, on every occasion when testing is to be done, should personally make the preliminary control observations. He should also inspect the reactions actually obtained, and be directly and personally responsible for the reports made.

Laboratory Diagnosis.

Disease	Positive Results	No. of Specimens.
Typhoid Fever	51	233
Para-Typhoid	300	737
Diphtheria	251	664
Malaria	6	112
Dysentery	163	574
Cholera	1	250
Plague	0	3
Plague in rats	0	21,226
Tuberculosis	66	360
Relapsing Fever	0	1
Malta Fever	0	0
Gonorrhoea	59	252
Rabies	31	38
Wassermann Tests	37	147
Foodstuffs Tested		532
Miscellaneous		737
		25,766

Analyses.

Milk.—474 samples of milk have been examined during the year and of these 17 were returned as adulterated. Of these, 11 contained added water, 2 contained starch and 4 were deficient in cream.

The following table shows a satisfactory progressive improvement in the quality of milk as a result of frequent testing and inspection:—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Number of samples examined	345	365	383	467	449	456	511	505	430	433	329	335	474
Percentage found adulterated	34	24	19.3	13.7	12	14.7	8.8	8.7	3.7	4.6	1.8	1.2	3.6

Analysis of Shanghai Waterworks Water.

Month.	Solids.		Hardness	Chlorine.	Nitrates	Saline Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia	Oxygen absorbed in 1 hour at 37° C.	Bacteria per c.c.		Organisms of the Coli group present in c.c.
	Total.	Volatile.							Agar at 23° C	Agar at 37° C	
January	16.5	6.0	11.5	2.9	0.0640	0.0019	0.0117	0.0330	120	12	1.0
February	16.8	6.1	11.4	3.0	0.0630	0.0018	0.0118	0.0340	148	30	0.25
March	16.4	6.0	11.5	2.8	0.0640	0.0018	0.0119	0.0330	60	26	0.5
April	16.9	5.7	11.5	2.8	0.0645	0.0018	0.0119	0.0333	54	14	2.0
May	16.5	6.0	11.4	2.9	0.0630	0.0019	0.0118	0.0340	114	70	0.25
June	16.4	6.0	11.5	3.0	0.0640	0.0018	0.0119	0.0340	100	50	1.0
July	16.6	6.0	11.40	2.8	0.0630	0.0019	0.0119	0.0330	200	110	0.5
August	16.9	5.9	11.50	3.0	0.0640	0.0018	0.0118	0.0340	400	100	0.5
September	16.4	6.0	11.4	2.9	0.0630	0.0019	0.0119	0.0330	100	52	2.25
October	11.5	3.5	7.8	1.2	0.0552	0.0017	0.0115	0.0352	56	22	2.0
November	11.6	4.6	7.0	1.6	0.0404	0.0005	0.0060	0.0398	60	8	1.0
December	14.4	4.8	9.2	2.1	0.0521	0.0012	0.0088	0.0486	170	20	0.5

Water and Sewage.—Waters examined have included Yangtze water from river ports. Analyses of sewage effluent and sludge have been undertaken in connection with the experimental installation of the activated sludge process.

Gas Analyses.—No regular examination of the Shanghai Gas Co.'s gas has been possible through shortage of staff. On the occasions on which it has been carried out, the quantity of Carbon Monoxide—the poisonous constituent of 'water gas'—has been found to be well within the permissible limit of 15% by volume.

Toxicological Work.—Stomach contents, urines, vomit, etc., have been examined for irritant and other poisons. Thirteen specimens of medicines, including pills, were tested for morphine and opium.

Food, Liquors, etc.—These analyses have comprised butter, meat, gin, Chinese wine, etc.

Miscellaneous Analyses have included analyses of urines, test meals, medicines, etc. As in previous years a number of explosive bombs have been investigated.

Manufacture of Rat Poison.—About 700 lbs were prepared in the first few months of the year, the manufacture being discontinued in the month of May. This preparation contains 1 in 80 of yellow phosphorus and is coloured a distinct blue to minimise risk. It is issued in the form of small cubes.

Vaccines.

The supply of glycerinated calf vaccine has been widely distributed in the Far East. The number of units of vaccine issued from the Laboratory in sequence of years since 1898 has been 25,000, 30,000, 112,500, 65,000, 60,000, 170,000, 142,500, 105,660, 79,790, 99,975, 84,395, 87,300, 50,220, 54,965, 100,025, 106,640, 99,005, 117,440, 317,370, 300,846 and 89,600 during the year under review. The vaccine is usually sent out in tubes sufficing for five vaccinations, each tube bearing a label marked "SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL LABORATORY," the date of issue from the Laboratory, and the number of the calf yielding the vaccine, so that any fault can be traced to the source. The vaccine is guaranteed effective for one month after the date marked on the tube, if kept under suitable conditions. Vaccine is also sent out in bulk in rubber stoppered tubes containing one or more grams, in which form it is convenient for making a large number of consecutive vaccinations.

An account of the number of vaccinations made by the Health Office will be found under the heading of Smallpox.

As light and heat destroy the vaccine virus, it is advisable to use it as soon as possible after issue and to keep it in an ice-chest. The vaccine is glycerinated and kept in the Laboratory before issue with the object of eliminating extraneous organisms. It is obtained from calves proved healthy by post-mortem examination and is tested as regards purity and activity before issue.

Those who have occasion to use Smallpox vaccine during the warm weather should remember its great sensitiveness to even a moderately elevated temperature. It may be noted that vaccine at a temperature of 57° C. becomes inert in 5 minutes. Even at 37° C., a temperature often reached in summer in China, vaccine is rendered inert in 24 hours. On the other hand, at 5° C. below zero vaccine will remain unaltered for a year. Unless, therefore, there is some special reason, vaccination during the warm weather, say, between May 1 and September 30, is inadvisable in China owing to rapid loss of effectivity at the prevailing atmospheric temperature. For this reason Smallpox vaccine between these dates cannot be guaranteed effective. The best time for vaccination undoubtedly is in the winter months, before Smallpox becomes prevalent. The Chinese as a result of their old custom of inoculation still hanker after spring vaccination.

24,324 c.c. of combined Typhoid and Paratyphoid A and B vaccine were issued. 70 sets of autogenous bacterial vaccines were prepared in the Laboratory during the year for catarrhal affections of the mucous membranes and for septic conditions.

Anti-Rabic Treatment of Pasteur.

Since the opening of the Shanghai Pasteur Institute in 1899, 727 persons have received the treatment. Among these there were 8 deaths from Hydrophobia, a mortality of 1.1%, eliminating those who failed to complete the treatment properly and who developed Hydrophobia within 15 days after the completion of the treatment, which cannot be charged to its failure but to want of time to establish immunity. In persons bitten by rabid animals the time taken for the virus to reach the nerve centres varies. This accounts for the very variable incubation period *i.e.*, the time taken for rabies to declare itself in persons infected. This may occur from 15 days to more than a year after the bite. On reaching the nerve centres, about 14 days elapse before symptoms set in. The object of Pasteur treatment is to confer actual immunity before the virus has reached the nerve centres, and when this can be done treatment fails in less than 1% of cases.

During the past year 65 persons underwent the Pasteur treatment, of whom 22 were bitten by dogs proved rabid by inoculation tests, 10 were certified rabid by veterinary surgeons or medical practitioners and the remainder were strongly suspected of Rabies. 70 other persons bitten by dogs were attended to, but in these cases the Pasteur treatment was not considered necessary.

Two deaths from Rabies occurred among those treated. In one case the efficiency of the treatment was interfered with by the habits of the patient, who died 13 days after completion of the treatment. The other case was a Chinese boy who received three severe lacerated wounds of the hand and succumbed 11 days after completion of the treatment.

9 of the Pasteur series were bitten by animals within the Settlement, 18 others in the adjacent district, and these added to the 70 other bites from non-rabid dogs give a total of 97 dog bites from the vicinity of Shanghai treated at the Health Office during the year.

85 dogs were admitted to the Observation Kennels, 16 of which proved rabid. 35 dogs and 3 cats suspected of Rabies were examined in the Laboratory and of these 31 were proved rabid by inoculation. The incubation period of Rabies in rabbits inoculated with the brain of dogs sent to the Laboratory for examination averaged 14 days.

V.—HOSPITALS.

The Municipal Hospital system is concentrated in the vicinity of the Isolation Hospital and Nursing Home so as to coordinate this part of the work of the Health Department.

Nursing Staff.—Eight Nursing Sisters were sent out by the Overseas Nursing Association: three were engaged locally. A number of probationers came into training during the year.

Isolation Hospital.

The new West Pavilion has now been in use for a year. Its division into six separate sections has facilitated isolation. The hot water heating system leaves something to be desired. Convalescing patients prefer the garden to the flat roof. There has been a call for further observation provision in the form of complete suites for single cases, that is to say, bed room, bath room, etc., entirely separate.

The East Pavilion has been modified and renovated for the reception of cases of Lung Tuberculosis. The arrangements afford commodious, restful and comfortable accommodation with ample single room provision, verandahs and garden space for open air treatment.

A small operating suite has been installed on the ground floor, but some of the apparatus has not yet been received from home.

A second storey has been built over the former observation rooms. The upper storey provides quarters for the Custodian. The ground floor has been converted into a discharging suite with a bath room and two dressing rooms, where patients being discharged can have a final disinfectant bath and change into home-going clothing.

The bamboo huts erected during the threat of Pneumonic Plague in Nanking in March, 1918, were removed.

The nursing staff was under strength throughout the year. Relief is obtained by calling on the Private Nursing Service. Eight Chinese trained nurses have been added to the staff and are proving very useful, working under the foreign sisters. It is very difficult to deal with admissions of the minor infections, especially Measles and Chicken-pox, a case of either requiring the opening of an entire section, with separate nursing staff.

Admissions into Isolation Hospital.

Disease.	Foreigners.		Chinese.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Smallpox	10	1	1	0
Choleraic diarrhoea	45	10	156	17
Diphtheria	43	1	41	6
Scarlet Fever	23	1	22	4
Tuberculosis	2	2	2	1
Plague	0	0	0	0
Measles	3	0	11	0
Relapsing Fever	0	0	0	0
Beri-beri	0	0	3	0
Leprosy	0	0	0	0
Syphilis	0	0	10	0
Chancre	0	0	3	0
Gonorrhœa	0	0	110	0
Cerebrospinal fever	10	5	13	7
Influenza	122	4	54	5
Other diseases	18	1	151	7
Total	276	25	577	47

Victoria Nursing Home.

The year has been a busy one, 179 more cases being admitted than during the previous year. The surgical side especially has been most successful. A grateful patient presented the Sailors' Ward with a beautiful gramophone. A clock was also presented by the B. W. W. A. in memory of the late Mrs. Hanbury.

The Maternity Home continues to perform its function very usefully and is always full. 52 boy and 61 girl babies were ushered into the world. There were no cases of septicæmia or ophthalmia. The whole building has been renovated inside and out. All the floors have been polished in place of Ningpo varnish; a great improvement. A clock has been presented to the Home in memory of the late Miss Grimes so that her devoted services may not be soon forgotten.

Children's Ward.—A children's ward has been furnished next to the Maternity Home. It will accommodate 14 children and fills a long felt want. A small operating room is attached, where small operations such as for tonsils and adenoids can be done.

Mental Wards.—There was an unusual number of admissions, namely 53 as against 37 the previous year. Of these 38 were male and 15 female. There were 11 deaths. The maximum duration of stay was nine months. Nationality: British 23, Russian 7, American 6, French 4, Greek 2, Dutch 2, Swiss, Indian, Swede, Norwegian, Italian, and German 1 each.

Work of Victoria Nursing Home.

	CASES ADMITTED				
	Medical	Surgical	Maternity	Mental	Infectious
January	18	23	10	5	0
February	23	26	10	5	1
March	16	30	8	5	0
April	18	23	7	7	0
May	21	29	9	1	1
June	24	16	10	4	0
July	42	17	10	3	0
August	42	16	5	6	0
September	39	21	7	4	0
October	21	29	18	2	0
November	40	29	9	4	0
December	33	34	17	7	0
Total	337	293	120	53	2
Cases admitted					804
Fatal cases					23
Major operations					85
Minor operations					198
Cases not admitted through want of accommodation					77

Public Health Nursing.

In 1916 the excellent work carried on by the King's Daughters' Society in providing a district nurse, was prevented from falling into desuetude by the appointment of a Municipal Nurse to carry on and develop this work, especially in regard to the prevention of Tuberculosis and other preventable disease, including those associated with maternity. During the war owing to

the difficulty in obtaining nurses it has been impossible to develop further, but with additional nurses now coming out from home and especially in association with the new Tuberculosis Hospital, it is hoped to augment this very useful work.

During the year, in conjunction with the King's Daughters' Society, which provides milk, medicines, etc., where necessary, 54 new cases were nursed, the average number on the register being 79. 4,035 visits were made either at the homes of the sick or at the King's Daughters' Society's rooms. The record of work done includes 15 maternity cases, 60 vaccinations against Smallpox, 8 cases of Lung Tuberculosis, 12 of Measles and 20 of Influenza.

Private Nursing Service.

The private nursing staff, which has its headquarters at Nos. 34 and 35 Boone Road under a Superintendent, consists of five Municipal nurses and nine nurses belonging to the Private Nurses Association whose work was affiliated with that of the Municipal Nursing service in 1916. These non-municipal nurses are provided so far as accommodation permits with quarters and messing at very favourable rates when not out nursing. The affiliation confers a mutual benefit on the Nurses and the public by affording a recognised and properly organised centre to which those in Shanghai and the outports wanting trained nurses may apply. The demand for nurses is steadily growing. Through lack of nurses when there was an unusual demand during the Influenza epidemic, fifty applications for nurses could not be met.

WORK OF PRIVATE NURSES		
Cases nursed by	Municipal Nurses	Association Nurses
Medical	22	59
Surgical	0	11
Maternity	5	29
Mental	2	0
Infectious	4	16
Total	33	115

The Municipal nurses have 25 per cent. of the fees each earns added to her pay. The Association nurses contribute 5 per cent. of the fees each earns towards the expenses of management.

The following scale of fees and working rules were approved and published during the year:—

PRIVATE NURSING SERVICE.

Fees

Ordinary Medical or Surgical cases		Tls. 5 per day.
Maternity cases		6 "
Infectious cases		6 "
Mental or alcoholic cases		6 "
Visiting cases not exceeding one hour	not made to	2 "
Visiting cases half-day	infectious cases	3 "

For maternity cases half fees are payable from date of engagement until sent for.

When called upon to nurse more than one case in a house an extra half fee is payable for each additional patient.

For nursing cases outside Shanghai one tael in excess of above rates is payable from the time of leaving Shanghai until return, together with first-class fare and necessary incidental expenses.

After nursing infectious cases seven days fees at full rate will be payable for quarantine.

It is expected that board, lodging and washing will be provided for the nurse.

It is requested that the health of the nurse be considered, especially as regards proper sleeping accommodation and out-door recreation.

If a nurse is sitting up at night she will require eight consecutive hours out of the patient's room for sleep and two hours for open air recreation. If a nurse is not sitting up but has disturbed nights with her patient she will require some extra rest and recreation.

When the services of the nurse are no longer required previous notice should be given when possible.

Police Hospitals.

Indian Police.—The average number of days off duty sick in sequence of years was 7, 8, 6.5, 6.2, 4.8, 11, 10.1, 7, 12.4 and 7.8 during the year under review.

Influenza and bronchitis caused an unusual quantity of sickness. There were a few cases of Choleraic diarrhoea requiring transfusion, but no deaths. Three, including two cases admitted in 1918, were invalided for pulmonary tuberculosis. Pulmonary tuberculosis is less common among the Indians than among the Chinese.

Chinese Police.—The average number of days off duty sick in sequence of years was 5, 3.8, 4.5, 4, 4.7, 5.25, 4.7, 5.8 and 4.9 during the year under review.

Eye diseases were accountable for more admissions than any form of disease; the next largest group was that of preventable intestinal infections. Venereal diseases were very prevalent.

Chinese Prisoners.—Most of the prisoners in the Police Hospital were cases transferred from the Gaol which required special nursing and treatment. Cases of Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers were not sent back to the Gaol until they were shown by bacteriological examination to be free from infection.

Gaol.—Since 1899 the number of cases of Beri-beri among prisoners in the Gaol in sequence of years was 27, 34, 134, 0, 0, 2, 2, 2, 1, 5, 78, 16, 7, 0, 2, 13, 0, 6, 124, 1 and 2 during the year under review. Of these, one was infected before admission and the other a doubtful case.

Unpolished rice is now used solely throughout the Gaol, and the addition of two ounces of rice bran for those prisoners showing any suspicious sign of the disease. It would be too early to draw any definite conclusion as to the effect of the use of unpolished rice, as similar sequences of years during which Beri-beri cases were very numerous followed by years of comparative absence, without any such change of diet, are above recorded. Overcrowding is still excessive. Vermin-proofing of cells and disinfection of clothing by steam have continued.

Influenza again penetrated to the prisoners in the Gaol causing 210 cases and five deaths from Influenza Pneumonia. Further preventive medical work is called for as regards the examination and quarantine not only of prisoners on admission but also of warders and others who come into proximity with the prisoners.

There was an outbreak of Scarlet fever in the reformatory for boys' section, which is in a building separate from the Gaol. The spread was easily stopped, six cases occurring. This is the first occasion on which Scarlet fever has penetrated the Gaol.

The incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis continues very high. Investigations have shown that as many as 60 per cent. of admissions show definite signs of old standing lung disease, while 6 per cent. have actual Tuberculosis. It may be concluded that most of the cases of Tuberculosis in the Gaol are recrudescences of latent disease contracted before admission.

Police and Gaol Hospitals.

	INDIAN POLICE HOSPITAL			CHINESE POLICE HOSPITAL						GAOL HOSPITAL		
	Admitted	Died	Invalided out of the Service	Ad- mitted		Died		Police Invalided	Prisoners Released	Admitted	Died	Released
				Police	Prisoners	Police	Prisoners					
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	8	2	...	1	...	...	4	1	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	34	...	...	64	1	...	1	...	...	210	5	...
Tuberculosis	3	2	3	10	8	1	3	10	...	104	98	...
Malaria	10	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lobar pneumonia	5	2	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	4	2	...
Hydrophobia	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beri-beri	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	...
Syphilis	8	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...
Gonorrhoea	5	...	...	21	3	...	...	...	...	91	...	...
Chancroid	6	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	191	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	...
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	4	...	...	46	1	...	...	...	...	14	...	...
Sprue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anchylostomiasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Diarrhoea	15	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...
Chronic Diarrhoea	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	4	...
Abscess of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cardio-vascular Diseases	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	4	...	1	...	...
Bronchitis	40	...	3	26	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Kidney	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	22	1	...
Heatstroke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trachoma	1	...	...	23	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Conjunctivitis	14	...	...	130	2	...	...	1	...	102	...	...
Fistula	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
Hæmorrhoids	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Diseases of the Skin	38	...	...	54	4	...	...	...	...	454	...	...
Severe injury	1	...	...	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slight injury	47	...	...	79	16	...	...	...	...	156	...	...
Slight ailments	131	...	...	130	5	...	...	...	...	198	...	...
All other causes	63	1	6	46	34	1	...	5	...	206	2	...
Total	430	5	15	767	94	7	9	22	0	1881	114	0

	Indian Police	Chinese Police	Prisoners
Number of out-patients	1016	796	60
Average number of days off duty sick	7.8	4.9	
Average strength of force	463	1350	
Vaccinations at Police Hospital	134	111	
Vaccinations at Gaol			1839
Admitted to Gaol			2937
Average number in Gaol			1648

Sanatorium.

The Municipal Sanatorium was opened on March 24 and closed on November 30. Since its opening in 1907 the number of visitors each year has been 9, 71, 62, 76, 81, 108, 87, 126, 136, 106, 112, 150 and 174 during the past year. Of the visitors, 68 were men, 56 women and 50 children. As regards Departments, the Police sent 88, Health 23, Electricity 11, Band 3, Public Works 20, Schools 13, Finance 3, and Revenue 13.

'Prospect Point', the original sanatorium building, which is over twenty years old and constructed of mud and stones in layers, may stand another year or two provided there are no heavy storms. Extensive repairs are increasingly made. The adjacent 'Drumtochty' house was rented as before. The empty 'Drumsheugh' site, which is a fine one for the summer months, requires covering with a plain cement concrete building of two stories with plenty of small dormitory provision. The earlier a good, plain, commodious building covers this site the greater the economy will be. The property has been well supervised and maintained during the year; embankments have been built up and covered with turf, boundary walls increased in height and many trees, shrubs, etc., planted.

Transport remains the chief difficulty. More than half the visitors used the motor launch service in order to escape the tiresome ten hour journey in native house boats during the heat of summer. The motor launch service is far from satisfactory, especially as to hours of arrival and departure. It would be a great advantage if the Sanatorium had its own motor launch plying between Hangchow and Sanjaopoo.

Ambulance Service.

The motor ambulance was busily employed throughout the year. In anticipation of still further employment and in view of the opening of the new wing of the General Hospital, a second motor ambulance was ordered. As the present ambulance has been in practically continuous use for a year and a half and it has been subjected to no adverse criticism, the ambulance now on order is of the same type.

Work of Motor Ambulance.

Times Ambulance called	558
Called and cancelled	15
Cases collected from jetties	31
Municipal employés	9
Charity cases	6
Chinese cases	39
Nurse accompanied ambulance	91
Fees received	\$1,238
DESTINATION	
Victoria Nursing Home	164
General Hospital	114
Dr. Fearn's Home	46
Chinese Hospitals	39
Red Cross Hospital	35
Hôpital Ste. Marie	26
Japanese Hospital	5
Paulun Hospital	1
Private residences, etc.	113

A hospital boy experienced in the carrying of patients accompanies the ambulance. A nurse attends when required. The following ticket is filled in on each occasion:—

Not to be Used for Infectious Cases.

MUNICIPAL AMBULANCE SERVICE.

TELEPHONE N. 3042

Please pay the ambulance boy and fill in the particulars.

Date.....
 Time Started Time discharged
 Name.....
 Address { from
 { to.....
 Disease
 Doctor
 Amount paid \$
 Charge for Ambulance \$2. Charge for Nurse if required \$2.

If inconvenient to pay cash see over.

(REVERSE)

It will save a great deal of trouble if the amount due is paid to the ambulance boy, but if inconvenient, give particulars below so that amount can be collected.

Name
 Address

 Signature.....

VI.—SANITARY INSPECTION.

By means of a system, inaugurated eleven years ago, of examinations in Public Health work as applicable locally, divided into three stages each carrying extra pay, Health Inspectors, recruited locally, are being suitably trained for health work. In addition, monetary encouragement is given to obtain, while on long leave, the certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute and other examining bodies in touch with sanitary work. As a rule, our inspectors find little difficulty in obtaining these home certificates. A knowledge of the Chinese language by the foreign sanitary staff is compulsory, being essential for the conduct of health work among the Chinese population and for the proper control of the large Chinese staff. As regards general qualifications, it is recognised that a sanitary inspector is greatly handicapped in his work unless he has tact, courtesy and patience. Working with a population in which Chinese so largely predominate and where the foreign community is made up of so many different elements, much health work remains pioneer work, and calls for initiative on the part of each member of the foreign inspecting staff.

Branch Health Offices.

The Branch Health Offices, in each of the sixteen sub-districts into which the Settlement is divided for sanitary purposes, have proved indispensable centres for sanitary work. Each Office controls the sanitation of the Sub-district in which it is situate, an area containing some 40,000 inhabitants, or 4,000 houses. Complete sets of books for record are provided. Vaccinations are done weekly during the proper season; public-health notices are distributed; enquiries are answered; deaths and cases of infectious disease may be reported and health talks are given weekly. The Sub-district has been made the sanitary unit with its own complete staff and the Sub-district Office is a Health Office in miniature, full of possibilities for the future. The public should mainly look to the branch Health Offices for their practical sanitation. These offices are organised to meet considerably more than the public demand of them. Each household should get into touch with the Health Inspector of its district. A community which only requires rat catching and smell removal to be done for them will only deserve to have rat catchers and smell removers. The more the public requires done for them the better the Health Inspector will be pleased and the better equipped will be the Health Offices. We are the servants of the public and, so far as they will permit, their teachers in preventive health measures. Each Inspector has a telephone.

Public Health Notices.

The circulation of public health notices in Chinese has been found to be a good way of propagating sanitary knowledge. The following notices have been widely distributed, namely: the general Public Health Notice, the Tuberculosis, Vaccination, Cholera, Influenza, Plague Prevention and Mosquito notices. A translation of such parts of the Annual Report as concern the Chinese population has been made and distributed. A translation of the Public Health Notices into Japanese has also been made for the benefit of the Japanese community. A booklet in English and Chinese giving a simple account of the causation and prevention of Tuberculosis of the Lungs is available for distribution. A notice in English and Chinese giving information regarding Rabies is also available.

Lectures.

A Chinese of the educated class or a doctor is provided for each District, to lecture on health matters once weekly at each Branch Health Office. The subjects taken are those appropriate to the season, such as the notices dealing with vaccination and Smallpox, Plague prevention by rat-proofing houses and rat destruction, Scarlet fever, Tuberculosis, Cholera, mosquito reduction and general preventive measures. At many of the native schools the same lecturer gives short lessons to the pupils by arrangement with the schoolmaster, and is generally well received. These "Health Talks" for Chinese at the Branch Health Offices and schools

reach some 3,000 persons each week and are bound to gradually instil the sanitary idea. Much more is hoped for in the future, as lantern slides, pictures and models become available. Health cinematographic demonstrations in the Markets during the hot summer evenings are thought of. The object constantly kept in view is to get more closely into touch with the people so as to carry out preventive work by co-operation rather than by compulsion. One of the most important post-war developments, when additional health workers are available, will come with the appointment of publicity experts, trained lecturers, and draftsmen and artificers for illustrated posters and models. There is a big field for the right kind of illustrated poster. Even in the most developed communities the fringe of the subject of health education has scarcely yet been touched.

Proposed Health Museum.

It is proposed to have a health museum in the new Municipal building, where lantern slides, pictures and models may be prepared and kept; and where lectures and demonstrations will be given and lecturers trained for Branch Health Office work.

Chinese Dwellings.

The main requirement at the present time is action to prevent houses being made insanitary by alterations subsequent to being passed by the Building Surveyor: *e.g.* by removing the stairs and placing them in the backyard, the latter being covered over and used as a kitchen, and the kitchen as an additional sleeping room or let to another family; covering the front yard over, thus interfering with proper ventilation; erecting partitions, lofts and sleeping stages, thus providing rooms without windows, light or ventilation, veritable death traps where contagion is inevitable; boarding over the drying stage to make an additional room. All this and more is done to allow more people to occupy the house so as to raise enough money to pay the rent. Most houses are occupied by two or three families. The Chinese tiled roof is insanitary because it tends towards plague through harbouring rats. Especially in Shanghai, where overcrowding is so intense, is a flat roof desirable where people can take the air and sleep out on hot nights. A flat roof would also probably have the great advantage of being rat-proof.

Foreign Dwellings.

A somewhat new feature of life in Shanghai is the overcrowding in foreign houses. Many more and cheaper houses are wanted and tramways to serve them.

The attention of architects is called to the clauses in the Public Health Notice headed "Kitchen," wherein it is recommended that every house should, if possible, have a serving-room adjoining the dining room and separate from the kitchen. The serving-room should be fitted with a washing-up sink, germ-proof filter, shelves for all the table utensils, groceries, etc., and room for the ice-chest. It is held that the separation of the serving-room from the kitchen is an important means of preventing those food infections which are so prevalent in Shanghai and which are brought into a house chiefly by infected vegetables. Cooking destroys the infective material, so that food which leaves the kitchen should reach the table without contamination. This can be ensured by having table utensils kept in, and the service of food done from a serving-room kept quite separate from the kitchen. The serving-room should be rather a part of the dining-room than of the kitchen. As an additional safeguard, a place for the washing and preparation of vegetables prior to cooking may be provided in the yard outside the kitchen. A great number of foreign houses lack a proper serving-room and use the space under the staircase for that important purpose. This space is usually too small, dark and ill-ventilated and is often without a washing-up sink. The wooden zinc-lined sinks are frequently abominable, and glazed earthenware sinks with proper waste pipes of lead should replace them.

Most foreign houses, including recently erected big blocks of offices and flats (not reinforced concrete), are infested with rats and, should Plague become prevalent, may become a source of great danger. In these houses the gratings under the ground floor are generally found loose or broken so that the interior of the house is easily accessible to rats, which then make use of all the hollow spaces which ceilings and lath and plaster partitions provide. It is advisable to have the

ground floor as far as possible solid. The floor of the kitchen, larder, and outhouses should be solid and of cement if possible. Lath and plaster partitions should be avoided, but if used may be made fairly rat-proof by being constructed solid for about a foot from the floor, as rats generally obtain access by gnawing through near the floor level. Reinforced concrete construction is particularly suited to local conditions in view of the special need for rat-proof buildings.

The absence of any special reference to lath and plaster partitions in the Building Rules is a grave sanitary defect. These hollow partitions result in practically every new dwelling house not of ferro-concrete construction being soon over-run by rats. The small additional cost of solid partitions or the occlusion of the portion near the floor and ceiling by some rat-resisting material would compensate the tenants by the freedom from such troublesome parasites as rats, without considering the plague danger. As regards hollow ceilings, there is a tendency towards solid floors and flat roofs in modern building construction which indicates that in the near future an architect who designs a building wherein rats may live and multiply unmolested may be looked upon as an enemy of society. It will become more and more evident as time goes on that building rules are defective which do not build rats out of all buildings.

Those about to rent houses are advised to ask the Health Officer for a sanitary inspection and a certificate of good sanitation before closing with the landlord.

House Refuse.

The disposal of house refuse is beset with difficulties, but they have so far been satisfactorily met. Owing, however, to the great increase in the population, the difficulties of safe disposal are increasing. Prior to 1909 house refuse was all barged away beyond Settlement limits, but the large quantities which were dumped into the Whangpoo and the Soochow Creek led to justifiable complaints from the Harbour Authorities. Since then great improvement has been effected mainly by developing a demand for house refuse for agricultural purposes and by using the burnt-remains of refuse heaps for raising low land mainly as an anti-mosquito measure. At the present time all house refuse, amounting to some 123,000 tons annually, is either disposed of to country boats as a manure or used for raising low land. What is wanted are several sites where refuse can be stored for two years, that is to say, until it has had time to purify itself, when it can be used for almost any sort of raising purpose and particularly for gardens. As the banks of the Soochow Creek are getting rapidly built up, it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain dumping sites near enough to give the boats time to return to the shoots by the next morning. The quantity of refuse that has to be dealt with during the summer months (when there is no demand from up country for agricultural purposes) is enormous. It may become advisable to have refuse destructors, especially in the neighbourhood of the Hongkew Creek where there are fewer facilities for disposing of refuse by boat on account of the difficulty in navigating refuse boats on the Hongkew Creek and the Whangpoo river. However, a destructor leaves some 30% of ash still to be disposed of, and cannot be compared to the present method for purposes of economy, costing some 50 cents a ton for disposal as against 3.9 by the present method.

Shoots for loading house refuse into boats have been provided on the Soochow Creek at Park Road, North Chekiang Road and Fokien Road. Most refuse was dealt with in September and least in March. The largest amount sold for agricultural purposes to country boatmen was during December, but the highest price was paid for it in May and the lowest in August. The average price was 5.9 cents a ton.

The cost of disposal in sequence of years since 1908 was \$8,305, \$6,430, \$7,105, \$4,910, \$3,700, \$1,602, \$2,494, \$5,782, \$6,486, \$7,256 and \$7,143 during the year under review. The cost of collection of house refuse in Shanghai is 18.2 Mexican cents a ton and of disposal of the same 3.9 cents a ton; together 22.1 cents a ton, as against 9s./1d. for London house refuse. In order to relieve congestion at the Kansuh Road refuse shoot, a new shoot was established next the Chekiang Road bridge.

House Refuse Disposal.

Shoots	Fearon	Kansuh	North Che-kiang	Shan-tung	Thibet	Mark-ham	Total
Tons collected and brought to the shoots @ 5 barrowloads to the ton	22,541	11,511	14,216	20,503	64,659	0	133,430
Tons sent to Dépôt ascertained by cubic measurement of boatloads leaving shoots	7,241	2,503	2,983	15,811	27,929	0	56,467
Tons sold to country-boatmen for agricultural purposes	11,644	9,008	11,210	4,692	36,730	0	73,184
Average price per ton cents	6.1	8.8	8.9	5.4	4.3	0	5.9
Tons brought to Shoots and barged away for filling and raising	3,725	0	0	0	0	0	3,725
Tons not brought to shoots used for filling and raising purposes	21,979	0	0	0	0	23,451	46,928
Receipts from filling and raising \$	175	0	0	0	0	0	\$175
Dredging Tls.	0	0	0	0	349	0	349
Depôt	Tons dumped at dépôt ascertained by cubic measurement at the dépôt @ 50 cubic feet to the ton allowing 25% for shrinkage Dredging						56,467 0
Paid to Contractor, who has the privilege of Sale of refuse to country boatmen for agricultural purposes, for barging unsold surplus to the Dépôt provided by him and unloaded at his expense							6,840
Total cost during the year							\$7,143

Ultimate Disposal of House Refuse.

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Sold to country boatmen for agricultural purposes	38.7%	57%	45%	40.5%	52%	58.7%	48.1%	42.8%	43.8%	38.7%	39.6%	42.5%	40.6%
Used for filling and raising low land	0	3.4%	21%	21%	16.6%	15%	22.4%	25.6%	22.1%	22.8%	25.5%	27.2%	28.1%
Dumped at Dépôt	61.3%	39.6%	34%	38.5%	31.4%	26.3%	29.5%	31.6%	34.1%	38.5%	34.9%	30.3%	31.3%
Cost of disposal per ton in Mexican cents	7.3	7.1	5.4	5.5	4.5	2.7	1.1	1.7	2.5	3.4	3.7	4.2	3.9

House Refuse Receptacles.

Primarily as a plague preventive measure, in order to limit the food supply of rats, 5,862 house refuse receptacles, rat-and-fly-proof, have been erected during the past eight years. After years of experiment, the form of receptacle now erected appears to fulfil its object best. The Chinese like them and mostly use them instead of throwing their garbage outside their doors; so that in all save the worst neighbourhoods a marked improvement in the cleanliness of alleys is found. It is apparent that rats will thus be deprived of a vast store of nourishment and, as the rat population is to a large extent regulated by the amount of the available food supply, this is held to be a radical plague preventive measure. There are, however, too many cases where the Chinese fix open the self-closing lids and will not take the trouble to place their house refuse within the receptacle. This entails a large number of prosecutions; but the punishment inflicted by no means puts a stop to the insanitary practice—insanitary both from the point of view of fly-carried disease and of Plague. A notice in Chinese has been stencilled over these receptacles on the wall telling people to put refuse inside the receptacle and to keep the lid shut. The cost of the materials used for erecting these receptacles during the year was \$7 each; and two dollars for replacing worn out door and lid by new ones. It is the practice for the property owner to sign a requisition for the work, the cost being collected by the Revenue Office. Beggars give much trouble during the night by strewing refuse about and leaving the door open, thus encouraging dumping outside the receptacle.

Creeks.

Regarding these important natural tide-flushed drains, the object has been the abolition of stagnant water and the maintenance of tidal channels open, clean and clear. When a creek gets

into such a condition that a daily tidal flushing is not obtainable, its conversion into a covered sewer is, if it is in a residential district, generally desirable; but the filling-in or culverting of creeks that are accessible to all tides is seldom advisable from a sanitary point of view.

Mosquito Reduction.

A special staff was organised which worked from the middle of March until the end of October. The work of the Chinese staff required very careful foreign supervision, as the results of good work were not directly apparent and the detection of bad work required assiduous care on the part of the foreign Inspector. As good a class of coolie as possible was obtained, and fines inflicted on finding mosquito larvæ in places recently worked through. The coolies worked in couples in an area exactly delimited. Each area was further sub-divided into seven for each day in the week and a time-table kept so that it could be known exactly where each mosquito couple was working at any time. The Inspector accompanied and gave detailed instructions to each pair of coolies early in the season and made written notes of those unusual places where stagnant water was likely to be found, such as Chinese gardens, empty houses, defective paving, gullies in unfrequented places, etc., i.e. those places which were likely to be beyond a coolie's intelligence to think of or beyond his courage to enter; these places subsequently received the special attention of the Inspector. Practical roadside demonstrations were given of the way mosquitoes develop and how to prevent them developing by getting rid of all collections of stagnant water. With greater attention to detail and increased foreign supervision further improvement is expected. But though persuasive methods are theoretically very excellent, it is found in practice that nothing short of making mosquito breeding a punishable offence will succeed in making mosquito reduction work in Shanghai quite satisfactory.

MOSQUITO NOTICE.

NO STAGNANT WATER—NO MOSQUITOES.

Mosquitoes carry *Malaria* and other diseases.

Mosquitoes cannot multiply except in *stagnant water*. Where stagnant water cannot be *abolished* the use of kerosene sprinkled on the surface so as to form a film will kill mosquito "wrigglers," as it prevents them breathing when they come to the surface.

Old tins and bottles, broken crockery, flower-pots and unconsidered articles of this kind capable of holding rain water should be carefully collected from the garden and backyard and placed in the house refuse receptacle for removal.

Tubs, kongs, water plants, flower pots, saucers or other vessels of water which cannot be dispensed with, should be emptied or sprinkled with kerosene once a week.

Gardeners' kongs, dug-outs, wells, and water barrels should be done away with, water for the garden, etc. being derived directly from the tap or, if that be impossible, the kongs, etc., should be oiled once a week or kept securely covered so that mosquitoes cannot get to the water to lay their eggs.

Have the water from kennels, chicken coops, etc., regularly emptied out.

Keep drains and rain water roof channels clean and clear and in good repair. Gully traps that are not frequently flushed should be oiled weekly.

Shallow rain water pools and slushy places can generally be obliterated by a scratch drain or levelled with house ashes, ponds and ditches by filling-in with house refuse covered with a little earth or ashes.

Ornamental ponds may be kept free from mosquitoes by small fish but, if mosquito "wrigglers" be found, the water should be oiled weekly preparatory to filling-in.

A weekly inspection of house and surroundings should be made. It may be remembered that a small unheeded pot of water will suffice to breed sufficient mosquitoes to irritate a whole neighbourhood.

Flies.

The fly contaminates food with his feet and is a germ carrier of the most pestilent kind. Against what has been truly described as "the deadly house fly," the careful collection and disposal of house refuse is a measure of primary importance. Among other public measures has been the requirement as one of the conditions of licence, in premises licensed for the purpose of safeguarding the food supply, of adequate means being taken to prevent the access of flies to foodstuffs by the use of perforated zinc in windows and spring slam doors. This screening against flies is also an important individual measure and should be applied to the serving room, kitchen and servants' latrine; while cleanliness should be maintained in and about the house, so as to deprive

the insect of food and of breeding-places. The provision during recent years of 5,862 fly-proof cement and iron refuse receptacles throughout the Settlement had for one of its objects the diminution of flies.

Laundries.

All the laundries within the Settlement are licensed and regularly inspected. The system of sanitary control has been one of frequent inspection, so as to make the licensees reluctant to transgress the terms of their licences, rather than one having for its object a large number of prosecutions.

Lodging Houses.

The native lodging houses and hotels have been regularly inspected and those of the lower class periodically disinfected, and permanently rat-proofed.

Lime-Washing.

During the year all the premises licensed for Public Health purposes have been lime-washed and cleansing operations of the nature of disinfection have been carried out in insanitary property in many parts of the Settlement.

Ordure Removal.

The removal of ordure continues to be done with a moderate degree of efficiency and is a source of considerable profit to the community. The amount paid monthly by the contractor in the sequence of agreements was in 1899 \$3,200, 1902 \$4,100, 1905 \$5,300, 1908 \$6,000, 1910 \$7,500, 1913 \$10,050, 1916 \$14,800 and for 1919 \$15,050.

As regards the disposal of watercloset cesspools, the Contractor is under agreement to empty and dispose in the same way as nightsoil. Diaphragm suction pumps and hose have been supplied by the Health Office while the Contractor supplied hand tank carts. These latter are being replaced by motor tank wagons operated by the Public Works Department, into whose hands this work is being turned over. In the Central district the volume of watercloset effluent is to nightsoil as 1 to 2.

Swimming Bath.

The public Swimming Bath was open from May 15 to October 31. The number of persons admitted in sequence of years was 11,327, 9,124, 9,831, 13,592, 14,104, 12,202, 14,321, 14,751, 14,674, 12,279, 16,654 and 15,800 during the year under review. 2,020 women and children, and 5,010 boys used the bath during the year. There were 1,893 free entries during specified hours by arrangement with schools.

USE OF SWIMMING BATH AFTER ORDINARY HOURS.

	Evenings	Admissions
Shanghai International Swimming Club	21	402
"Municipal Police Swimming Club" (Gala)	2	638
Japanese Amateur Swimming Club (including Gala)	19	222
Private parties	2	408
	39	2,032

28,000,000 gallons of water were used and purification maintained by the nightly addition of one to two pounds of calcium hypochlorite, aeration of the water being also improved by frequent use of the spray at the end of the bath. No complaints whatever were received of that bug-bear of Shanghai swimming 'sore ears.' The effect of the chemical is to make the water slightly milky. Calcium hypochlorite was also copiously used after the complete emptying of the bath, when cleansing is done under the immediate supervision of the foreign Health Inspector in charge. The highest temperature reached by the water was 85° during nine days in August. On the whole the summer was a cool one. No accidents occurred during the season.

An electrically driven centrifugal pump, which was installed at the beginning of the season, was used as an accessory in emptying the bath. This is very slow on account of its low level in relation with outside drainage, making it frequently impossible to completely empty the bath by gravity.

General Sanitary Work.

	District.				Total.
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	
Vaccination against Smallpox	3,342	3,565	2,907	3,189	13,903
Enquiries after notification of Foreign cases of Infectious Disease	22	130	70	65	287
Enquiries after notification of Chinese cases of and deaths from Infectious Disease	332	1,189	1,444	568	3,533
Rooms disinfected after Infectious Disease	964	1,221	1,721	3,307	7,213
Articles of clothing, bedding, etc., disinfected by steam	10,454	12,951	16,743	30,614	70,762
Houses cleaned and limewashed	253	2,026	4,998	1,082	8,559
Ventilation and lighting amended	0	5	419	2	426
Defective drainage amended	323	313	516	146	1,298
Insanitary well abolished	0	0	5	0	5
Proper water supply provided	0	0	1	1	2
Cement refuse receptacles provided	46	113	37	20	216
Cement refuse receptacles repaired	294	281	531	797	1,903
Insanitary latrines and urinals rendered healthy	265	38	215	85	603
Ordure pits and kongs abolished	0	2	1,657	4,281	5,940
Exposed coffined corpses removed and buried	0	91	239	10	340
Smoke nuisances suppressed	1	22	8	1	32
Offensive trade processes amended	0	2	11	0	13
Beggar-boats removed	0	0	91	62	153
Complaints of insanitary conditions received from the Public	225	165	82	129	601
Insanitary conditions reported by the Health Office	690	741	1,786	363	3,580
Written intimations issued for sanitary amendment	7	51	59	49	166
Second written intimations issued for sanitary amendment	0	1	5	14	18
Notices of intention to proceed served	0	0	1	0	1
Samples taken for analysis	67	149	175	228	619
Pounds of unsound food destroyed	1,815	7,555	10,881	5,180	25,431
Outside hawkers licensed	6,875	7,896	6,315	4,407	25,493
Food prosecutions	13	381	204	89	687
House refuse prosecutions	105	545	169	44	863
Laundry and other prosecutions	5	22	152	18	197
Tons of ordure removed	45,582	38,648	36,573	36,473	157,276
Tons of W. C. cesspool contents removed	22,886	5,283	1,865	2,375	32,409
Tons of house refuse removed	85,346	45,104	29,441	23,462	183,353

Variation in Price of some Common Domestic Things.

		1875	1880	1885	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Beef	lb. \$	.07	.08	.07	.07	.08	.13	.17	.19	.19	.19	.18	.18	.18	.19	.19	.19	.19
Fowls	lb.	.11	.11	.12	.10	.10	.14	.16	.16	.18	.18	.19	.19	.19	.19	.20	.20	.20
Eggs	doz.	.07	.07	.08	.08	.09	.12	.14	.15	.16	.16	.16	.17	.17	.18	.18	.18	.19
Snipe	each	.10	.11	.12	.12	.12	.14	.17	.19	.19	.17	.17	.17	.16	.15	.15	.15	.15
Samli	lb.	.10	.10	.10	.14	.16	.20	.40	.40	.25	.25	.26	.34	.35	.37	.42	.45	.40
Potatoes	picul	1.60	.90	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.50	2.00	2.15	2.30	2.25	2.00	1.92	2.08	2.09	2.40	2.20	2.32
Milk	bottle	.10	.10	.10	.11	.11	.12	.14	.18	.18	.18	.18	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
Rice	200 lbs.	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.00	3.10	3.50	4.80	7.50	8.60	8.20	7.75	6.92	7.98	7.78	7.10	7.34	7.48
Barley	114 lbs.							2.40	3.45	3.85	2.65	2.70	2.97	3.00	2.87	2.66	2.76	2.65
Laundry	100				2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
House Coal	Ton	Tls. 9.00	9.25	9.25	11.00	11.00	12.50	9.00	9.70	9.60	8.60	9.00	9.66	9.75	9.70	14.83	19.30	19.00
Exchange	Tael =	5/7½	5/2½	4/9½	4/4½	3/8½	2/8½	2/8½	2/4½	2/5½	2/8½	2/8½	2/5½	2/3½	2/11	3/9½	4/8½	5/6½

VII.—FOOD.

As the preventable diseases specially prevalent in Shanghai are mostly caused by infected food, food inspection has been considered of paramount importance. The foreign food supply is under complete sanitary supervision and the same is gradually being done for the Chinese, premises being licensed as soon as the necessary conditions have been met.

As a direct result of the disorganization of the food supply from June 5 to June 10, when markets and food shops were arbitrarily closed by the organizers of the 'boycott,' food being sold higgledy-piggledy off the streets and pavements in alleyway corners and out of back doors, instead of in the clean markets, a number of cases of diarrhoea due to soiled food arose, a few of which were fatal. These cases of diarrhoea with vomiting and loss of appetite were common among foreigners as well as Chinese. It is probable that rumours of poisoned food were originally derived from this source. Those foods were most suspected which are naturally prone to become soiled with disease germs, namely, vegetables and fruits, particularly those sold by street hawkers; these dealers suffering considerably from loss of trade owing to the alarm of the public. These rumours of poisoned food were widely spread not only in Shanghai but in other places, and lasted for some days after the shops reopened. Several samples of suspected food were tested in the Municipal Laboratory but no poison was found in any of them, nor was there any evidence obtained of attempts at poisoning, although many cases were investigated on the spot by the Health Inspectors. In the Branch Health Offices and tea-houses the imaginary character of these rumours was explained to the people and handbills were distributed dealing with the matter. Thereafter the rumours subsided as rapidly as they began.

Water Supply.

The periodic analyses of water supply by the Shanghai Waterworks Co. show that filtration is as a rule carefully done. In view of the greater possibilities of contamination of the water supply, more attention is being given to biological tests of the water in the Laboratory.

Milk Supply.

There has been a progressive improvement in the quality of milk supplied, as is shown by the analytical figures to be found under the heading of Laboratory. The standard of cleanliness in dairies has been maintained. The windows of the milk rooms are required to be unopenable and provided with perforated zinc instead of glass and the door with a spring slam to prevent ingress of flies. Cattle Plague is dealt with under that heading. Water supply from deep wells giving an approved supply of sterile water is now permitted in dairies in outlying districts. The cost of such wells is about \$2,000. It is necessary to have a motor delivery for the milk, however, where distances are great.

Aerated Waters, Ice Cream, etc.

Close supervision has been exercised over aerated water factories and places where ice-cream and iced drinks are made. A large number of samples were submitted to examination in the Municipal Laboratory and, especially in the case of ice-cream, a large proportion were found unfit for consumption. The sale of these articles by itinerant hawkers should not be permitted. The making of sterile or safe ice cream is a matter of careful supervision. There has been an improvement in the purity of aerated water since this supply has been mainly in the hands of foreign manufacturers.

Fresh Food Shops.

The licensed butchers, poultry, game and vegetable shops have been kept in good sanitary condition. The regulation of fruit shops has presented great difficulty. Endeavour has been made to get the dealers to keep thin skinned fruits in fly-proof cases, but with indifferent success. It is considered best to rely on the public, both foreign and Chinese, to sterilise fruit, as it is

impossible to ensure that fruit is not exposed to infection by flies at some stage of its journey from the plant to the consumer. The imposition of a licence fee of \$10 each quarter effected a satisfactory reduction in the number of dangerous fruit shops and stalls.

25,431 lbs. of unsound fruit, vegetables, etc., were seized, and destroyed after confirmation by a Magistrate and the Health Officer, or given to the Little Sisters of the Poor, when left in the hands of the Police to escape prosecution. The native ice-cream and cool-drink dealers have received the attention of the Inspectors. The sale of cut melon has been discouraged. In every case where the sale of bad food was detected the vendors were given the option of prosecution at the Mixed Court or confiscation.

Residents are requested not to patronise hawkers of fruit and other foodstuffs who come to their houses.

Food Hawkers.

The greatest number of food hawkers are licensed during August, when the foods sold are most endangered by atmospheric conditions and by flies; the smallest number in February.

Meat Supply.

The examination of cattle and carcasses at the Municipal Slaughter House affords adequate protection of the meat supply. There was an increase in the kill during the year.

Good meat is stamped with a circular stamp for beef and a triangular stamp for mutton, pork and veal, with the words "KILLED MUNICIPAL SLAUGHTER HOUSE" and the date of slaughter. Meat inferior in quality, but free from disease, passed for sale on stalls only, is marked "2nd QUALITY." No meat for foreign consumption is allowed to be sold from any shop or brought into the Settlement unless it bears a Municipal stamp. Meat killed under proper supervision at Tsingtao has been permitted in Japanese shops.

Such grease-shops as are within the Settlement are under frequent inspection so that no nuisance or danger to Public Health is caused by them. 844 oxen, 989 buffaloes, 205 sheep and 142 ponies were dealt with at these places.

Rejections at Slaughter House.

	Oxen.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Cattle Plague	6	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	6	0	0	2
Liver flukes	2	0	0	0
Swine fever	0	0	0	49
Bruising	2	5	1	1
Poor condition	11	1	2	0
Total	27	6	3	52

Slaughter House Returns.

	Slaughtered.	Rejected.	Passed for Export from Cattle-sheds
Oxen	20,498	27	2
Sheep	33,534	6	42
Calves	4,198	3	0
Pigs	3,886	52	0

Markets.

The old section of Hongkew Market requires reconstruction in conformity with the new section so soon as circumstances permit.

	1905	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Maloo	380 stalls 380 spaces 19 shops	395 stalls 414 spaces 31 shops	387 stalls 459 spaces 26 shops	391 stalls 430 spaces 25 shops	393 stalls 413 spaces 26 shops	413 stalls 390 spaces 24 shops	398 stalls 376 spaces 25 shops	400 stalls 368 spaces 26 shops	397 stalls 345 spaces 22 shops	385 stalls 355 spaces 22 shops	388 stalls 355 spaces 22 shops
Hongkew	380 stalls 500 spaces	564 stalls 430 spaces	568 stalls 444 spaces	573 stalls 457 spaces	614 stalls 515 spaces	897 stalls 647 spaces	1088 stalls 816 spaces	1073 stalls 76 spaces	1096 stalls 115 spaces	1102 stalls 106 spaces	1126 stalls 116 spaces
Elgin	70 stalls 180 spaces	106 stalls 337 spaces	109 stalls 360 spaces	101 stalls 342 spaces	113 stalls 398 spaces	124 stalls 337 spaces	130 stalls 241 spaces	140 stalls 253 spaces	152 stalls 276 spaces	146 stalls 264 spaces	152 stalls 267 spaces
Sinza	56 stalls 80 spaces	115 stalls 328 spaces	112 stalls 363 spaces	133 stalls 318 spaces	176 stalls 321 spaces	176 stalls 350 spaces	168 stalls 318 spaces	174 stalls 319 spaces	226 stalls 224 spaces	219 stalls 224 spaces	220 stalls 229 spaces
Wayside	30 stalls 45 spaces	30 stalls 115 spaces	27 stalls 80 spaces	26 stalls 94 spaces	30 stalls 90 spaces	35 stalls 78 spaces	38 stalls 64 spaces	41 stalls 63 spaces	49 stalls 58 spaces	50 stalls 70 spaces	53 stalls 84 spaces
Mohawk	16 stalls 32 spaces	24 stalls 66 spaces	22 stalls 71 spaces	31 stalls 94 spaces	32 stalls 86 spaces	37 stalls 88 spaces	71 stalls 42 spaces	74 stalls 53 spaces	70 stalls 45 spaces	71 stalls 43 spaces	70 stalls 47 spaces
E. Hongkew	—	72 stalls 202 spaces	69 stalls 202 spaces	70 stalls 217 spaces	77 stalls 204 spaces	80 stalls 191 spaces	81 stalls 158 spaces	88 stalls 155 spaces	91 stalls 155 spaces	106 stalls 159 spaces	120 stalls 162 spaces
Yangtzepoo	—	33 stalls 130 spaces	22 stalls 90 spaces	23 stalls 92 spaces	26 stalls 90 spaces	28 stalls 79 spaces	28 stalls 79 spaces	29 stalls 84 spaces	32 stalls 72 spaces	33 stalls 71 spaces	30 stalls 73 spaces
Quetta	—	—	—	—	—	—	47 stalls 116 spaces	34 stalls 93 spaces	30 stalls 67 spaces	27 stalls 47 spaces	24 stalls 38 spaces
Wuchow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29 stalls 32 spaces	33 stalls 33 spaces	33 stalls 45 spaces	38 stalls 46 spaces
Purdon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	188 stalls 565 spaces	152 stalls 10 spaces	133 stalls 16 spaces
Average Number of Street Hawkers Licensed			—	—	—	—	—	1207	1545	1908	2036

Prosecutions.

Offence.	No.	Penalties.
CENTRAL DISTRICT.		
Unlicensed Hawkers (foodstuffs)	12	Fined \$1—\$2.
Dumping house refuse	105	Fined \$1—\$2.
Hawking unsound fruit	1	Fined \$10.
Miscellaneous	4	Cautioned.
NORTHERN DISTRICT.		
Breach of Market regulations	3	Fined \$30.
Breach of food shop regulations	9	Fined \$5—\$25.
Breach of laundry regulations	8	Fined \$10.
Pouring ordure down drains	4	Fined \$3—\$5.
Contravention of Bye-law XXXIV	366	Fined \$0.30—\$2.
Dumping house refuse	545	Fined \$0.50—\$5.
Miscellaneous	10	Fined \$2.
EASTERN DISTRICT.		
Breach of Dairy regulations	2	Fined \$15 & \$30.
Breach of Laundry regulations	5	Fined \$5—\$25.
Breach of food shop regulations	1	Fined \$3.
Pouring ordure down drains	4	Fined \$2—\$3.
Unlicensed hawkers (foodstuffs)	143	Fined \$0.50—\$3.
Dumping house refuse	169	Fined \$0.50—\$2.
Miscellaneous	201	Fined \$0.50—\$3.
WESTERN DISTRICT.		
Breach of food shop regulations	2	Fined \$2.
Retailing unsound Ice-cream, etc.	1	Fined \$4.
Selling Milk from unlicensed dairies	6	Fined \$10—\$50.
Dumping house refuse	44	Fined \$1—\$2.
Hawking unsound fruit	9	Fined \$0.30—\$5.
Unlicensed Hawkers (foodstuffs)	68	Fined \$0.30—\$2.
Unlicensed Laundry	1	Fined \$10.
Pouring ordure down drains	9	Fined \$1—\$10.
Miscellaneous	11	Fined \$1—\$20 and/or imprisonment.

VIII.—CEMETERIES.

Bubbling Well Cemetery and Crematorium.—This Cemetery will be filled, except for reserved spaces, in about four years. The large circular plot at the west end, used at present as an ornamental shrubbery and children's airing ground, will, when required, provide 250 additional burial spaces. The crematorium has functioned well.

Pahsienjao Cemetery.—This fine old cemetery has been satisfactorily maintained, but is now closed for interment except in spaces previously reserved.

Shantung Road Cemetery.—This cemetery, which contains the mortal remains of many of the earliest residents of the Settlement, has been appropriately cared for.

Pootung Cemetery.—The upkeep of this cemetery is a matter of some difficulty in the absence of a permanent fence or wall round it.

Soldiers' Cemetery.—This Cemetery, which holds the mortal remains of those British soldiers who died in the early strenuous years of the history of the Settlement, 1862 to 1865, during the foreign military defence of Shanghai against the Taiping rebels, has been maintained in proper order.

Proposed New Cemetery.—A new cemetery should be readily accessible by street car and it would be inadvisable to place it further from the residential area than is absolutely necessary. The Western District seems preferable to any other, as the increasingly predominant foreign residential district. An area of 60 mow would, allowing space for pathways, etc., provide 7,200 burial spaces, say 20 years' accommodation: as compared with the Bubbling Well Cemetery, including corner land, which provides 5,500 burial spaces.

Cemeteries.

	Year Opened	Year Closed	Total Burials	Burials 1919	Spaces available for Burial			
					Reserved		Unreserved	
					1st class	2nd class	1st class	2nd class
Soldiers	1862	1865	305					
Pootung	1859	1904	1,783					
Shantung Road	1841	1871	469					
Pahsienjao	1869		3,202	21	294	47	0	0
Bubbling Well	1898		3,030 and 288 cremations	165 and 15 cremations	554	56	464	491

Public Mortuary.

Month.	Foreign bodies	Chinese bodies	Autopsies	Inquests
January	6	15	3	6
February	6	12	2	3
March	10	10	4	4
April	1	14	0	2
May	6	11	4	2
June	4	18	2	5
July	6	14	1	4
August	6	29	3	10
September	3	14	0	5
October	3	14	1	3
November	3	17	0	8
December	9	24	1	10
Total	63	192	21	62

ARTHUR STANLEY,
Health Officer.

GENERAL HOSPITAL.

By the Council's assumption of ultimate responsibility for the deficit in its Working Account, past and future, the finances of the Hospital, which had for some time remained in an unsatisfactory condition, were placed on a sounder basis during the year under review. At the end of 1918, it became apparent that unless further financial support was accorded, the Hospital would be unable to continue to perform the good work which it had carried out in the past. On being approached in the matter, the French Council expressed unwillingness to add to its existing responsibility *vis-a-vis* the Hospital's finances, since the requirements of the French Settlement are now very largely served by the Hospital Sainte Marie. Under the circumstances and to meet the growing hospital needs of the Community, two courses only were left to the Council, viz: either to assume the ultimate responsibility for the deficit in the Hospital working account or, in the alternative, to take over the Hospital as a Municipal Institution. After mature deliberation, it was eventually decided that the former course would prove the more satisfactory, at least for the present; and, accordingly, upon the conditions outlined in the subjoined correspondence, a recommendation to this effect was submitted to and received the Ratepayers' approval at their Annual Meeting held on April 9:—

Shanghai, April 12, 1918.

SIR,—Regarding the matter of interest on overdraft with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation as guaranteed by the Councils, I am directed by the Governors to inform you that commencing from January 1, 1918, it has been arranged that the total interest payable will be charged by the Bank to the Hospital account direct and that the same will be collected quarterly in due proportion from the Councils by the Hospital. It is considered that this arrangement will best meet the convenience of all concerned.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. H. MANCELL,

Secretary, Shanghai General Hospital.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,

Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, April 13, 1918.

SIR,—I am directed by the Governors to request you to be good enough to forward me cheques in payment of the interest on the Hospital Bank account overdraft as follows:—

Tls. 4,474.74 for the quarter ending December 31, 1917.

Tls. 4,307.45 for the quarter ending March 31, 1918.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. H. MANCELL,

Secretary, Shanghai General Hospital.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,

Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 26, 1918.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the Council assents to the arrangement referred to in your letter of April 12, whereby its contributions of interest under its guarantee of a portion of the Hospital overdraft will for the future be collected by you instead of as heretofore by the Bank. Will you kindly note that the quarterly request therefor to the Municipal Treasurer should be accompanied by a detailed statement showing how such contributions are calculated.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Acting Secretary.

A. H. MANCELL, Esq.,

Secretary, Shanghai General Hospital.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 26, 1918.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 13, requesting payment of the Council's contributions in respect of interest on the Hospital overdraft for the past two quarters.

In reply, I am directed to enquire whether the contributions include interest on the working account overdraft as well as on the building account overdraft and to point out that the Council's guarantee only applies to the latter,

its responsibility in regard to the former being limited to Tls. 3,500, the authorized grant-in-aid towards the expenses of treating indigent patients. I am also to enquire whether the rents derivable from a portion of the Hospital property have been applied in relief of the interest on the building account overdraft, in accordance with the arrangement reached in 1912 when the guarantee of the building account overdraft was extended to include an amount of Tls. 90,000 which was then advanced by the Bank to enable extension of the Hospital site.

It is noted that a portion of the George Ford estate, represented by sixty shares of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has not yet been realized. It is assumed that pending realization the interest on these shares will be credited in reduction of the interest on the building account overdraft and not in reduction of the capital amount of this overdraft.

I am to request that you will kindly give the above matters your early consideration, so that the amount of the Council's contribution may be agreed and paid without delay.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

A. H. MANCELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Shanghai General Hospital.

Shanghai, May 21, 1918.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 26 and in reply to inform you as follows :—
For convenience sake your enquiries are dealt with by number.

1.—“Do the Council's contributions include interest on the working account overdraft.”

The answer is that on April 17, 1917, an amount of Tls. 34,970.11 being overdraft in the Hospital current account with the Bank, was transferred to the debit of the Hospital general overdraft account with the Bank, thus a proportion of the interest on Tls. 34,970.11 is included in the interest charged to the Council since April 17, 1917. The Municipal Treasurer was informed of this at an interview which I had with him.

2.—“Have the rents derivable from a portion of the Hospital property been applied in relief of the interest on the building account overdraft in accordance with the arrangement reached in 1912.”

The answer is that up to June 30, 1917, the rents were so applied. Since that date the rents have not been so applied, the reason being that the Council's acceptance of the financial scheme, details of which were set forth in my letter to you of March 6, 1917, nullified the previous arrangement. The financial scheme included no reference to the rents received by the Hospital and the amount of Tls. 90,000, interest on which was to be met by the rents, was specifically merged into the Council's guarantee. In connexion with this matter it will be of interest to note that the lease from which the rentals are derived will expire on May 31, 1918, and the demolition of the houses on the property in accordance with the Hospital reconstruction scheme will then be taken into consideration by the Governors.

3.—*George Ford Estate, 60 Shares of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.* The value of these shares standing in the Hospital Books is Tls. 24,000 which if realized would at 7 per cent. relieve the Bank overdraft account of Tls. 1,680 per annum. This is almost identical with the yearly return likely to be received from dividend and bonus on the shares. Pending realization it was not the intention of the Governors to utilize the interest on these shares in reduction of the interest on overdraft but in reduction of the capital amount of overdraft and this has been done.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. H. MANCELL,
Secretary, Shanghai General Hospital.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 10, 1918.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 21, further in reference to your request for payment by the Council of a proportion of the interest due on the Hospital bank overdraft for the quarters ending December 31, 1917, and March 31, 1918, and in reply to make the following observations :—

1.—The Governors have no authority to transfer the overdraft on the Hospital current account to the overdraft guaranteed by the Council, nor has the Council any authority to accept responsibility therefor.

2.—It is incorrect to state that the Council's acceptance of the financial scheme set forth in your letter of March 6, 1917, nullifies the arrangement in regard to rents : to this extent, therefore, the interest payable by the Council under its guarantee should be relieved. If on May 31, at expiry of the lease, to which reference is made, the demolition of the houses is decided on, then the arrangement in regard to rents will at least be suspended.

3.—In the Council's opinion the interest on the 60 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares should be utilized in reduction of the interest on and not in reduction of the capital amount of the building scheme overdraft.

Subject to the necessary rectification accordingly of the interest account, which kindly arrange direct with the Treasurer, the interest due under the Council's guarantee will, I am directed to state, be paid forthwith.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

A. H. MANCELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Shanghai General Hospital.

Shanghai, July 1, 1918.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 10 and in reply to inform you as follows :—
Par. 1.—The Governors accept the Council's views on the subject of the transfer of the Hospital current account overdraft. This acceptance raises the important question as to what body will be ultimately responsible for the annual deficit in the Hospital finances, which for convenience sake I have dealt with in a separate letter.

Par. 2.—The Governors are unable to modify their views on the question of rents as expressed in my letter to the Council of May 21. These views receive additional support from the estimate of Hospital financial working which was forwarded to the Council, on October 17, 1916, in which the item of Tls. 5,000 rent on Chinese shops is earmarked to go against the working expenses of the Hospital.

Par. 3.—The Governors are agreeable to the Council's view that the interest on 60 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares should be utilized in reduction of the interest on and not in reduction of the capital amount of the building scheme overdraft.

As requested I will accordingly arrange direct with the Municipal Treasurer the necessary rectification of the interest account.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. H. MANCELL,
Secretary, Shanghai General Hospital.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, July 1, 1918.

SIR,—In further reference to Paragraph 1 of your letter of June 10, I am directed to inform you as follows :—

The acceptance by the Governors of the Council's view "that the Governors have no authority to transfer the overdraft on the Hospital current account to the overdraft guaranteed by the Council nor has the Council any authority to accept responsibility therefor" at once raises the important question as to what body will be ultimately responsible for the annual deficit shown by the Hospital finances.

The Governors firmly hold the opinion that the present uncertainty on the question should be definitely terminated at as early a date as possible and to effect this they submit to the Council the following proposals :—

That, in addition to its guarantee of interest on Building account overdraft with the Hongkong Bank, the Council will, subject to confirmation by the Ratepayers at their next Meeting, accept forthwith :—

First : liability for the sum of Tls. 46,299 being overdraft in Bank No. 2 Account at June 30, 1918; and secondly : the liability for any future annual deficit that may arise in the Hospital finances as and from July 1, 1918.

Such deficit to be the amount stated in the Hospital balance sheet published in March of each year and duly certified to by the Hospital auditors. The amount of deficit so ascertained to be reimbursed by the Council annually to the Hospital.

The Governors consider that this is a reasonable proposal embodying as it does only the principle that the financial loss of working a public institution like the General Hospital should be borne out of the public rates.

In support of the proposal, the views of the Chairman of the Council when addressing the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers held in March 1912, and apparently approved by the Ratepayers, may be recalled with advantage. Speaking of the "important question of Hospital accommodation" he said : "We look upon the Shanghai General Hospital, in fact if not in name, as an institution of the same public importance as that of any of our purely Municipal undertakings."

To allay any misgivings that might arise in assuming responsibility for the annual Hospital deficit, the figures for the past five years are stated below :—

For the year ending December 31,	1913	...	...	Tls.	3,743.02
"	"	"	31,	1914	12,559.41
"	"	"	31,	1915	18,276.66
"	"	"	31,	1916	16,274.56
"	"	"	31,	1917	4,477.14

Showing an average annual amount of Tls. 11,066.

It is estimated that for the next five years the maximum amount of deficit will not exceed Tls. 31,000 per annum.

The Governors submit their views, as set forth above, to the consideration of the Council with confidence believing that the carrying of the same into effect will definitely place the financial position of the General Hospital

on a sound and stable basis, and as being therefore in the public interests of the Shanghai community, ensuring that modern accommodation and efficient arrangements for the treatment of its sick members will be permanently available.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. H. MANCELL,
Secretary, Shanghai General Hospital.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 30, 1918.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 1, accepting the Council's views contained in paragraphs 1 and 3 of the Council's letter to you of June 10, but expressing dissent with that contained in paragraph 2.

In reply I am directed to reiterate the Council's views contained in the said paragraph and to affirm that the rents therein referred to should not be applied towards the expenses of the Hospital Working Account but in reduction of the Council's guarantee.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

A. H. MANCELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Shanghai General Hospital.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 30, 1918.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 1, in which the question of the ultimate responsibility for the deficit on the Hospital Working Account is treated at length, and in reply to inform you that the Council is giving the views therein stated its careful consideration, but that it is unlikely that any expression of the Council's views thereon can be communicated to you until the early Autumn.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

A. H. MANCELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Shanghai General Hospital.

Shanghai, October 19, 1918.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of July 30 last regarding the question of the ultimate responsibility for the deficit on the Hospital Working Account, I am directed to request you to be good enough to forward an expression of the Council's views thereon referred to in your letter as likely to be communicated to me in the early Autumn.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. H. MANCELL,
Secretary, Shanghai General Hospital.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 5, 1918.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of July 1, on the subject of the ultimate responsibility for the deficit on the Hospital Working Account, you set out figures for the past five years showing an annual deficit of Tls. 11,066 and you stated that it was estimated that the maximum amount of deficit for the next five years would not exceed Tls. 31,000 per annum.

As the Council is taking up this question of responsibility for the deficit on the Working Account with the French Municipal Council, I shall be glad if you can kindly give me the detailed figures above referred to corrected and revised so as to accord with the Hospital accounts as they will stand when effect is given to the observations contained in the Council's letter of June 10 in reply to your letter of May 21 with further reference to your request for payment by the Council of a proportion of the interest due on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's overdraft for the quarters ending December 31, 1917, and March 31, 1918.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

A. H. MANCELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Shanghai General Hospital.

Shanghai, November 27, 1918.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of November 5, after revision in accordance with the Council's letter of June 10 last, the figures for the past five years of the annual deficit shown by the Hospital finances are as below. It will be noticed that the revision affects only the amount for 1917 :—

For the year ending December 31, 1913	...	...	...	...	Tls. 3,743.02
" " " 1914	...	...	...	...	" 12,559.41
" " " 1915	...	...	...	...	" 18,276.66
" " " 1916	...	...	...	...	" 16,274.56
" " " 1917	...	...	...	...	" 8,722.00

For the further information of the Council it may be stated that the estimated Hospital deficit for the year 1918 is Tls. 35,500.00

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. H. MANCELL,

Secretary, Shanghai General Hospital.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,

Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 29, 1918.

SIR,—I am directed to thank you for your letter of November 27, giving me the information requested in my letter to you of November 5, in regard to the General Hospital's deficit on Working Account.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Acting Secretary.

A. H. MANCELL, Esq.,

Secretary, Shanghai General Hospital.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 29, 1918.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the Council has been addressed recently by the Governors of the General Hospital on the subject of the ultimate responsibility for the deficit on the Hospital Working Account present and future.

As you will recollect, the Council agreed in 1917 to increase its guarantee of the Hospital Building Account overdraft with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to such sum, not exceeding a total of Tls. 530,000, with interest at 6 per cent. (since raised to 7 per cent.) per annum, as might be required to carry out the Hospital extension scheme, the French Council agreeing at the same time to accept responsibility on similar terms for a sum of Tls. 166,666. The Council and the French Council also make annual grants-in-aid of Tls. 3,500 and Tls. 1,750 respectively, towards the expenses of treating indigent patients, but apart therefrom neither has ever accepted any responsibility in respect of the Hospital Working Account. After due consideration, however, the Council has reached the view that responsibility for the deficit on this account should rightly be borne by the Council and the French Council in the proportions that have been customary in the past, two-thirds and one-third respectively.

As, however, the assumption of this further financial responsibility will in effect involve acceptance of entire responsibility for the finance of the Hospital, the Council is of the opinion that its acceptance should be conditional on some greater measure of financial control by the two Councils than at present exists. This end might I am to suggest be achieved by the separation of the Hospital House and Finance Committee into two separate committees, the latter to consist of the French Council's representative on the Board of Governors and two members of Council. This arrangement can be carried out without modification of the Hospital Trust Deed, and so far as can be ascertained without formal enquiry it will be acceptable to the Governors. I am accordingly directed to enquire whether with this suggested measure of financial control in operation the French Council will be willing to assume responsibility for one-third of the existing deficit on the Hospital Working Account and one-third of any future annual deficit, the Council recommending the Ratepayers at the next Annual Meeting to sanction acceptance of responsibility for the remaining two-thirds.

In making this enquiry I am directed to state that the Council is informed that the deficit on June 30, 1918, amounted to approximately Tls. 50,000, that the average annual deficit for the past five years was Tls. 12,315, and that the estimated annual deficit for 1918 and the next five years will not exceed Tls. 36,500.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Acting Secretary.

THE SECRETARY,

French Municipal Council.

Shanghai, November 30, 1918.

SIR,—In reference to the matter of transferring certain amounts from the Hospital Bank Building Account to Hospital Bank Working Account which the Council wishes to be done and concerning which I saw you on November 26, I am directed to inform you as follows :

I informed the Bank that the Hospital Governors requested an overdraft in the Hospital No. 2 or Working Account up to an amount of say Tls. 75,000 this to hold good until after the next Ratepayers' Meeting has been held or say to May 31, 1919. The proposed overdraft would be made up by the transfer of approximately Tls. 51,000 from the Hospital No. 1 account and the balance by such sums as may be required for the Hospital Working account up to May 31 next. That so far as could be ascertained the Council is favourably considering their recommendation at the next Ratepayers' Meeting that past and future annual deficits in the Hospital finances should be taken over and guaranteed by the Council.

The Bank's reply is that the request constitutes an application for an unguaranteed overdraft which they would not consider. That the overdraft would be granted subject to the Council writing to the Bank stating its intention to recommend to the Ratepayers at the next annual Meeting that the overdraft should be taken over and guaranteed by the Council, and subject to a personal guarantee jointly and severally by the Hospital Governors of the proposed overdraft.

The Governors understand that the Council has addressed the French Council inviting it to share in the responsibility for the annual Hospital Deficits, and that the Council postpones further action in the matters stated above until an answer has been received from the French Council.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. H. MANCELL,
Secretary, Shanghai General Hospital.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, December 7, 1918.

SIR,—Supplementary to my letter to you of November 30, I am directed to inform you that the Hospital Governors are not prepared to furnish any guarantee to the Bank for Hospital Bank Overdrafts other than the land and buildings security already in the Bank's possession, and also that the Governors are unable to do anything further in the matter than await its settlement by the Council dealing directly with the Bank.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. H. MANCELL,
Secretary, Shanghai General Hospital.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, December 21, 1918.

SIR,—I am directed to enquire whether the French Council has yet given consideration to my letter of November 29, on the subject of the ultimate responsibility for the deficit on the Hospital's Working Account, present and future, since the Council is being rather pressed for its views on this question by the Governors of the Hospital.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

The SECRETARY,
French Municipal Council.

Translation of letter from the French Municipal Council, dated December 27, 1918.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of November 29 and December 21 on the subject of the financial position of the Shanghai General Hospital.

In reply I am directed to inform you that the French Council can only confirm the terms of its letter of October 16 on this subject addressed to the Secretary of the Hospital. It is of the opinion that to produce the result that the Governors of the Hospital have in view such a general reorganisation would be necessary, that the Municipal Administration of the French Settlement could not participate.

Under these circumstances the French Council regrets its inability to increase the total of its grant, holding the view, moreover, that this is amply sufficient for the services that the French Council derives from the Shanghai General Hospital.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
G. LAFERRIERE,
Secretary.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 27, 1919.

SIR,—I am directed to refer to your letter of July 1, 1918, in which the question of the ultimate responsibility for the deficit on the Hospital Working Account was treated at length and to state that after giving the matter its very careful consideration the Council has decided to recommend to the ratepayers that the responsibility on this account be assumed by the Community, subject to the proviso that the newly formed Hospital Finance Committee shall consist of two members of Council and one other member and that the responsibility assumed in regard to future deficits shall extend only to such expenditure as shall be recommended by that Committee.

I shall be glad if you will kindly inform me whether the Governors of the Hospital accept these conditions, so that the requisite provision for the deficit at the end of the past year and for the estimated deficit for this year may be included in the Budget to be presented at the forthcoming Meeting of Ratepayers.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

A. H. MANCELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Shanghai General Hospital.

Shanghai, February 19, 1919.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 27 and to state that the Governors have noted with satisfaction the Council's decision to recommend to the ratepayers that the responsibility for the Hospital deficit be assumed by the Community.

The Governors accept the Council's proviso concerning the Hospital Finance Committee subject to the conditions stated being in accordance with the Hospital Trust Deed.

To give effect to this proviso the Governors have further amended the Hospital Rule 2, page 29, referring to the constitution of the House and Finance Committees so that the Finance Committee shall consist of three members *not necessarily Governors* who shall superintend all matters concerning Hospital expenditure including the monthly accounts of the Mother Superior and shall report quarterly on all matters dealt with in the interval.

You will have noted from my letter of November 27, 1918, that the amounts constituting the deficit are as recapitulated below :

For the year ending December 31, 1913	...	...	...	...	Tls. 3,743.02
" " " 1914	...	...	...	...	" 12,559.41
" " " 1915	...	...	...	...	" 18,276.66
" " " 1916	...	...	...	...	" 16,274.56
" " " 1917	...	...	...	...	" 8,722.00
also that the estimated deficit for the year 1918 is	...	...	...	...	" 36,500.00
For the purpose of inclusion in the budget, as mentioned in your letter, I am further directed to state that the deficit for 1919 is estimated at	...	...	...	...	" 37,000.00

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. H. MANCELL,
Secretary, Shanghai General Hospital.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 29, 1919.

SIR,—I am directed to refer to the correspondence published in the Municipal Gazette of March 6 in reference to the Council's decision to recommend to the Ratepayers at the forthcoming Meeting assumption of responsibility for the deficit on the Hospital working account, and to call your attention to the appropriation for a grant to the General Hospital of Tls. 59,000, made on page 102b of Part IV of the Annual Report just issued. This appropriation provides for the usual contribution of Tls. 3,500 towards the expenses of treating indigent patients, for the interest charges under the Council's guarantee in respect of the Hospital overdraft on building account, and for the deficit Tls. 33,000 on the Hospital working account for the year 1918.

As it is understood that the bank overdraft on working account was only Tls. 7,700 and as it is not the intention to provide a substantial credit balance on this account, I am directed to inform you that the Council's recommendation to the Ratepayers will be on the basis that the amount paid to the Governors each year in respect of the deficit on the working account for the preceding year, shall, after re-payment of the overdraft, be paid to the credit of and in reduction of the building account overdraft, and further that past deficits on the working account to the end of 1917, which have been transferred to building account overdraft, shall thus remain instead of being separated and retransferred to the working account. The Council's Budget for this year is prepared upon this basis.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

A. H. MANCELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Shanghai General Hospital.

SHANTUNG ROAD HOSPITAL.

As an outcome of the attached correspondence between the Council and the Hospital Committee, and in recognition of the Hospital's excellent services to the Community, provision for a special grant-in-aid for the year of Tls. 5,000, in addition to the usual grant towards the Hospital's working expenses of the like amount, was included in the Budget for 1919:—

Shanghai, July 9, 1918.

SIR,—You may remember that a suggestion was made some time ago that the Council should take over the Shantung Road Hospital much in the same way as they have taken over the Thomas Hanbury School and the Chinese Polytechnic. Dr. Stanley, however, reported that the hospital buildings were so old and out of date that they would have to be entirely rebuilt, and the matter was allowed to drop.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to meet the expenses of the hospital by collecting subscriptions and donations, and the hospital committee are faced with a very serious problem.

A piece of land measuring about Mow 1, which is essential for the hospital, belongs to the London Mission and they tell the hospital that unless the hospital buys it, they must sell it for building purposes. The cost would be about Tls. 34,000, but the committee do not at present see how to raise this money.

I went over the whole of the hospital very thoroughly with Dr. Davenport a few days ago and, although the buildings are certainly old, they are exceedingly well suited to the Chinese patients and have been kept in good repair. Of course, the site could be made much more useful if lofty, modern hospital buildings were put on it, but the present building will answer all requirements for some time to come.

I enclose a Memorandum on the future of the hospital which Mr. Cubitt prepared, and I have been asked by the committee to see whether some sort of working arrangement could be made with the Council so as to enable the hospital to maintain the excellent work it does.

The hospital is so well known among the Chinese that it enjoys the best possible reputation; and nearly all street accidents and police cases are brought in; the out-patient work is very large also.

I shall be very glad if you will have this letter with the Memorandum circulated among the members of the Public Health Committee, in order that the matter may be considered. I should perhaps mention that I am on the committee of the hospital.

Yours very truly,

A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,

Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

(Enclosure).

The Hospital for some years past has been very much hampered in its work for lack of a full staff, adequate buildings and modern equipment—which means in other words, lack of funds.

This position has, of course, been aggravated by the conditions arising out of the European War.

In the meantime new factors have presented themselves calling for consideration in connexion with the work of Hospital accommodation for, and treatment of the Chinese in the International Settlement, among which the following have special significance:—

(1) The growing feeling on the part of the Municipal Council that the time is approaching when the public health of the Chinese Community will require to be cared for in a similar way to their public education.

(2) The advent of the Rockefeller Foundation, which has for its object the improvement in medical treatment of the Chinese throughout China, and in furtherance of this object its expressed willingness to assist financially established Hospitals provided they are prepared to extend and improve their accommodation and efficiency.

As regards (1) Nothing official has been done but unofficially the matter has been discussed between the Chairman of the Hospital Trustees and the Vice-Chairman of the Council, and the Health Officer of the Council has written a Memorandum outlining a scheme for a Municipal Hospital entailing an estimated expenditure of Tls. 500,000 for the acquisition of 20 mow of land, numerous buildings and a permanent staff and ambulance service.

As regards (2) There seems to be little doubt, in view of what the Rockefeller Foundation has set out as its object and what it has already done in other parts of China, that once convinced of the serious intention of the Trustees to extend and improve the medical work at the Shantung Road Hospital, it would come to the assistance of the Hospital as regards equipment and extra staff required.

It is to be noted that in the event of the Municipal Council embarking upon its own scheme, the Municipal Hospital for Chinese would be under the supreme control of the Health Office and the effect would be :—

1. The patients now sent in by the Council would go to the Municipal Hospital—also all street casualties.
2. The French Council would doubtless follow suit.
3. The contributions from the two Councils would cease.
4. The contributions from Ratepayers would in most cases also cease.
5. The unlimited resources of the Council Hospital would place the Shantung Road Hospital in the position of a competitor with the disadvantage of having no particular claim on a single resident in the place and its finances would be reduced to such an extent that it would be very difficult, perhaps impossible, to permanently carry on any useful work.

In other words the establishment of a Municipal Hospital would mean the ultimate extinction of the Shantung Road Hospital.

For many reasons this would be a matter for regret. The Hospital was started more than 60 years ago and has, as far as possible, met the growing needs of the community. The Missionary work connected with it is in the opinion of many of great value, and, even by those to whom this phase of the question does not appeal, it cannot be said that the medical work has suffered thereby.

The question therefore arises, what is best to be done in order to retain the most valuable elements of the old system and combine with them the best elements of the new so as to meet modern needs?

It seems to me that this is not a problem incapable of solution, if all concerned view it with a broad and open mind and consider the objects to be attained and the best means of attaining them.

I suggest that some such scheme as the following form the basis of an arrangement that would attain the end in view :—

1. Let it be recognized from the outset that the Shantung Road Hospital be the Community Hospital for Chinese.
2. That the London Mission, so long as it is in a position to carry out its work to the satisfaction of the Trustees and the Community continue to provide a qualified medical resident superintendent and the resident medical and nursing staff.
3. That local medical practitioners be invited to undertake the treatment of patients under suitable regulations as is done in Hospitals in England.
4. That a Member of the Municipal Council sit on the Hospital Committee as representative of the Council.
5. That a Member of the French Municipal Council be also invited to sit on the Hospital Committee if the French Council wishes to co-operate with the Municipal Council in this matter.
6. That the financial support given by the Council (or Councils) be commensurate with the public work performed, bearing in mind that the Shantung Road Hospital is in place of a Municipal Hospital entirely at the expense of the Ratepayers.
7. That the available land at present belonging to the London Mission in the Hospital Compound be acquired and that a comprehensive scheme of rebuilding be considered with as little delay as possible.

The advantages to the Ratepayers of such a scheme would be the small outlay of Municipal money required compared with any Municipal scheme that could be introduced.

The advantages to local practitioners would be equal to those offered by a Municipal scheme.

The advantages to the patients would be equal and in some cases might probably be considered by the patients themselves superior.

The advantages to the London Mission would be a continuance of the work which they consider of great importance as an adjunct to the major work in which they are engaged.

Finally it is a matter of opinion whether by its greater flexibility an organization of the kind suggested would not possess some advantages over an official municipal institution.

LESLIE J. CUBITT,

Chairman of Committee and Trustee, Shantung Road Hospital.

Shanghai, September 5, 1917.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 29, 1918.

SIR,—As you are probably aware, Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper addressed the Council in July last forwarding a copy of your memorandum of September 5, 1917, directing attention to the difficulties with which the Shantung Road Hospital has had to contend for some years past, through lack of staff, adequate buildings and modern equipment, due to the unsatisfactory state of the Hospital finances and making certain suggestions, which were endorsed by the Hospital Committee, to meet the needs of the situation.

This memorandum with Mr. White-Cooper's letter, a copy of which is enclosed, have since received the very careful consideration of the Health Committee, whose recommendations and views, as endorsed by the Council, I am directed to communicate to you as follows :—

1. That every effort should be made to enable the Hospital to continue its most excellent work for the Community.

2. That, in regard to a suggestion made by the Health Officer that the existing site and Hospital should be sold and the proceeds devoted to the construction of a new hospital on the Shantung Road Cemetery site, which is the property of the Council, it is anticipated that the clearing of this site, involving dis-interment and re-interment, would present considerable difficulty and that apart from this aspect of the question it is undesirable that the site should be built over, although arrangements might be made for its utilization under certain conditions as an exercising ground for convalescent patients at the Hospital.

3. That the Hospital Committee should ascertain definitely what, if any, support the Rockefeller Foundation will accord to the Hospital, since it is known that the Foundation has already decided upon the construction of a large hospital for Chinese in, it is understood, the neighbourhood of Siccawei.

4. That examination of the plan of the existing Hospital site would seem to indicate that it should be sufficient, without any addition to provide for the needs of the Hospital for many years to come, if it were developed according to modern ideas, utilizing vertical rather than horizontal space.

5. That in recognition of the Hospital's services to the Community, the Council should recommend to the Ratepayers a substantial increase in the existing grant-in-aid of Tls. 5,000 per annum, on the understanding that local medical practitioners shall be appointed to the staff of the Hospital under suitable regulations in accordance with the procedure obtaining in the large hospitals in England.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Acting Secretary.

L. J. CUBITT, Esq.,

Chairman of the Committee, Shantung Road Hospital.

Shanghai, February 19, 1919.

SIR,—I have to thank you for your letter of November 29, 1918, in reference to my Memorandum of September 5, 1917, on the subject of the inadequacy of the Revenue of the Chinese Hospital to meet the ever increasing calls upon its services to the Chinese community.

My colleagues on the Committee are gratified to learn that the views of the Health Committee, which have been endorsed by the Council, are generally so closely in accord with those expressed in my Memorandum and I now beg to comment on the matters referred to in your letter under reply :—

1.—It is noted with pleasure that the Council holds that every effort should be made to enable the Hospital to continue its most excellent work for the community.

2.—The Health Officer's suggestion that the Shantung Road Cemetery might be utilized under certain conditions as an exercising ground for convalescent patients of the Hospital has had the careful consideration of my committee, but they are of opinion that the number of patients who would be likely to avail themselves of the opportunity would be too small to justify the cost of laying out the grounds, the Chinese members of the Committee not favouring the idea.

3.—It is not anticipated that the Rockefeller Foundation would accord to the Hospital any direct financial support, such as a contribution towards the erection of Buildings, as in their Report of 1914 the object they have in view is co-operation with, rather than development of, hospitals in China. As I understand it, the Rockefeller Foundation is first and foremost educational in its character and after medical students have graduated from the Colleges positions would have to be found for them in Chinese Hospitals, equipped and administered on up-to-date lines.

In return for this the Rockefeller Foundation, if satisfied generally that the Hospital was suitable, would be prepared to supplement its resources by assistance in matters of staff and equipment, should such assistance be necessary, and it is in this direction that my Committee feel they can look for support if suitable Buildings, etc., can be provided.

4.—My Committee have not gone at all closely into the question of plans for new buildings and probably it would be advisable later on to appoint a Sub-Committee for that purpose.

As regards the piece of land still belonging to the London Mission, my Committee are still strongly of opinion that as this cuts into the centre of the compound its acquisition is essential in order to place the new building in the most favourable position and secure a certain amount of open space to the south and sufficient detachment from the Chinese buildings to the north.

5.—The stipulation under which the Council is prepared to recommend to the Ratepayers a substantial increase in the existing grant-in-aid of Tls. 5,000 per annum, viz., the appointment to the Hospital staff of local Medical Practitioners under suitable regulations is agreeable to my Committee, being in accordance with recommendation 3 on page 3 of my Memorandum of September 5, 1917.

My Committee suggests that for the current year the grant-in-aid be increased by Tls. 15,000 to Tls. 20,000 which, if approved, will enable them to meet some of the most pressing needs of the Hospital and for the guidance of the Council I beg to enclose Reports and Accounts for 1916 and 1917 and a short summary of the purposes to which the increased grant would be devoted. It will be noted that it includes a sum of Tls. 2,000 for the re-arrangement of the Out-patient Department which has been delayed in case rebuilding might have been found possible in the immediate future. This not being the case it is imperative that the work be undertaken as an alternative temporary expedient, but as the Capital value of the buildings will not be increased when these alterations are completed the outlay comes under Revenue Expenditure.

As regards the larger question of the re-building of the Hospital to suit modern requirements, my Committee realize that the Council has large commitments in various directions at the present time and, therefore, may not be in a position at the moment to do more than agree in principle to a scheme of expansion of the Chinese Hospital.

My Committee's suggestion is that such agreement in principle take the form of a declaration by the Council that their attitude towards the Shanghai General Hospital will be followed in the case of the Chinese Hospital in Shantung Road and that it is their intention to give practical effect to this at the earliest possible moment.

In conclusion I beg to say that a representative or representatives of the Council will be welcomed on the Hospital Committee for the furtherance of any proposals for the extension and greater efficiency of the Hospital.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

LESLIE J. CUBITT,

Trustee and Chairman of Committee, Shantung Road Hospital.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,

Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

(Enclosure).

THE CHINESE HOSPITAL SHANTUNG ROAD.

Purposes to which an additional Municipal Grant of Tls. 15,000 for 1919 would be devoted :—

Salaries and Passage Money.—

Dr. Price due back from War service. Nurse Wyon, awaiting opportunity to take passage to Shanghai. Foreign Dispenser and Manager to be engaged as soon as a qualified man can be found. Increases in salaries of Chinese doctors and Chinese staff now due	...	Tls. 6,500
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Alterations and Improvements to Buildings.—

Outpatients Dept.	Tls. 2,000	
Children's Ward	250	
Men's Hospital Painting, Varnishing and Tiling	1,750	4,000

Furnishing.—

25 additional Beds urgently needed	Tls. 750	
100 mattresses	400	
Enamelled ware	200	
New Furniture in Wards	650	2,000

Equipment.—

Instruments, Splints and surgical requirements generally, badly needed many of which have not been renewed for years	2,500
	<u>Tls. 15,000</u>

Other needs only less urgent than the above, the supply of which cannot be indefinitely delayed, are :—

Renewal of present faulty gas installation.

Installation of hot water supply.

Installation of electric lift.

Provision of an additional operating theatre.

LESLIE J. CUBITT,

Trustee and Chairman of Committee, Shantung Road Hospital.

Shanghai, February 19, 1919.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 28, 1919.

SIR,—Your letter of February 19 and the enclosures thereto have been the subject of careful consideration by the Health and Finance Committees and also by the Council, and I am directed to reply thereto as follows :—

As regards the working expenses of the Hospital, it is noted that the working account for 1917 showed a surplus of Tls. 5,154, and it is understood that a small surplus was also shown in the accounts for 1918. The Council fully appreciates that it was only possible to achieve this result by some restriction of the work of the Hospital and by rigid economy and that a greater measure of financial support is necessary to enable the Hospital to still further meet the demands made upon it. In the Council's opinion the obligation to provide this additional support rests on the wealthier Chinese, but, in recognition of the Hospital's services to the Community, the Council, whilst unable to comply with your request for a grant-in-aid of Tls. 20,000 has included provision in the Budget for 1919, which has just been issued, for a special grant of Tls. 5,000 in addition to the usual annual grant of the like amount.

As regards capital expenditure on the Hospital, the Council regrets that it is unable to pledge itself in accordance with your suggestion, to the adoption of the same policy towards the Hospital as has been adopted towards the General Hospital.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Secretary.

L. J. CUBITT, Esq.,

Chairman of the Committee, Shantung Road Hospital.

PAULUN HOSPITAL.

The following correspondence between the Council and the Committee in charge of the Hospital, on the subject of the annual grant-in-aid thereto, is included herein for purpose of record:—

Translation of letter from Chinese Committee now in charge of the Paulun Hospital, dated March 12, 1919.

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned, have the honour to address you and to state that the Paulun Hospital was mutually established by Chinese and Germans, and it has been in existence for nearly 20 years. Most of the patients are poor. The deficit in the hospital-fund is covered by subscriptions of various parties, so that the hospital can carry on without any difficulty.

Now, as the superintendent of the said hospital, Dr. von Schab has returned to his native country, the Chinese Committee, greatly pitying the patients, has passed a resolution to take over the said hospital now full of sick Chinese and do their best to maintain the hospital in a state of efficiency.

We agree to advance the sum required for daily expenses. We have engaged experienced foreign-style educated Chinese doctors and educated Chinese graduates to fill all wants. We are much obliged by your yearly grants for helping to pay for medicine and we earnestly hope that you will henceforth help the hospital more than before and increase your yearly help to cover the shortage as the hospital is really very good for the public.

We have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

CHU PAO-SAN,
PEI ZUNG-SUNG,
TSEU WEI-CHING,
CHOW CHUNG-LIANG.

The Shanghai Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 27, 1919.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 12, applying for an increased grant-in-aid for the Paulun Hospital, and, in reply, to inform you that provision of the usual annual grant of Tls. 2,000 has been included in the Budget of Municipal Expenditure for the current year, which will be submitted for the Ratepayers' approval at the forthcoming meeting to be held on April 9 next.

In this connexion I am directed to inform you that continuance of the Council's financial support in future years will depend upon the receipt of periodical reports by the Municipal Health Officer as to the satisfactory character of the work being performed at the Institution in question.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

MESSES. CHU PAO-SAN, AND OTHERS,
Chinese Committee in Charge, Paulun Hospital.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 14, 1919.

GENTLEMEN,—At the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers held on April 9, the following amendment to Resolution V was unanimously passed, viz. :—

“That the following words be added after the words ‘approved and adopted’ ‘provided that the grant-in-aid of Tls. 2,000 to the Paulun Hospital be not paid without adequate guarantee from the committee in charge that no German shall be employed in the Hospital in any capacity.’”

I am directed to request that you may furnish the Council with a guarantee accordingly.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

MESSES. CHU PAO-SAN, AND OTHERS,
Chinese Committee in Charge, Paulun Hospital.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 14, 1919.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to remind you that I am without a reply to my letter to you of April 14, on the subject of the Amendment to Resolution V, passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, held on April 9, and to repeat the request therein contained, that you may kindly furnish the Council with a guarantee in accordance with the terms of the Amendment.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

MESSES. CHU PAO-SAN, AND OTHERS,
Chinese Committee in Charge, Paulun Hospital.

Shanghai, May 16, 1919.

Translation of letter from the Chinese Committee of the Paulun Hospital.

SIR,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters dated April 14 and May 14, in which you inform us of the resolution passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, that the Tls. 2,000 are only payable after an adequate guarantee from us, that: "no German shall be employed in the hospital in any capacity."

The matter has been discussed by us at a Committee Meeting, and the following resolution was passed:—

"The undersigned, constituting the present committee of this hospital, herewith guarantee that no enemy subject will be employed in any capacity by us."

We have the honour to remain, Sir, yours faithfully,
 CHU PAO-SAN,
 PEI ZUNG-SUNG,
 TSEU WEI-CHING,
 CHOW CHUNG-LIANG.

The SECRETARY, Shanghai Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 28, 1919.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 16, in reply to the Council's request for a guarantee in respect of the Grant-in-Aid to be made to the Paulun Hospital in accordance with the amendment to Resolution V, passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers held on April 9.

As the guarantee is given only in the name of the present Committee, it will be necessary for you upon any change in the Committee to notify the Council that the Committee thus constituted agrees to be bound by the guarantee which the present Committee has given.

The guarantee of course extends to providing that no German shall be employed in the Hospital in any capacity by *anyone*. The Council is obliged to make this point clear as the terms of the amendment above referred to are so specific.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
 N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

MESSRS. CHU PAO-SAN, AND OTHERS,
 Chinese Committee in Charge, Paulun Hospital.

Shanghai, February 4, 1920.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that at the annual meeting of the Dong Chee Hospital Committee (late Paulun Hospital), which was the first full meeting of the Committee since May 13 last year, your letter dated May 28, 1919, was discussed at length.

As the Committee has kept its promise during its tenure of charge for the year 1919 not to employ any German in any capacity in the Dong Chee Hospital, I have the honour to request you to kindly issue the grant-in-aid of Sh. Tls. 2,000, for 1920 towards the upkeep of the hospital.

Enclosed I beg to hand you the statement of accounts for 1919, together with the Medical Report.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
 C. L. CHOW,
Honorary Secretary.

THE SECRETARY, Shanghai Municipal Council.

MEDICAL REPORT.

During the year 1919, 12,684 patients have been treated at the hospital's polyclinic, of whom 1,380 were admitted to the hospital. The corresponding numbers for the preceding four years were:

1915— 6,685 and 981
 1916— 9,568 and 1,039
 1917—10,075 and 892
 1918—10,468 and 1,199

Regarding frequency, the cases occurred as follows:

Diseases of the eye	3,456
Venereal diseases and skin diseases	3,369
Surgical cases	2,791
Internal diseases and gynecological cases	2,670
Diseases of the ear, nose and throat	398

86 patients being indigents had free treatment during 1,829 days.

There were 801 operations, 85 of which were major ones. In 7 cases were major gynecological operations performed.

To meet the high prices of drugs and dressings, the patients of the 1st and 2nd classes had to pay a certain percentage of such hospital expenses.

There were 119 cases of death, 37 of which were delivered in a dying state.

WORKING ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Donations	\$ 2,413.93
Municipal Council Grant Outstanding	—
Receipts at Hospital from Patients	14,750.56
Receipts from X-Ray Department	928.15
Loss in working account	5,308.47

	\$23,401.11

EXPENSES.

Instruments, Drugs, Bandages and Cotton	\$ 3,395.88
Household requisites, Furniture	1,031.59
Land and House Taxes	120.47
Fire Insurance	148.81
Telephone	71.23
Expenses of X-Ray Department	404.48

EXPENSES AT HOSPITAL :

Wages	\$3,639.48
Salaries	5,225.00
Food supply	2,381.97
Washing, Soap, etc.	823.05
Repairs	1,105.94
Stationery	100.05
Coal, Ice, Water	917.56
Gas & Electricity	2,803.67
Miscellaneous	685.55
Erection of 5 Outhouses	546.38

	\$18,228.65

	\$23,401.11

BALANCE SHEET PER DECEMBER 31, 1919.

LIABILITIES.

Various Creditors	\$15,140.62

	\$15,140.62

ASSETS.

Capital short January 1, 1919	\$9,832.15
Loss in working account 1919	\$5,308.47

	\$15,140.62

Shanghai, December 31, 1919.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The following minutes and reports are reproduced in continuation of the documents published in the Annual Report for 1918, *vide* pages 145A to 179A.

The following preliminary report by the Municipal Engineer deals with his investigations into matters of Sewage Disposal in the United States and Canada, in accordance with the concluding paragraph of page 179A of the Annual Report for 1918.

A joint meeting of the Health and Works Committees was held on Friday, August 8, 1919, when the matter was considered in detail. In amplification of his report the Engineer quoted figures showing the rapid increase in the volume of watercloset sewage to be dealt with and produced diagrams on which were indicated the several existing installations as well as the increasing quantity of cesspool contents to be removed, the removal of which cannot be properly dealt with by the methods at present available. While not prepared with details or estimates he outlined preliminary measures by which the cesspool contents of the Central District area between the Honan Road and the Bund could be dealt with in such a manner that the greater portion of any works involved thereby would form part of any more extensive system that may eventually be installed.

He concluded with the statement that certain experiments with the Activated Sludge process, already inaugurated on a small scale by the Deputy Engineer, showed promise of good results and that these experiments were being continued.

Members expressed agreement with the Engineer's views, but before recording any definite approval of the suggested preliminary system, they directed submission of a detailed report thereon for their further consideration.

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

Shanghai, July 30, 1919.

The Council's instructions to me may be divided under two headings:—

- (1).—To examine certain activated sludge installations in the United States;
- (2).—To visit one or other of the cities in India and Burmah mentioned in Professor Fowler's Report, in order to examine ejector systems in operation.

The present report, therefore, deals only with the first of these headings. I think it is desirable, at the outset, to state the reasons for the above instructions.

Professor Fowler's visit to Shanghai and his subsequent report were not in the first place so much concerned with the water supply or pollution of the river as with the question as to whether septic tanks for individual installations should or should not be permitted within the Settlement. What the Council is concerned with at the moment is the problem of preventing *further* pollution of the river as a result of the introduction of waterclosets. With a definite ruling against septic tanks the conditions as regards water supply and river pollution are to all intents and purposes exactly as they were before Professor Fowler's visit.

It should, therefore, be clearly understood that whatever recommendations are made with a view to improving the methods of ordure removal and disposal are quite distinct from questions of water supply and river pollution.

I left Shanghai on six months' leave of absence on November 30, 1918, and proceeded to the United States, and from the middle of February to the end of April visited the following cities in the United States and Canada:—

Baltimore.	New York.
Boston.	Ottawa.
Chicago.	Philadelphia.
Cleveland.	Providence.
Fitchburg.	Toronto.
Milwaukee.	Washington.
Newhaven.	

Mr. Langdon Pearse of Chicago was good enough to give me a duplicate of his report of a recent tour of inspection of the works of Fort Worth, San Marcos and Houston (Texas).

Although the activated sludge process is specifically mentioned in the Council's instructions to me, I have deemed it advisable to inquire also into other recognized methods of sewage treatment and obtain the views of those best qualified to judge of their merits.

The experience gained from inspection of works in operation and in course of construction together with the information so courteously afforded me by those in charge, has been of the greatest value. I have brought back with me a quantity of the most up-to-date literature on the subject of sewage disposal which will be utilized in the preparation of details of the scheme for Shanghai; but as this report is intended only to be a general resumé of my investigations, I will defer going into technicalities until a final report is prepared.

Whenever opportunity occurred I explained the situation in Shanghai to the experts whom I met in America, many of whom said that they did not know of a parallel problem anywhere and expressed great interest in its solution. Apart from the question of disposal of the sewage, there is that of propulsion, as the peculiar situation of Shanghai, the flatness of the surrounding country, the treacherous nature of the subsoil, all present aspects which will require the closest consideration.

The subject may be divided under two main headings:—

(1) To remove the domestic sewage of the Settlement in such a manner as to eliminate conditions offensive to sight and smell;

(2) To dispose of it in such a manner as not to cause further pollution of the Whangpoo River and its tributaries.

To give effect to these will involve the expenditure of a considerable sum of money, but this is inevitable if Shanghai is to keep pace with the times, for, as the Acting Engineer said in his Annual Report for 1918, "in no modern large city having an adequate water supply distribution, has a waterborne system failed to become necessary or advisable."

Before considering what system of sewage disposal should be adopted, it is important to consider the condition of the waterway into which the effluent is to be discharged, as this point will have a direct bearing on the degree of purification which is called for. Broadly speaking, it is possible to purify any sewage to any desired degree, but to instal elaborate works with a view to obtaining a high degree of purification without consideration of the waterway into which the effluent is to be discharged, is only a waste of money. Treatment should, however, be carried far enough in conjunction with the natural capacity of such waterways and with such necessary safeguards as are furnished, e.g., by water purification—to avoid danger to health, and nuisance.

The above statement is made with a full realization of the peculiar conditions obtaining in Shanghai where the water supply is drawn from just below a densely populated area containing more than a million people, and it may not be out of place to quote the finding of the British Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal (1908) on this point:—

"We are satisfied that rivers generally, those traversing agricultural as well as those draining manufacturing or urban areas, are necessarily exposed to other pollutions besides sewage and it appears to us, therefore, that any authority taking water from such rivers for the purpose of water supply must be held to be aware of the risks to which the water is exposed, and that it should be regarded as part of the duty of that authority, systematically and thoroughly, to purify the water before distributing it to their customers. Apart from the question of drinking waters, we find no evidence to show that the mere presence of organisms of a noxious character in a river constitutes a danger to public health or destroys the amenities of the river. Generally speaking, therefore, we do not consider that in the present state of knowledge we should be justified in recommending that it should be the duty of a local authority to treat its sewage so that it should be bacteriologically pure."

A statement is necessary as to what portion of Shanghai it is proposed to treat.

To make this clear it will be advisable to define certain terms which are frequently misunderstood or misapplied:—

Sewage is the filthy liquid containing excrementitious and other matters from houses and towns which pass through the drains.

Sewer is the term applied to a conduit for *Sewage*.

Sewerage is the term applied to a *system of sewers*.

Sewage may be divided under three main headings:—

(1) *Domestic sewage* is that from residences, business buildings or institutions. It contains the solid and liquid excreta of the population, household wastes, such as bath and sink water.

(2) *Trade sewage*, that derived from the processes in industrial establishments.

(3) *Surface Water*, that portion of the precipitation which runs off the surface of the ground.

Under this latter heading for the purpose of this report is included *Storm Water*, which is that portion of the precipitation which runs off over the surface during a storm and for such a short period following a storm as the flow exceeds the normal or ordinary run off.

Sewers may for the purpose of this report be divided under two main headings:—

(1). *Separate Sewers*, those intended to receive domestic sewage and industrial wastes without the admixture of surface or storm water.

(2). *Combined Sewers*, those intended to receive domestic sewage, industrial wastes and surface and storm water.

Now the existing system of sewers in Shanghai cannot be said to be *either* separate or combined. They were originally designed only to deal with surface and storm water, although the discharges of urinals, bath and kitchen wastes have been connected to them. Fæcal matter, however, is not or should not have been allowed to enter them.

It is safe to say that if at the present time Shanghai had no sewers at all, and were to embark on a sewerage system, the sewers would be planned very differently to what they are now. The cases where substantial modern works for large towns where there are no older works to be considered are very few and far between, as there is a tendency for sewerage systems to follow the development of the towns themselves. A notable exception, however, may be quoted in the case of Cairo (Egypt) where works have recently been completed for a prospective population of 960,000 at a cost of about two million pounds sterling.

In Shanghai the existing system of sewers serves its purpose well, because of the frequent flushings of the tide, furthermore at low water they can discharge freely and scour themselves clean. In times of heavy rain and particularly during a heavy shower large quantities of road detritus, yard and roof swillings are admitted to these sewers. Although adequate to deal with rainwater they are not designed or suitable for the admission of fæcal matter so that it will be necessary in some districts to lay a separate system of sewers designed to receive:—

- (a). Discharges from waterclosets;
- (b). Nightsoil from "dumps" to receive excreta from commodes and latrines;
- (c). Discharges from urinals;
- (d). Bath and kitchen wastes;
- (e). Such trade effluents as the Council may decide to admit.

The effect of this will be that the existing sewers will continue to function in carrying surface and storm waters to the Whangpoo River or its tributaries, while the new separate system of sewers will collect domestic sewage and convey it to works where it will be treated before being discharged into any waterway.

Professor Fowler referring to the activated sludge process said: "One of the most recent propositions being an installation to deal with 50 million gallons of strong sewage in the stock yards of Chicago." I found, however, that this scheme had not actually eventuated. In August 1916 the question of the disposal of packing-house wastes was referred for report to Mr. Langdon Pearse, Engineer to the Trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago, and Mr. W. D. Richardson,

Chemical Engineer, representing certain industrial plants located in the Union Stock-yards. In November, 1916, they presented a progress report in which they said:—

“After careful consideration of all the material, we have come to the conclusion that, as far as the question of purification of the sewage is concerned, the activated sludge process will handle the sewage originating from Packingtown in a manner which will produce an effluent suitable to discharge into the channel of the Sanitary District.”

They were not, however,

“Willing at that time to recommend the activated sludge process, with all its appurtenant problems without the qualification that a working demonstration in a unit plant be carried out as a necessary preliminary to a final solution, to combine on this unusually strong sewage all the elements not alone of aeration, but of screening, grease skimming and sludge concentration, pressing and drying, in order to ascertain the entire practicability of the process and whether the apparatus to carry out the process can be built at moderate cost and operated reasonably.”

Such experiments were accordingly undertaken and as a result Messrs. Pearse and Richardson presented a report in April, 1917. They summarise their conclusions under four headings, the first of which reads as follows:—

“Although no large activated plant is in operation at the present time, either on domestic sewage or trade waste, and although no smaller plant has been operated continuously as a complete unit in such a way as to deliver a purified effluent and also to handle the sludge in a sanitary way by pressing and drying, nevertheless, we know of no place where it has been a failure. Consequently, in our judgment, the activated sludge process offers the best promise of a solution of the Stockyard’s sewage problem of any suggested up to the present time.”

The remaining three conclusions dealt with cost of construction and operation, which would not be applicable to Shanghai and are therefore omitted.

The carrying out of the general scheme is in abeyance, chiefly, I understand, owing to the Stockyard Companies not having yet agreed to contribute their share of the expenditure.

At the time of my visit to Chicago, the Sanitary District had just completed plans for a large activated sludge plant for the treatment of sewage in the Desplaines River District. Tenders were being called for and construction work was to be commenced at once.

The consensus of opinion in America is that by the activated sludge process sewage can be satisfactorily treated on a comparatively small area of land without any appreciable odour from the tanks themselves, and if this were the only consideration it might be feasible to establish treatment works within a comparatively short distance from the Settlement, and so save a considerable amount of pumping. There remains, however, the disposal of sludge and screenings from which offensive odours might arise, and it is for this reason that it is recommended that any works to be established should be at such a distance from the Settlement as to be beyond any development which might reasonably be expected to take place for many years to come.

It is quite possible and even probable that a certain amount of revenue may eventually be derived from the sale of sludge for fertilising purposes, but I would urge that this should not be anticipated and that efficient disposal of the sewage should be the first consideration. If at a later date it is found that any revenue is forthcoming—so much the better.

There is one very important factor in connexion with local conditions affecting the activated sludge process on which I am able to assure the Council that there need be no misgiving and that is climate. This question has been carefully studied at Milwaukee and no trouble has been experienced. I have not any returns of climatic conditions at Milwaukee but they are almost exactly similar to Toronto, for particulars of whose ranges of temperature I am indebted to Sir Frederick Stupart, Director of the Observatory.

A comparison of these observations and those kindly supplied by the Director of Siccawei Observatory is as follows:—

	TORONTO.		SHANGHAI.	
	Range.		Range.	
Highest	103°.2	) 129°.7	103°.0	) 92°.8
Lowest	—26°.5		10°.2	
Highest daily mean	90°.8	) 107°.3	90°.1	) 75°.5
Lowest daily mean	—16°.5		14°.6	
Highest monthly mean	76°.0	) 65°.8	84°.6	) 53°.4
Lowest monthly mean	10°.2		31°.2	

It is on account of extreme cold or low temperatures extending over prolonged periods that Toronto has hitherto experienced difficulty in treating its sewage by methods other than activated sludge, but Milwaukee under similar atmospheric conditions has had no difficulty. These figures indicate that there need be no apprehension of any appreciable prejudicial effect on the treatment of Shanghai domestic sewage, as any drop in atmospheric temperature would be trifling compared with Toronto and would in any case be rendered nugatory by the temperature of the sewage itself.

Now in Milwaukee (Wis.) and Toronto (Ontario) local conditions are in many respects similar so far as sewage matters are concerned. As stated above, Milwaukee has spent a quarter of a million dollars on experiments and is going ahead with a large activated sludge plant. Ontario is under an injunction to remedy the nuisance at present caused at its sewage outfall works and although the Commissioner of Works at the time of my visit had kept fully in touch with what was being done at Milwaukee, the Toronto City Council on his advice voted G.\$50,000 for local experiments before definitely committing itself to the large expenditure which would be involved in the larger scheme. This instance of caution is particularly interesting in view of the injunction which is hanging over Toronto under which the City is required to improve its methods of sewage disposal.

It is hardly necessary for me to say that an enormous amount of experimental work and investigation has had to be undertaken to bring the activated sludge process of sewage disposal to its present high state of efficiency. For instance Milwaukee alone has spent a quarter of a million dollars on experiments; and treatment works which will involve an expenditure of five million dollars more are in course of construction. Cleveland has spent nearly G.\$100,000 and though experiments have proved satisfactory, no definite decision has yet been reached. Chicago has spent a quarter of a million dollars in experiments on domestic sewage and G.\$62,500 in experiments on industrial wastes. Experiments at Houston (Texas) led to the installation of activated sludge plants, but no attempt has been made as yet to solve the problem of sludge disposal other than by pumping on to vacant land nearby, as the experience of other cities is to be taken as a guide. Newhaven after experimenting with Imhoff tanks, activated sludge and the Miles acid process, decided (1918) to adopt the latter mainly on account of the low alkalinity of the sewage and the large percentage of fats available for recovery.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that everything depends on local conditions, particularly the composition of the sewage to be treated. There are so many factors which enter into this, that the compositions of the sewage of very few cities will be found to be alike. The sewage with which Shanghai is called upon to deal will be of an exceptional nature, inasmuch as it will consist of domestic sewage containing discharges from waterclosets and urinals, crude nightsoil, bath and kitchen wastes with perhaps a slight proportion of trade wastes. Some of this sewage will be 22 hours old when it reaches the treatment works and will probably by that time be in a highly septic condition. I have been unable to find that anywhere in America has a sewage of such a nature been dealt with.

Now an engineer facing expenditure of large sums of money will be wise to plan along safe lines. If his experience and that of others indicates that previous works or conditions are not a safe guide, recourse is best had to experiments on a working scale. This then accounts for the

recommendation that experimental works should be commenced forthwith. Such work will require money and time. As regards money there would be no waste, as if the experiments were successful the Council would feel more justified in proceeding with larger works, if they were not successful the expenditure on experiments would not be wasted if it had only served to demonstrate what should *not* be done. There would be no waste of time as while experimental work was being conducted all data required for the preparation of a scheme for removal of the sewage, i.e., its collection, propulsion, etc., could be prepared and this portion of the work would require to be undertaken whatever form of treatment was adopted.

I think it most desirable that bacterial and chemical analyses of Soochow Creek water and of Whangpoo River water should be commenced at once.

I suggest that these should be put in hand in order that it may be ascertained what is the nature of the stream into which the effluent will be discharged (as this will to a certain extent affect the standard of effluent to be aimed at) and also to ascertain what change, if any, is brought about by the establishment of sewage disposal works.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

In the course of my travels I have had the privilege of meeting many of the most eminent authorities on sewage disposal. They have been unsparing in their efforts to afford me, or obtain for me the information I desired. My acknowledgments are particularly due to the gentlemen whose names appear in Appendix I, many of whom will be recognized as authors of books and reports with which they have kindly supplied me, a list of which is given in Appendix II. The information contained in this literature is of the greatest value and I have not hesitated to make full use of it in the preparation of this report.

I desire also to express my thanks to the Hon. Thomas Sammons, American Consul-General, and Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., H. M. Consul-General at Shanghai, for letters of introduction which have been of great service.

CHAS. H. GODFREY, M.INST.C.E.,
Municipal Engineer.

APPENDIX I.

BALTIMORE, Md.

Professor J. H. Gregory, Professor of Sanitary Engineering, John Hopkins University, late Consulting Engineer, New York.

BOSTON, Mass.

H. P. Eddy, }
A. L. Fales, } Consulting Engineers of the Firm of Metcalf and Eddy.
L. Metcalf, }

Professor W. T. Sedgwick, Professor of Biology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

„ R. S. Weston, of Weston and Sampson, Consulting Engineers.

CHICAGO, Ill.

Langdon Pearse, Engineer for the Sanitary District of Chicago.

—Whittamore, Assistant Engineer, Sanitary District of Chicago

CLEVELAND, Ohio.

R. Hoffman, Commissioner of Works.

G. B. Gascoigne, Assistant Engineer in charge of Sewerage.

R. Winthrop Pratt, Consulting Engineer.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.

T. Chalkley Hatton, Chief Engineer, Sewer Commission.

W. R. Copeland, Chief Chemist.

NEWHAVEN, R.I.

Professor C. E. A. Winslow, Professor of Public Health, Yale School of Medicine.

NEW YORK, N.Y.

C. A. Gregory, Engineer in Charge of Sewers.

OTTAWA, Ontario.

A. F. MacAllum, Commissioner of Works.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.

G. S. Webster, Commissioner of Wharves and Jetties, and late Municipal Engineer.

C. Sommer, Principal Assistant Engineer.

J. E. Allen, Assistant Engineer in Charge of Sewers.

PROVIDENCE, R.I.

J. W. Bugbee, Chemist and Superintendent of Sewage Works.

TORONTO, Ontario.

R. C. Harris, Commissioner of Works,

W. R. Worthington, Assistant Engineer in Charge of Sewers.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

A. E. Phillips, Commissioner of Works.

APPENDIX II.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Experimental Engineering.—Particularly the Construction of Testing Stations in Water and Sewage Problems, by Langdon Pearse, Division Engineer in Charge of Sewage Disposal Investigations. The Sanitary District of Chicago. (Reprinted from the J. E. Aldred Lectures on Engineering Practice, 1917.)

The Activated Sludge Process for Handling Packingtown Trade Wastes, by Langdon Pearse and W. D. Richardson. (Report made to the Board of Trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago and to the Committee representing The Stockyard Interests, 1917.)

Some Economic Aspects of the Stream Pollution Problem, by H. P. Eddy, December, 1916. (The Engineers' Club of Dayton, Ohio).

Activated Sludge Results at Cleveland, by Winthrop Pratt, Consulting Sanitary Engineer, Cleveland; and George B. Gascoigne, Sanitary Engineer, Subdivision Sewage Disposal, Cleveland.

Activated Sludge and The Treatment of Packinghouse Wastes, by Langdon Pearse. American Journal of Public Health, Vol. VIII., No. 1.

A Comparison of the Activated Sludge and the Imhoff Tank-Trickling Filter Process of Sewage Treatment, by Harrison P. Eddy. The Journal of the Western Society of Engineers. December, 1916.

Report to Board of Trustees upon the Disposal of the Sewage of the North Shore Sanitary District of Illinois, by John W. Alvord, Harrison P. Eddy and George W. Fuller, Board of Engineers. May, 1916.

Sewage Disposal (1919), by Leonard P. Kinnicutt, late Director, Department of Chemistry, and Professor of Sanitary Chemistry in the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. C. E. A. Winslow, Professor of Public Health in the Yale School of Medicine; and Curator of Public Health in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, and R. Winthrop Pratt, Consulting Engineer, Member American Society of Civil Engineers.

The Activated Sludge Plants of Fort Worth, San Marcos and Houston. Report by Langdon Pearse to the Committee of Engineering. Sanitary District of Chicago. June, 1917.

Sewage Disposal Problem of Newhaven, 1918. Report by C. E. A. Winslow, D.P.H., Professor of Public Health, Yale School of Medicine, and F. W. Muhlman, Ph. D., Chemist, New Haven, Experiment Station.

The Extent to which Sewage can be Purified by Practicable Methods of Artificial Treatment now in Use, by Harrison P. Eddy. April, 1916. The Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania.

The Activated-Sludge Process in Treatment of Tannery Wastes, by Harrison P. Eddy and Almon L. Fales (of Metcalf and Eddy), Consulting Engineers, Boston and Chicago. July 1916. Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.

Tests at Sewage Testing Station, City of Cleveland, 1914, by Robert Hoffmann, Commissioner and Chief Engineer, R. Winthrop Pratt, Consulting Sanitary Engineer and Harry B. Hammon, Chief Chemist and Bacteriologist.

Annual Report of the Bureau of Surveys. Department of Public Works of the City of Philadelphia for the Year ending December 31, 1917.

Separate and Combined Sewers in their relations to the Disposal of Sewage, 1913, by Professor J. H. Gregory, Professor of Sanitary Engineering, John Hopkins University, Baltimore; and late Consulting Engineer, New York.

Report of Committee of Sanitary Control of Waterways. October, 1916. American Journal of Public Health.

Report of Committee on Sewerage and Sewage Disposal. October, 1917.

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The Disposal of Sewage by Treatment with Acid, by Edgar S. Dorr and Robert Spurr Weston, Boston Society of Civil Engineers. April, 1919.

Further reports by the Commissioner of Public Works, in continuation of that set forth above. In accordance with the recommendation contained in the report of October 30, the appointment of a Bacteriologist to the Municipal Staff, independent of both the Health and Public Works Departments, has been approved. The report of November 22, with plans of the

preliminary scheme to deal with the Central District, east of Honan Road, until such time as a comprehensive scheme for the whole Settlement has been drawn up, was submitted and considered in detail by the Works Committee on December 15, when the main features of the scheme were approved, minor details being left to be dealt with later as they may arise:—

Shanghai, October 30, 1919.

In continuation of my report of July 30 (Municipal Gazette, Vol. XII., pp. 291-296).

Experiments on the lines of the Activated Sludge Process have now been carried out on a small scale for nearly four months with a result that with quite a primitive plant we are able to deal with 4,000 gallons of watercloset sewage a day.

A clear effluent with a pale yellow tinge is generally obtainable and little or no smell is noticeable either at the works or from the effluent or sludge. At the same time we are groping in the dark for want of information with regard to analyses, both chemical and bacteriological. The present experimental plant will, in all probability, shortly be superseded by another experimental plant on a commercial scale, and it is highly desirable that we should be working in collaboration with a chemist who has had experience in matters such as sewage disposal and water supply.

Three points on which I would like information and which have already become noticeable are:—

- I. The yellow tinge of the effluent.
- II. The difficulty hitherto experienced in obtaining sufficient sludge.
- III. The apparent killing of the process by the admission of stale sewage.

Points II and III have been noted as recently as last month in a plant near New York.

These are all matters on which the advice of a chemist is absolutely necessary.

The views of the Health Committee as recorded in the Minutes of the Meeting held on November 14, 1918, contain the following note:—

“5. That steps should be taken for the appointment of a Bacteriologist to the Municipal Staff to carry out investigations on sewage effluent and water supply.”

I have to-day received a letter dated October 1, 1919, from Professor Fowler in which he says:

“I have the following communications:—

Letter of August 14, 1919, and accompanying plan.

Municipal Gazette, August 22.

Cuttings from the “*North-China Daily News*,” August 28 and September 1.

Report on Drifting Sand Filter.

It is all of great interest and I quite agree with your report.

I should be glad if you would send me sketches or drawings of all experimental plant to enable me to follow the work.

I am clear that ultimately a responsible head will be required for organizing the whole of the chemical and bacteriological routine work and research connected with this question. The kind of man needed must have the status of an independent officer and report directly to the Council. It goes without saying that he would work in close collaboration both with the Health Officer and yourself, but the work involved is much more than just making routine analyses, necessary and important as they are. They can, no doubt, be done by any qualified junior, but the situation really requires a specialist and the sooner the better so that policy may be shaped rightly from the first. He should be able to grasp the significance of the Whangpoo Conservancy work and generally take his place on the Council's staff.”

Professor Fowler's letter goes on to suggest the names of five gentlemen whom he considers suitable for the appointment.

I am fully in accordance with Professor Fowler's recommendations and would urge that an appointment be made forthwith.

CHAS. H. GODFREY,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Shanghai, November 22, 1919.

With a view to ascertaining what quantity of sewage will require to be dealt with from that portion of the Central District lying east of Honan Road, I have sent circulars to property owners asking what are the probabilities of rebuilding and the introduction of waterclosets and baths within the next three to five years.

The returns received so far indicate 1,382 waterclosets and 578 baths.

On the accompanying plans is shown the general scheme proposed for dealing with the sewage from the Central District properties east of Honan Road, to be operative until such time that the problem of dealing with the sewage from the whole Settlement has been dealt with.

On Plan No. 1 the sizes and directions of flow of the sewers are indicated, the sewage flowing by gravitation, assisted in three places by means of ejectors, to the collecting tank, that it is proposed to construct in the Reserve Garden. From there it would be forced by means of pumps through a pumping main to the Sewage Treatment Works.

The sewers in the Central District would be, generally speaking, laid along the centres of the roads, and their depths would vary from 4 feet to 10 feet below the road surface.

On Plan No. 2 is shown the route proposed for the main sewer.

For this, the alternative lies between taking the pumping main along North Szechuen Road, or along the Whangpoo Road, Nanzing Road and Dixwell Road. The only point in favour of the former route is that it is about 1,000 yards shorter in length. On the other hand, it would mean crossing the Soochow Creek at the Szechuen Road Bridge and this would cause a good deal of inconvenience when the time comes for the reconstruction of this bridge to be carried out. The chief objection to this route, however, lies in the fact that North Szechuen Road is already very much congested with underground pipes, mains and cables, and there is no doubt that it would be very difficult to arrange for the position of any large additional main, such as that now under consideration. Considerable expense would also, in any case, be incurred in altering the position of the existing underground work if this route were adopted.

The points in favour of the Dixwell Road route are that the pumping main could be carried over the Soochow Creek on the Garden Bridge girders, and that the roads traversed are comparatively free from obstruction.

After careful consideration, therefore, of the two routes I recommend that the latter be adopted.

The Collecting Tank, proposed for construction at the Reserve Garden, would be an underground concrete structure, its function being to act as a storage tank and so to even up, throughout the twenty-four hours, the amount of sewage that the pumps would be called upon to deal with.

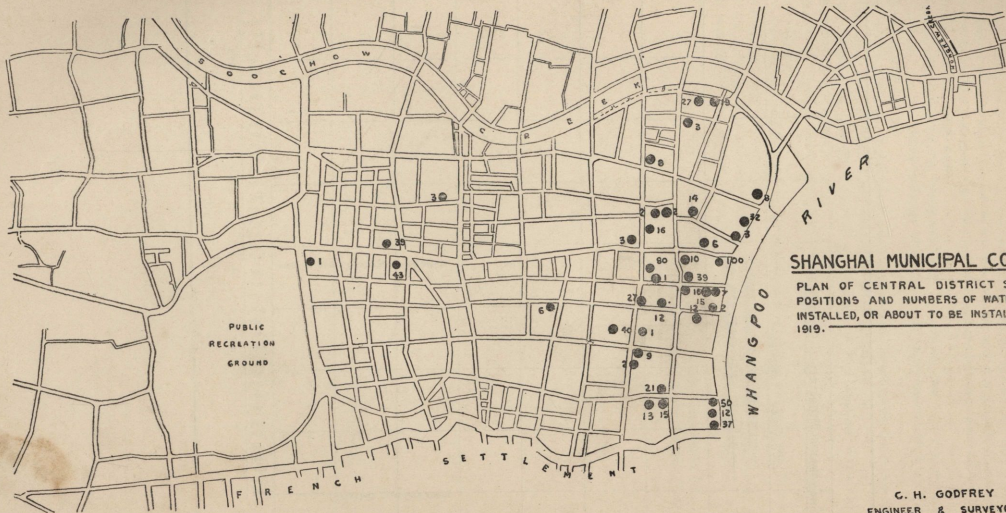
It is calculated that the total amount of sewage to be allowed for daily, under this scheme, is 600,000 gallons. This amount, however, would not be evenly distributed over the whole period and it accordingly becomes necessary to devise some means whereby the call on the pumps shall not be more than they can respond to at any one time. The Collecting Tank with a capacity of 75,000 gallons is designed with a view to dealing with this factor.

From the Collecting Tank the sewage would be pumped by means of centrifugal pumps, the whole installed and working in an underground chamber. The sewage would be pumped by these means into the 9-in. diameter Pumping Main, with a head of 90 feet at the summit and with the pumps designed to allow for a 12 feet head on arrival at the Sewage Treatment Works.

The Treatment Works would be worked on the Activated Sludge principle.

The scheme as now submitted is only in outline, but I would ask for the Council's approval of it before proceeding with the preparation of details. These will take some considerable time to prepare, but I think that, if approved, the actual constructional work could be commenced in the course of the next few months.

The depth to which excavations can be economically carried, has also formed the subject of experiment and two cylinders have been sunk and the general impression gained is that 18 feet will be the maximum depth at which an ejector can be fixed.

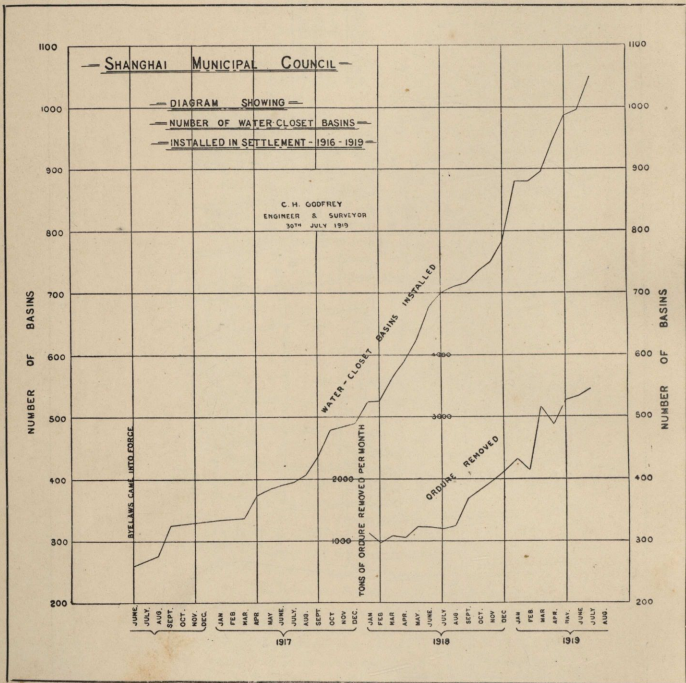


SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

PLAN OF CENTRAL DISTRICT SHOWING
POSITIONS AND NUMBERS OF WATER CLOSETS
INSTALLED, OR ABOUT TO BE INSTALLED, JULY,
1919.

C. H. GODFREY
ENGINEER & SURVEYOR

30TH JULY 1919



The estimated cost of the whole work is between Tls. 160,000 and Tls. 200,000. Provision has been made for sewerage all of the roads in the area affected and it is possible that some of this work may be omitted if development of the properties does not fully take place on the basis that is provided for in the larger figure.

As previously explained to the Works and Health Committees, this is only a provisional scheme to relieve the very severe pressure which is already being experienced in emptying cesspools by pumps and carts.

The Activated Sludge experiments give very promising results and as the first consignment of 100 filtros plates has just arrived I am hoping to get better results still.

There remains the question of my visit to Singapore re High Pressure Water and to Rangoon re Pneumatic Ejectors.

There is also the question of improving the type of latrines in the Settlement by having them water-flushed.

I would suggest that I be allowed to go there as soon as the Annual Report and Estimates are completed—say early in January.

If the appointment of a Chemist is brought about, it would be very advantageous if it could be arranged for him and me to meet Professor Fowler and discuss the details of the scheme.

CHAS. H. GODFREY,
Commissioner of Public Works.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

PERMANENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

In view of his projected absence from Shanghai, Mr. E. C. Richards, the Council's representative, resigned his seat on the Committee on January 5, but the vacancy was not filled until after the Election of Councillors for 1919, when Mr. E. C. Pearce was chosen to serve in his stead. Dr. R. S. Ivy, upon his election as Chairman of the Foreign Educational Committee, filled the seat vacated by Mr. E. C. Pearce, and Mr. H. Phillips succeeded Mr. E. I. Ezra upon his election as Chairman of the Chinese Educational Committee. No other change took place during the year and the constitution of the Committee on December 31, stood as follows:—

Mr. E. C. PEARCE, *Member of Council.*

Dr. R. S. IVY, *Chairman, Foreign Educational Committee.*

Mr. H. PHILLIPS, *Chairman, Chinese Educational Committee.*

Rev. Dr. F. L. HAWES POTT

Mr. R. F. C. MASTER

} *Elected at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers.*

Dr. Hawks Pott was re-elected Chairman of the Committee and retained the chair throughout the year under review.

Two meetings of the Committee have been held during the year.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AND GRANTS-IN-AID.

The annual inspection of Municipal Schools and of those in receipt of grants-in-aid was held during October and November.

BOARDING ACCOMMODATION.

Discussion by the Foreign Educational and Works Committees of a proposal to extend the site of the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, in order to provide additional playing space and to permit of an extension of the school buildings to meet the increasing demand for admission, culminated in the suggestion that the existing site and buildings should be reserved exclusively for day scholars, and that boarders should be transferred to a new school to be built in another part of the Settlement where land could be purchased at a reasonable price.

After due consideration of this suggestion, the Permanent Education Committee recorded and the Council endorsed the view that the Council's duty is primarily to provide facilities for the education of day scholars for all classes of the Community, and that provision for boarders, except that number to which it is committed under the terms of the Thomas Hanbury School Trust Deed, together with a limited number of local necessitous cases, could not be considered to come within the sphere of its legitimate obligations, and that further site extensions, in so far as they are necessitated by considerations of increased accommodation for boarders, should not be entertained. The Committee recommended, however, and the Council approved, the purchase of an area of Mow 1.259 on the East side of the Thomas Hanbury School site, to provide for an enlargement of the playground.

NON-ADMISSION OF THE CHILDREN OF NON-RESIDENT PARENTS.

In this connexion the Committee gave its attention to the necessity of formulating a ruling which would effectively prevent the crowding out of local children by the admission of the children of non-resident parents, who contribute nothing towards the Municipal Rates and Taxes which are partly expended in the provision of educational facilities, and after careful consideration it was finally decided not to accept any further applications for the admission of such children to any of the Council's schools; and that the term non-resident should apply to parents of less than six months' residence in Shanghai.

ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTION.**Statement of Accounts for 1919.**

Translation of letter from St. Joseph's Institution, dated January 13, 1920.

SIR,—I have the honour to send you herewith enclosed the accounts of the Providence Orphanage for the year 1919.

Kindly convey to the Members of the Council our very sincere thanks for the grant which has been given so liberally each year and which enables us to take under our charge a greater number of children.

I am, etc.,
M. DE ST. PHILOMÈNE,
Mother Superior.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

WORKING ACCOUNT.**RECEIPTS.**

Grant : English Municipality	\$4,014.30
„ French Municipality	3,177.80
Fees received	2,136.00
Donation	1,200.00
Revenue of the Work-room	1,117.85
	<hr/>
	\$11,645.95
	<hr/>
Expenses	\$26,075.96
Receipts	11,645.95
	<hr/>
Difference	\$14,430.01
	<hr/>

EXPENSES.

123 Pupils at \$8 per month	\$11,808.00
Location (part)	5,578.00
Washing	2,952.00
Water	102.00
Fuel and Light	1,311.40
Medicines	55.68
Outside Teachers (part)	125.00
Servants (3)	240.00
Books and Stationery	175.20
Shoes	251.50
House linen and clothes	655.38
Excursions and rewards.	178.60
Annual Prizes	85.00
Furniture	58.20
Rebuilding bath-rooms and lavatories, whitewashing and repairs	2,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$26,075.96
	<hr/>

95 pupils entirely free of charge.

23 paying on an average \$6 per month.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S COLLEGE.**Statement of Accounts for 1919.**

Shanghai, January 17, 1920.

DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure of forwarding you, herewith, the Working Account of the Orphanage, attached to the College, for the year 1919.

During the year 205 pupils attended the Orphanage, viz :—

Boarders :—

23 at an average pension of \$8 per month=	\$1,840	} Received \$1,522
46 entirely free		
5 half-boarders at a pension of \$4 per month=	\$200	

Day-Scholars :—

40 at \$2 per month=	\$800	} Received \$807
15 at \$1 per month=	\$150	
76 entirely free		

Will you be so good as to convey to the Members of the Council our sincerest thanks for the great assistance they give us in the education and support of the poor children of Shanghai.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
BROTHER ANTONIN,
Director.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

WORKING ACCOUNT.**RECEIPTS.**

Municipal Grant, Tls. 2,500	\$3,406.20
<i>Fees:</i> Day Scholars	807.00
Boarders	1,322.00
Half-Boarders	200.00
Society of St. Vincent de Paul	300.00
Debit Balance	12,927.80
	<hr/>
	\$18,963.00

EXPENSES.

Board of 69 boys at \$10 per month during 10 months	\$6,900.00
Board of 30 boys at \$10 per month during 2 months (holidays)	600.00
Half-Boarders	500.00
Washing and Mending	1,856.00
New Clothes	950.00
Games	95.00
Medical Attendance	115.00
Medicines	57.00
Stationery and Books supplied	539.00
Fuel, Light and Water	1,224.00
Shoes and Boots supplied, etc.	936.00
Repairs to Premises and Playground	425.00
Servants' wages	216.00
Salaries of Teachers	4,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$18,963.00

BROTHER ANTONIN,
Director.

INSTITUTION OF THE HOLY FAMILY.**Statement of Accounts for 1919.**

Shanghai, January 13, 1920.

SIR,—I beg to enclose the Financial Statement of our Institution for the year 1919.

Kindly accept the expression of our gratitude for the assistance given to us, which greatly helps us in our work.

With renewed thanks, Believe me, Sir, your obedient servant,

M. DE ST. SIMON,

Mother Superior.

The Secretary, Municipal Council.

WORKING ACCOUNT.**RECEIPTS.**

Grant : Tls. 1,800	\$2,462.69
School Fees, Day Scholars	2,273.25
	<hr/>
	\$4,735.94

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries to Teachers	\$10,080.00
Salaries to Extra Teachers	2,530.00
Food, Boarders	6,192.00
Food, Half Boarders	1,140.00
Washing	1,548.00
Water	127.80
Lighting	481.25
Fuel	1,019.67
Repairing of Buildings	4,160.22
Infirmary	71.00
Linen, Clothes and Shoes	1,867.88
Books and Stationery	139.47
Servants	1,585.00
	<hr/>
	\$30,942.29

Loan for Buildings and Interest for Loan	\$32,869.50
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43 Boarders :—	
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21 gratis, 46 at very reduced fees	
equivalent to 22 gratis	

40 Half Boarders	} <i>Gratis.</i>
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191 Day Scholars	
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124 Day Scholars at very reduced fees.	
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FOREIGN EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. C. M. Bain was chosen to serve as the Council's representative during the year, in place of Mr. E. C. Pearce. The remaining members of the Committee were re-nominated by the Council and consented to serve for a further year as follows:—

Messrs. C. M. BAIN

J. W. C. BONNAR

C. P. DAWSON

Dr. R. S. IVY

At its meeting on May 13, upon the proposal of Mr. Dawson, seconded by Mr. Bonnar, Dr. R. S. Ivy was elected Chairman of the Committee. The vacancies in the membership caused by the temporary absence from Shanghai of Mrs. Billingham and Mrs. Merriman, were left open

with a view to inviting both ladies to rejoin the Committee upon their return in the autumn. Upon his departure from Shanghai, Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar tendered his resignation as a member of the Committee on May 26; to fill the vacancy, Mr. P. W. Massey was invited and consented to serve in his stead. Mrs. Merriman accepted the Council's invitation to rejoin the Committee upon her return to Shanghai during November.

Four meetings of the Committee have been held during the year.

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

With reference to the notes which appeared under this heading on pages 177A and 5B of the Annual Reports for 1917 and 1918 respectively, the following report by Mr. F. M. H. Holman, B.A. (Cantab.), Lecturer in Education, University of Hongkong, upon his inspection of the foreign schools under the Council's control, was received in April. Therefrom it will be noted that all four schools were recommended for approval by the Cambridge Local Syndicate:—

Hongkong, March 24, 1919.

SIR,—According to previous communications and arrangements between yourself, on behalf of the Municipal Council, and Sir Charles Eliot, the Vice-Chancellor of this University, Mr. F. M. Holman—our Lecturer on Education—was deputed to Shanghai to visit the various Municipal Schools and report thereon. Mr. Holman accordingly made an extended visit to the various schools and has now sent in his report from which you will see that he has gone into all questions arising out of the recognition of these schools by the Cambridge Syndicate in a most thorough, complete and business-like manner, and I am glad he has been able to recommend all four schools for recognition.

It gives me much pleasure in forwarding Mr. Holman's Report.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
G. P. JORDAN,

Pro-Vice-Chancellor, University of Hongkong.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

(Enclosure)

Hongkong, January 20, 1919.

SIR,—I have recently visited Shanghai, at the request of the Shanghai Municipal Council, for the purpose of inspecting the Schools for foreign children maintained by the Council. It gives me much pleasure to send you my Report on these.

The Municipal Council at Shanghai, owing to the conditions which obtain in an International Settlement, has no compulsory powers in the matter of education; and it has been found impossible, I understand, to obtain public support, in sufficient strength, for any system of higher education within Shanghai than is provided for foreign boys and girls at the schools with which I am about to deal. The desire of parents seems to be only for such an education as will allow their children to reach a state of training which renders them acceptable in the business offices of the city. To supply such a training, it may be fairly stated, is the aim of the Council's schools.

The four schools visited by me were:

The Public School for Boys.

The Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.

The Public School for Girls.

The Thomas Hanbury School for Girls.

The following notes treat of each school in detail.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This institution originated in a Masonic School which was later taken over completely by the Municipal Council. Its material consists, almost entirely, of local boys who are likely to enter upon a business career in Shanghai, the average age at the time of leaving being sixteen or seventeen years. The School supplies the highest type of education provided by the Municipal Council, and the school authorities are aware that the courses which they provide are likely to be all the general education which will ever be received by the great majority of the pupils.

The buildings are modern and well designed, standing in a good, open situation. I consider them entirely satisfactory. They do not include, at present, either a gymnasium or a department for the teaching of hand-work; but I understand that these are likely to be added soon. The school possesses a large play-ground, an excellent assembly hall, well-fitted laboratories, a good art room, a clean and well managed kitchen and a bright dining room for boys who take meals on the premises. The buildings are designed for two hundred and fifty boys and the school is now only a very few below that number.

The organization appeared to me to be good and likely to yield excellent results. A very good feature is the great attention devoted to the physical side of the school life of the boys. The organization in this direction is on very sound and thoroughly modern lines. The curriculum appears to be satisfactory on the whole; though shorthand is allowed as an alternative to history in Forms V Lower, V Upper and VI. The amount of time given to each subject in the time-table must be governed by the experience of the school authorities in dealing with the type of boy most usual in the school; and here it must be pointed out that there are some Eurasian boys and many foreign boys in the school, the latter being particularly difficult to deal with since they enter the school at varying ages and with great differences in their knowledge of the English language, the word foreign here being used to indicate boys who are not of British parentage.

The subjects taught are English, modern languages (French or German and Chinese); arithmetic, mathematics, natural science, history, geography, book keeping, shorthand, drawing, vocal music, physical exercises and drill and organized field games also form part of the school life.

The demand for men in Europe arising out of the war has led to the inclusion in the school staff of some women teachers for duties which, under normal conditions, would be placed in the hands of men. The women teachers so engaged, however, are well qualified and are fully capable of meeting the needs of the school for the period of the war and the subsequent demobilization. It is well recognized that the present arrangements are purely temporary and that the needed assistant masters will be appointed as soon as possible. The staff, at present, consists of the Headmaster, with five Assistant Masters and five Assistant Mistresses. Of the latter, three, I understand, are temporary and for the period of the war only. The Headmaster, three Assistant Masters and two of the Assistant Mistresses are University graduates. Provided that the temporary Assistant Mistresses are replaced as soon as possible by Assistant Masters, I consider the staff well qualified to conduct the work of the school.

The classes were of a very convenient average size for the purposes of teaching. There is no overcrowding in the class-rooms and the staff appeared to have good opportunities of getting into the necessary personal touch with their pupils, a matter which is of great importance in a school of this type, where ordinary class subjects are taught in English, which is not the native tongue of a number of the pupils. The school is often asked to receive boys whose knowledge of the English language is very inferior to that of their fellows of about the same age who are already within the school. In view of this fact the standard of attainment in the various classes was, so far as I could judge in an inspection in which my time was necessarily limited, surprisingly uniform; a condition of things which must add greatly to the efficiency of the school since it enables the teaching staff to maintain a proper and fitting uniformity of presentation in their class-room methods.

The relations which existed between the boys and the members of the staff appeared to be very satisfactory. The Headmaster keeps in close touch with boys and parents, and, by a wise system of checks upon the disciplinary measures taken by members of the staff, secures a proper authority for his assistants while at the same time avoiding any possibility of injustice. Co-operation in games and scouting brings together the boys and the staff and the friendly atmosphere which existed was very pleasing.

I observed the working of the boys in their class-rooms and was present at the giving of lessons by all members of the staff. The teaching appeared to be in every way satisfactory.

On consulting past records on the school I found a steady growth in numbers and efficiency. I have already mentioned that the school is now dealing with almost as many boys as it was designed to accommodate.

My impression was that the school is efficient and very well conducted. I suggest that it is fully worthy of recognition and approval by the Syndicate so far as I understand the requirements of that body.

THE THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The school originated in a charitable institution set up by the late Sir Thomas Hanbury for the protection and education of poor Eurasian children. It was taken over, after experiencing considerable financial difficulties, by the Shanghai Municipal Council, by which body it is now maintained. The original School for Boys was placed in the same building as the School for Girls; but the present buildings for the School for boys are new ones, erected for the purpose by the Shanghai Municipal Council. The School for Girls now occupies the whole of the old building.

The School for Boys provides an elementary education to prepare boys for business life in Shanghai. Its fees are lower than those of the Municipal Public School for Boys. I understand that the proportion of boys of British parentage is far less in the Thomas Hanbury School than in the Public School for Boys, the majority of the Thomas Hanbury boys being either Eurasians or of nationalities other than British. It follows from this that there are greater difficulties in teaching the boys at the Thomas Hanbury School because of the poor knowledge of the English language possessed by the majority of them at the time when they join the school, and the fact that many of them enter in this state when they are of quite advanced school age. Most of the pupils of the school are day boys, but there are some boarders.

The buildings are modern, well designed and kept in good order. There is no assembly hall, but I am told that one is likely to be erected in the near future. There is no art room and no hand work is at present done in the school. The class rooms are bright, large and well lit. The dormitories are spacious and well ventilated. There is a large open play-ground, but no covered play-ground at present.

The school is divided into an Upper School and a Lower School. Two special classes are provided for the teaching of the English language to boys of advanced school age who come to the school with such a poor knowledge of English that they cannot be graded with boys of their own age in the ordinary school work. The curriculum is arranged under the eight headings of English, mathematics, business subjects, geography, history, scripture, drawing and Chinese; the latter being treated as an extra subject unless the Headmaster considers it a necessary feature of the school course for any particular boy, in which case it is not charged for. This arrangement of subjects should provide an efficient preparation for business activities of the sort which the type of boy who attends the school is likely to undertake when he leaves. No experimental science is taught in the school but a series of science readers is used.

The time-table appeared to me to be quite satisfactory. A considerable amount of time is devoted to English subjects; and this, in view of the class of pupil with which the school has to deal, is very necessary.

The staff consists of the Headmaster, four Assistant Masters and five Assistant Mistresses. One of the Assistant Masters, I understand, is absent on war service. It is intended to increase the number of Assistant Masters as soon as possible, and to retain the service of Assistant Mistresses only in the lower parts of the school. Holding in view the abnormal circumstances, I consider the staff to be as efficient and adequate as it is reasonable to expect.

The classes appeared to be well graded and of a convenient size. The existence of the two classes for big boys who are backward in English enables the standard in the rest of the school to be maintained at a fairly uniform level. The class-rooms are sufficiently large to allow the boys to work under good conditions and the equipment of the rooms is, on the whole, modern and satisfactory. All the teachers seemed capable and well able to conduct the school work. The boys seemed ready and intelligent; and I found, on personal contact with them, that they were willing to talk and possessed of ideas which they were perfectly willing to state. The impression left was distinctly good.

The previous reports on the school, which I examined, showed a steady and healthy growth and progress.

In this case, also, I suggest that the school be approved by the Syndicate.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This school was founded at the same time and in the same way as the Public School for Boys. When the new buildings for the Public School for Boys were completed the Public School for Girls entered into entire possession of the premises in which it is now lodged.

The buildings stand in the midst of a thickly populated district and are somewhat old-fashioned in design. They are a little dark and gloomy, and the corridors are draughty. I understand, however, that the Municipal Council intends to erect new buildings, the site having been chosen already. The present buildings are quite satisfactory from the point of view of air space in the class-rooms, heating, etc., but more modern buildings will certainly add to the total efficiency of the school work. The school stands in the midst of a large play-ground, in one part of which is situated a garden in which, at the favourable time of the year, some of the girls plant and tend flowers.

The school is divided into Kindergarten, Lower School and Upper School. The subjects taught are English, French, German, arithmetic, botany, physiology, history, geography, drawing, book-keeping, shorthand, vocal music, physical exercises, drill, organized games, cookery and needlework. Latin, Greek and higher mathematics are taught in certain special cases.

The time-table was quite satisfactory in its arrangement.

The Headmistress directs a staff of eighteen assistant mistresses and two student mistresses. Four of the assistant mistresses are University graduates, the Headmistress has passed through Whitelands Training College, and four of the assistant mistresses have also passed through training colleges. The staff appeared to me to be well qualified and efficient. The general policy in the working of the school I consider to be excellent.

I visited the class-rooms and found them perfectly satisfactory as regards space and equipment. The classes appeared to be well graded and of a very convenient average size. Geography is a subject which, in my opinion, is particularly well taught in this school, and great attention is also devoted to the teaching of history. It is clear that the very great importance of these two subjects is well appreciated by the Headmistress. The class-room practice of the staff, so far as I was able to judge, was very good, and the relations existing between the teachers and their pupils appeared to be excellent. The working of the school seemed to be smooth and the scheme of discipline wise and moderate.

Part of the work of the school is conducted in a converted dwelling house some distance from the main School buildings. I understand that this arrangement is purely temporary. The premises have been adapted, as far as possible, by the Municipal architects, to school purposes, but there are still defects in the way of lighting and ventilation, and the premises are generally inconvenient.

I certainly think that the Syndicate could well approve this school, but would add the suggestion that the Council should be urged to undertake the construction of the new buildings as soon as possible.

THE THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This school was founded at the same time, and with the same objects, as the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys. Most of the pupils take up work in business offices in Shanghai after leaving school.

Of the four schools inspected by me, the buildings in which this school is lodged are the least suited for the purposes to which they are put. The class-rooms are small, the stair-cases narrow and steep, the premises are draughty and the lighting in many of the class-rooms is poor. The dormitories in which the boarders sleep, however, are spacious and well lit, and the necessary lavatory accommodation is good. There is a pleasantly fitted little common room for the boarders, which has recently been introduced. Evidently an effort is being made to give the girls a sense of home-like surroundings and to abolish, as far as possible, the "institution" atmosphere. The school possesses a fairly large play-ground.

The school is divided into Kindergarten, Lower School and Upper School. Instruction is given in scripture, English, arithmetic, geography, history, literature, French, drawing, class singing, drill, needlework, and cooking for girls in the Fifth and Sixth Forms. Great importance is attached to handwriting, English Composition, grammar and arithmetic. The distribution of these subjects over the time-table appeared to me to be quite satisfactory.

The staff consists of the Headmistress, together with seven assistant mistresses and a music mistress. Those of the pupils who are boarders are in charge of three matrons. One of the assistant mistresses is a University graduate, and all are trained and experienced. They appeared to me to be keen and capable.

The class-rooms were, in some cases, small, and, in other cases, dark. The equipment was, on the whole, good. The classes were of an average size which would give the teacher opportunities for individual attention to the children, and the grading appeared to me to be as uniform as might be expected in view of the great variety of age, nationality and standard of attainment in English which was evident amongst the girls. The grading is made easier, as in the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, by the existence of a special class for girls who join the school at a fairly advanced school age, but with very little knowledge of the English language. The teachers, I thought, handled their classes well, and were doing good work under conditions which were not so favourable as could be desired. The pupils appeared ready, polite and intelligent. A great deal of school efficiency is probably lost in the class-rooms every year through fatigue set up in the pupils by strain owing to defects in the school buildings.

The working and discipline of the school appeared to be quite satisfactory. I examined previous reports on the school, and from them it was evident that a great deal has been done to improve its efficiency and there is, undoubtedly, a good record of growth and progress since the institution has been taken over by the Municipal authorities. I think, therefore, that the school could be approved by the Syndicate.

I trust that I have been able to provide the Syndicate, in the above notes, with the information which it requires in forming its judgment with regard to these schools.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

F. M. H. HOLMAN, B.A. (Cantab.)

Lecturer in Education, University of Hongkong.

The SECRETARY,

Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate, University of Cambridge.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 11, 1919.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to the Chairman of March 24, forwarding for the Council's information Mr. Holman's report upon his recent inspection of the four foreign schools under the Council's control, and to state that the members of the Foreign Educational Committee and the Council have noted with pleasure and satisfaction that all four schools have been recommended for approval by the Cambridge Local syndicate.

In respect thereto, I am directed to inquire whether in accordance with the practice followed in such cases in England, as indicated in the Chairman's letter to Sir Charles Eliot of June 21, 1918, a copy of Mr. Holman's report has been forwarded to the Cambridge University Authorities and, if such is not the case, to request that a copy be forwarded at an early date.

In conclusion, I am directed to thank the Hongkong University Authorities for the valuable assistance they have so willingly rendered in this matter, and to request that you will kindly convey to Mr. Holman an expression of the members' deep appreciation of the work he has performed in connexion therewith.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Secretary.

G. P. JORDAN, Esq.,

Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Hongkong University.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ACTING HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

Attendance.—School closed in December 1918 with 226 names on the books. After re-opening, by the end of January 1919, total had risen to 244, of whom 33 were new boys, while 15 had left, most of them to enter employment.

By the end of the year 1919, the Roll contained 255 names, as against 226 in 1918, this shewing an increase of 29 names for the year.

Table A shews the number present by forms, monthly, during the year.

Table B shews percentage present compared with the years 1917, 1918. It is pleasing to note that the average attendance is even better than in former years.

Table C shews the number of new pupils admitted and their ages.

It is satisfactory to note that the majority were young boys just beginning life and work; it is most desirable that boys should enter the school young, to go through the proper grounding.

Table D gives the distribution of the boys who left during the year—76 left during the year, 23 to enter employment, 35 on account of their parents leaving Shanghai, and the remainder for various reasons.

TABLE A.

Form	Average age at beginning of year		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Yrs.	ms.										
VI	15	5	15	14	10	10	11	11	9	9	9	9
V	14	10½	30	31	32	32	30	30	23	23	23	23
IV Upp.	13	11	33	33	32	31	33	33	32	31	32	32
IV Low.	13	8	32	31	32	32	32	32	30	29	31	31
III	12	5	35	34	33	34	35	35	36	36	37	37
II Upp.	10	7	34	35	34	34	35	34	30	39	39	39
II Low.	9	4	23	22	21	21	19	19	18	30	30	30
I Upp.	8	3½	19	24	24	25	24	24	29	30	32	32
I Low.	7	8	23	19	21	22	21	22	34	22	23	22
	Total		244	243	239	241	240	240	241	249	256	255

TABLE B.

	Total on Roll			Percentage Present		
	1917	1918	1919	1917	1918	1919
January	176	210	224	92.8	90.3	94.4
February	176	213	243	92.2	91.1	96.9
March	177	215	239	82.5	90	81.7
April	179	214	241	86.7	90	91.7
May	182	210	240	88.8	94	93.7
June	181	209	240	87.8	90.5	88.5
September	189	220	241	81.7	81.4	85.3
October	190	221	249	90.1	89	90
November	192	223	256	92.3	88.3	91
December	193	226	255	92.4	91.3	91

TABLE C.

	1917	1918	1919	Age of boys admitted:—	
				6—7	3
January	28	26	33	7—8	10
February	4	3	3	8—9	30
March	4	3	5	9—10	16
April	5	4	6	10—11	5
May	5	4	7	11—12	10
June	0	1	1	12—13	6
September	15	16	24	13—14	7
October	6	7	16	14—15	7
November	5	3	8	15—16	5
December	1	3	1	16—17	1
				17—18	3
				18—19	0
				19—20	1
Total	73	80	104		104

TABLE D.

Number withdrawn:—

To enter employment	23
Transferred to other schools	13
Withdrawn owing to parents leaving Shanghai	35
Owing to financial circumstances	2
Deceased	2
Left without reason given	1
Total	76

The school year closes with 255 names on the Roll and the time has now come to decide whether there is to be a new school in the Western District or an extension of the present building. If we in Shanghai are to keep in line with Education at Home, the following should be either added to the present building or incorporated in the new.

- (a) A work shop (Woodwork)
- (b) A Metal Shop.
- (c) Gymnasium for Physical Exercise in inclement weather, etc.
- (d) A special geography room.
- (e) Changing Room and Baths.

Health.—Table E gives the particulars of cases of notified sickness which occurred during the year.

On the whole the health sheet was remarkably good for a school of this size.

During the wave of Influenza which spread over Shanghai in February and March, the school suffered along with the rest.

In the school, although it spread from form to form throughout, with few exceptions the cases were very mild, and this would probably have been avoided if the school had been closed at the outbreak.

The school is always sprinkled with disinfectant during such periods and also when any case of sickness is notified.

TABLE E.

Shewing cases of sickness of a more serious kind:—

	Influenza		Fever*		Malaria Fever		Mumps		Scarlet Fever	
	Family	Children	Family	Children	Family	Children	Family	Children	Family	Children
January							2	4		
February	3	3	3	5						
March	23	32	1	1	1	2			1	1
April									1	1
May										
June										
September										
October										
November	1	1								
December										
Total	27	36	4	6	1	2	2	4	2	2

* Notified as Shanghai Fever or Dengue Fever.

Work.—The work done has been in accordance with the scheme indicated in the Prospectus and Syllabus issued in 1918—the only alterations being in the books needed for the Cambridge Examination.

Although the Form work suffered somewhat during the year by "absence on leave" and changes in the staff, it was on the whole highly satisfactory.

During the year the new arrangement of "Group Systems" was given a thorough trial and was found to be an advantage over the old class system and with some few modifications will be adhered to in the future.

In addition to the ordinary school examinations, arrangements have been made with the British Chamber of Commerce to examine boys for the Chamber "Certificate for proficiency in Chinese".

The first examination was held in June 1919. If this innovation meets with the success anticipated, boys will leave school with a recognised certificate of a working knowledge of Chinese, such as offices here require nowadays.

Staff Increases.—During the latter part of the year, two new masters were appointed to the staff.

Capt. Bennett, B.A., Lond.

Capt. Pope, M.C., M.A., B.Sc., Edin.

Allocation:—

	No. of boys	Average age		
Form VI	9	15 yrs.	5 ms.	Mr. Ross
V	23	14	10½	Mr. Hore
IV Upper	32	13	11	Mr. Drake
IV Lower	30	13	8	Mr. Bennett
III	36	12	5	Mr. Pope
II Upper	30	10	7	Mrs. Garner
II Lower	18	9	4	Mrs. Hunter
I Upper	29	8	3½	Mrs. Newcomb
I Lower	34	7	8	Miss Ware
Art Mistress				Mrs. Tyrer
Director of Physical Training				Mr. Giaugue
Boxing Instructor and School-keeper				Mr. Parkes
Headmaster				on leave

Summary:—No. of boys: 255

No. of Forms: 9

Teaching Staff for Class Work: 9, and 1 Art mistress for half day.

Average number per master or mistress: 25.5.

Conduct and Discipline—The tone and public spirit continue to be of a high level. This is due in a large way to the loyal co-operation of the Vllth form and prefects, who by their example and influence, have been of great assistance to the staff in maintaining that spirit of good feeling which exists between the staff and the boys and is so essential to the welfare of a school.

Lawrie Smith, the School Captain, deserves special mention for the great assistance he has been in the work of the school and for the example he has set in the playing fields of a clean sportsman and a good loser (although here he didn't lose often).

Cambridge Local Examinations:—

The boys were classified as follows:—

Seniors:—

Mark of Distinction.

Honours,

Class III

Whitgob, H. M.

Religious Knowledge

Passed, (under 18)

Ferguson, A.

Wheeler, S. H.

Juniors:—

Honours,

Class I

Soyka, C.

Arithmetic, English and Book-keeping.

Class III

Madar, P.

Moosa, M.

Arithmetic

Passed, (under 16)

Dodd, R. V.

Gelbart, J.

Viloudaki, R.

Weill, F.

White, H. A.

Passed, (over 16)

Reid, A.

Preliminary:—

Honours,

Class II

Petigura, A.

Class III

Milligan, J. R.

Peterson, E. W.

Passed, (under 14)

Carlson, E. A.

Frost, R. W.

Green, S.

Madar, T.

Moosa, S.

Jacob, J.

Passed, (over 14)

Hendriksen, J. A. H.

Hertzberg, E.

Petersen, K. W.

	Seniors	Juniors	Preliminary	Total
Entered	6	12	21	39
Passed	3	9	12	24
Honours	1 (Class III)	3 (1, Class I) (2, Class III)	3 (1, Class II) (2, Class III)	7
Mark of Distinction 1		2	0	3

St. Andrew's Bursaries.—Two Bursaries, each of the value of One Hundred Dollars, tenable for one year, open to children of Scottish parentage in Shanghai and awarded by the St. Andrew's Society (of Shanghai) on the result of a competitive examination held by the Society.

One Bursary awarded to a boy and one to a girl, unless it is otherwise decided by the Committee of the Society.

The list is as follows:—

- 1.—Anna Pearson P. S. for Girls, Bursary of One Hundred Dollars.
- 2.—John Milligan P. S. for Boys, Bursary of Sixty Dollars.
- 3.—Chamley Duncan P. S. for Boys, Bursary of Forty Dollars.

Masonic Scholarship of Northern China has not been awarded for 1919.

The Engineering Society of China's Prize for Mathematics, founded in 1912, was awarded to:—

N. Moosa.

St. George's Prize and Diploma awarded by the Shanghai Branch of the Royal Society of St. George for proficiency in English Language and Literature, were won by:—

B. Stanley.

Chamber of Commerce Examination in Chinese.—Conducted by Dr. Hopkyn Rees.

The result is as follows.—

Preliminary Certificate

First Class:	1. E. Carlson
	2. H. Whyne
	3. J. Johansson
Second Class:	1. E. Cumine
	2. C. Cooke
	3. J. Johnson
	4. W. Mussen
	5. C. Duncan
Third Class:	1. P. Madar
	2. J. Carlson
	3. D. Raeburn
	4. C. Brown
Fourth Class:	1. A. Reid
	2. G. Ratcliff
	3. J. Clark
	4. A. Mandelkoff
	5. O. Wilhelm
	6. H. Tajima
Entered	22
Passed	18

Games, Athletics and Recreation.—Scouts. The School Troop of Scouts is still strong and efficient. Two Inter-patrol Competitions were held during 1919, and also a few Camps. The

Troop keenly feels the want of a suitable camping-ground, and a rifle-range; the latter has been applied for. Much regret was felt at the departure of Assistant Scoutmaster S. H. Wheeler, a popular and keen officer. The Troop is fortunate in securing the services of Mr. G. H. Parkes as Quartermaster; the scout-gear has been steadily increasing.

It has been suggested that a Cadet-corps be started in conjunction with the Troop, to receive Scouts over the age of fifteen. This Cadet-corps might be then recognised by the Municipal Council.

Wolf Cubs.—The Wolf Cubs have had a very successful year. The four patrols at the beginning of the year are now five, with a membership of over forty cubs.

As there are no other packs to compete with, the School Pack holds both the Competition Shield and the Signalling Cup.

To encourage the cubs in their work, the Scoutmaster offered a cup to be competed for among the wolf cub patrols, in the same way as the Billings Cup among the scout patrols. A very interesting and successful competition was held for this Cup in December. It was won by the Green Patrol under P/L Archie Sinclair.

Boxing.—Instruction in the art of self defence takes a primary place in the school curriculum and its value is seen in the marked improvement in the boys' ability to receive and give punishment, calmly, without loss of temper and in a sportsmanlike manner. During the past year instruction in boxing was made compulsory (subject to medical advice to the contrary) in two Forms, with beneficial results to all.

Many boys are loth to take up boxing at first, and often state as a reason that *their parents won't allow them*.

I think this may be attributed more to 'funk' than to their parents; for I cannot conceive of any reason why boys, who are in every way physically fit, should not be made to learn.

The month of November saw our first annual boxing championship. On the whole it was a very good meeting, although the nearness to the Cambridge examination prevented some of the seniors getting the full necessary training laid down for them. The Bantams and the Flyweights put up much the best exhibition.

The entries totalled	25
Lightweights	8
Feathers	4
Bantams	7
Flyweights	6

Results:—

Lightweights	Siemens, Mjr.
Feathers	Weill
Bantams	Johansson
Flyweights	Noblston Bros.

The referee, Capt. Llewellyn Jones, very kindly presented the cups and at the same time gave the boys the benefit of his experience, which was very much appreciated.

Swimming.—During the past school year, great use was made of the Public Swimming Bath. The Upper School under the supervision of masters went on Mondays, and the Lower School on Thursdays.

The increase in the size of the school, together with the limited time allowed for swimming, prevented the instructors giving each boy as much individual attention as they would have desired.

The season culminated in a swimming meet for boys of Form III and above. The results were as follows:—

One length swim	
1. L. Goldman (V)	2. C. Brown (IV Upp)
Three lengths swim	
1. L. Goldman (V)	2. C. Brown (IV Upp)

One length breast stroke

1. B. Stanley (V) 2. S. Caccia (IV Upp)

Neat dive

1. V. Varshenikoff (IV Upp) 2. B. Lawrie Smith (VI)

Relay

1. Form V 2. Form VI

Score :

Form V 22

Form IV Upper 16

Form VI 6

Form III 1

L. Goldman (Form V) was high point winner with two firsts and one third. Ribbons were presented the winners by Mr. Hore after the races.

Cricket.—Unfavourable weather conditions during the early summer prevented some of the games arranged from being played out. In spite of this, the usual keenness has been well maintained.

Inter-form league and other games were played in addition to the following :

	For	Against
1st XI v. H. T. Cathedral School,	won :	46—28
do. v. H. M. S. Bee,	won :	90—42
do. v. H. T. Cathedral School,	won :	31—27.

The annual match against the Cathedral School for Boys was played on June 27 and ended as shewn below :

		1st Inns.	2nd Inns.
H. T. Cathedral School	... ..	15	18
Shanghai Public School	... ..	39	44

A feature of the game, in addition to the usual keen fielding, was the excellent bowling on both sides; Madar, Capt. of the S. P. S. XI, taking in the game 14 wickets for 13 runs.

Football.—It is gratifying to be able to record again this year a marked improvement in the school football, especially in the matter of combination. The Seniors have not once suffered defeat during the season and have hopes of winning the Inter-School League. The School Captain, B. Lawrie Smith, has been playing regularly for the Shanghai Football Club in the Shanghai Senior Division League, while several of the other boys are in demand by various teams in the Junior League.

In addition to the usual inter-form games, the following matches have been played :

1st XI v. St F. Xavier's College	drawn 2—2
do. v. Thomas Hanbury School	won 4—1
do. v. Nanyang 2nd XI	won 7—0
do. v. Thomas Hanbury School	won 7—0
do. v. ditto	won 10—1

Goals: (for) 30, (against) 4.

Junior football during the first half of the season was very successful, and an improvement in play was noticeable all round.

All three league Matches were won by the Junior XI, as well as the majority of the friendlies. It is to be hoped the team will continue its brilliant career throughout the remainder of the season.

Junior XI v. Thomas Hanbury School	5-0	} League
do. v. Francis Xavier's College	6-0	
do. v. American School	6-0	

The Midgets' first team was drawn chiefly from Form II Upper, with the leavening of a few boys from Form III who had not passed the age limit. Jacob (minor) and, later, Sinclair, have made enthusiastic captains, and have infused the whole team work during the season. The younger boys' football, from Form II Lower downwards, has not been neglected; those whom extreme youth and small stature barred from playing in the outside matches, had many enjoyable inter-form games.

League :—

Midgets v. St. Francis Xavier's, drawn 1-1

„ v. Thomas Hanbury School, won 2-1

School Sports.—The twelfth Annual Sports Meeting was held in the school grounds on April 26, 1919. The preliminary heats in the various events having been run off during the previous week.

All the events were keenly contested and a very good standard of Athletics was shown. In the 220 yards open to all schools, the first three boys were those entered to represent the Public school.

B. Lawrie Smith is to be congratulated on again winning the school Championship in a very convincing manner, in addition to his other athletic success during the year, in winning against sixty odd competitors the three mile cross country schools championship, kindly organized by the Shanghai Harriers, open to all local schools and colleges, Chinese as well as Foreign.

The 100 yds. School Championship was won by S. Perry in $10\frac{3}{8}$ secs.

Mrs. Pearce very kindly attended again and distributed the prizes.

The greater part of the prize money so generously contributed was again donated by the boys to the O. B. Provident Fund.

The presence of Mr. and Mrs. Pearce and of many parents, together with the help and support of members of the Committee and old boys, contributed largely to the success of the meeting.

Library.—The Library now consists of more than 500 books, 100 books being read each week by boys of the middle and upper forms. A new system of issuing books, and checking the condition in which they have been given out and are received, has been introduced this year, whereby loss and damage have been reduced to a minimum.

The room itself serves as an excellent Reading Room and, when available, is seldom unoccupied.

The school is indebted to Mrs. Tyrer for providing a copy of Punch each week, as well as to others who have very kindly contributed books to the Library from time to time.

Magazine.—The year 1919 saw the first number of the School magazine "*In Uno*" published.

The aim of the magazine is to furnish a chronicle of such school events as will be of interest to parents and at the same time be a means of keeping in touch with old boys.

It is proposed to publish "*In Uno*" every term. It is supported by contributions of past and present pupils.

Miniature Range.—Alterations are at present being made, so that one of the corridors can be utilised as a miniature rifle range. The range will be in charge of Mr. Parkes, an ex-army man, and it is hoped that by its means all the upper school boys will be taught the rudiments of shooting.

Extension of the Playground.—Owing to the increase in numbers, the present playground is found to be too small for organised games. An additional piece between the School and the Rifle Range is going to be levelled and placed temporarily at the disposal of the school.

Cinematograph.—It is hoped that very shortly this school will have one of these very valuable aids to education.

The Cinematograph as an aid to the teaching of geography, etc., is strongly advocated by the Board of Education.

R. ROSS,
Acting Headmaster.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, HEADMISTRESS'S REPORT.

Miss D. Simon, B.A. acted as Headmistress from April to November, during my long leave.

The net increase on the roll is 29: eleven at Boone Road, twenty-seven at Avenue Road, and a decrease of nine at Kungping Road. The last, owing to its limited scope, retains its pupils for three years only and shows most fluctuations. Forty new pupils were admitted there and forty-two left. The largest increase was at Avenue Road, among whose admissions were five transferred from Boone Road. The Kindergarten rose from 12 to 43. There is a mistaken tendency to treat the Kindergarten as a Nursery School, and very young children are increasingly entered. The functions of the two are different, and no child under $4\frac{3}{4}$ years should be sent to the Kindergarten.

I need not point out that the house in Avenue Road is overcrowded, and owing to the smallness of the rooms, costly to staff. The parent-school in Boone Road remains more than full, and every application for admission is a matter for serious consideration lest the whole suffer.

The work has been as usual and in accordance with the syllabus. The automatic annual extension of the western district Branch gave us a Lower Fifth Form preparing for the Junior Cambridge Local Examination in 1921, and an additional Cookery Class.

Progress at Boone Road is retarded by the fact that Upper and Lower Third (36 children) are taught in one room by one mistress, and Upper and Lower Fifth and Sixth (25 children) are also taught in one room under the charge of one mistress. Nothing can be done to remedy these obvious defects in organization until the new school is built.

TABLE A.

Attendance: Number on Roll during 1919.

Form	Jan.		Feb.		March		April		May		June		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	E.	W.	E.	W.	E.	W.	E.	W.	E.	W.	E.	W.	E.	W.	E.	W.	E.	W.	E.	W.
VI.	4		3		3		3		3		2		1		1		1		1	
V.	22	3	23	3	23	3	23	5	23	5	23	5	25	5	26	6	24	6	24	6
IV.	24	8	23	8	23	8	24	9	24	7	24	7	22	9	21	8	22	9	22	8
III.	33	15	33	15	32	13	32	14	32	12	32	13	32	14	32	13	32	12	32	12
II.	27	15	27	16	27	16	27	17	26	16	25	16	24	17	24	18	25	18	25	18
I.	21	17	21	17	21	15	23	18	23	16	22	15	26	15	28	12	30	11	31	10
U.T.	18	20	19	17	19	19	18	20	16	18	18	19	23	18	18	22	20	18	18	17
L.T.	29	18	23	28	17	26	28	16	25	30	15	24	28	15	23	27	13	24	23	14
K.G.	11	14	15	10	15	15	13	15	15	16	21	17	18	21	15	18	23	15	24	13
Total	189	52	115	185	51	119	188	51	111	196	54	123	200	54	112	196	54	113	199	47
Grand Total	356		355		350		373		366		363		383		386		394		390	

E.=Eastern District Branch.

W.=Western District Branch.

TABLE B.

Comparative Table for 1917, 1918 and 1919.

	Total on Roll			Percentage Present		
	1917	1918	1919	1917	1918	1919
January	232	323	356	90.0	83.0	89.0
February	240	337	355	85.0	80.0	87.0
March	249	336	350	86.0	78.0	71.0
April	246	335	373	90.0	83.0	86.0
May	250	329	366	84.0	85.0	87.0
June	242	326	363	88.0	83.0	82.0
September	280	355	383	83.0	74.0	73.0
October	327	368	386	92.0	82.0	87.0
November	335	363	394	91.0	88.0	88.0
December	334	361	390	92.0	90.0	83.0

TABLE C.

New pupils admitted.

	1917	1918	1919
January	50	31	38
February	12	14	6
March	10	3	1
April	4	12	25
May	5	5	10
June	1	2	4
September	62	58	63
October	42	18	33
November	15	7	8
December	0	6	7
Total	201	156	195

Health.—With the advice of the Health Officer, the Western District Branch was closed two weeks in March owing to an outbreak of influenza which reduced the attendance by one half. The epidemic itself was not severe amongst the pupils but fear of infection had a bad effect on the attendance. I regret to record three deaths at Boone Road, one being from scarlet fever.

Staff.—The signing of the Armistice led to much going and coming.

In February, Miss Newbery, the Cookery Mistress, resigned in view of her marriage, and was succeeded by Mrs. Grieve, who left for home in May.

In March, Miss Bate and Miss MacNaughton arrived from Canada after six months' delay. Miss Trueman (N.F.U.) joined the permanent staff in May.

Mrs. Wheeler (temporary) left for England in June.

Mrs. Malcolm (née Stevens) left at the end of her contract in September, and Mrs. Lord took her place (temporarily).

In October, Miss Sothcott (N.F.U.) arrived.

At the end of December, Mrs. D. Robinson (née Ware) resigned.

There are now three classes being instructed at this Cookery Centre.

- (1) Hanbury School on Monday—3 to 5 p.m.
- (2) Avenue Road on Tuesday " "
- (3) Boone Road on Friday " "

The allocation of the staff at the close of the year is shown below :—

Form	Boone Road	Nos.	Kungping Road	Nos.	Avenue Road	Nos.
VI }	Miss Simon, B.A.	1				6
V }	(Acting Head.)	24				8
IV }	Mrs. Kirk	22			Mrs. Murray, B.A. (in Charge)	8
III U. }	Miss Ware, B.A.	12			Miss Knight	4
III L. }		20				8
II }	Miss Harvey	25			Miss Balean	18
I }	Miss Bate	31			Mrs. Lord (Temporary)	10
U.T.	Miss Trueman	20	Miss Samson (in Charge)	18	Miss Manning	17
L.T.	Miss MacNaughton	29	Student	18	Miss Rasmussen	25
K.G.	Mrs. Irvin (Temporary)	25	Miss MacGregor	13	Mrs. Robinson	36

Special Subjects :—

Miss Cardwell	Drawing and Shorthand
Mrs. D. Drake	Pianoforte
Mrs. Taylor	Pianoforte
Miss Hoodless	French and German
Miss Probst	French Conversation
Mrs. Kirk	Cookery

Cambridge Lists, Prizes, etc. :—This has been a record year for results. All three candidates for the Senior Cambridge Local Examination passed under the new regulations, and the detailed results did not record a single failure in any subject.

Anna Pearson won the first prize in the St. Andrew's Bursary Examination, the second and third being taken by the Boys' School. This is the first time the Girls' School has won the first prize.

The St. George's Prize and Diploma (for 1918), presented by the Shanghai Branch of the Royal Society of St. George, were awarded to Eileen Armistead.

The D. E. J. Abraham Prize (for 1918), presented by D. E. J. Abraham, Esquire, was awarded to Elizabeth Smith.

The Thorne Prizes for English Essay (1918) were won by Emily Day and Gladys Champion. The successful candidates in the Cambridge Locals were as follows :—

Seniors : under 18: *Mark of Distinction*

E. G. Day
E. C. Smith
B. Whitgob

Juniors : over 16:

M. Cohen
S. Whitgob

Juniors : under 16:

J. Wegener Religious Knowledge
A. Soyka

Athletic, Social and other Events :—The Prizes for 1917 were distributed by Dr. Ivy at the Lyceum Theatre on February 13th. The school presented three acts from Peter Pan.

On the 14th and 19th public performances of Peter Pan were given in the Lyceum Theatre. This was the most ambitious of all the many dramatic efforts of the Public School since its foundation. Such efforts entail time and much labour, but let no one say they are in vain. The little actors learn lessons in elocution, language and eurythmics. But this is not all. Not infrequently a non-academic child hitherto counted a dullard wakes up intellectually and emotionally in these plays, and from henceforth becomes a leader in our school world.

On May 16th and 17th the Tenth Exhibition of Handicraft was held at Boone Road, a new feature of which was Gardening.

On May 19th from 2 to 6 p.m. a similar exhibition was held at Kungping Road, and at 5 p.m. a display of dancing and drilling was given on the lawn, which drew a large attendance of parents and friends.

On June 13th and 14th the Western District Branch held its Exhibition.

On September 15th a tennis match was played by Boone Road versus Hanbury School. The Hanbury School won 46 games and 4 sets. The Public School won 42 games and 5 sets.

On October 14th the Permanent Education Committee inspected the Western District Branch.

On October 16th a challenge to a tennis match was sent from Avenue Road to Boone Road and resulted in a defeat for the latter by six games, but a week later Avenue Road was defeated on the home courts at Boone Road by 4 games. Endless enthusiasm is shown for the universal school game of "Rounders".

The Permanent Education Committee visited the school in Kungping Road on October 30th and Boone Road on November 4th.

On November 18th, Miss Trueman and Miss MacNaughton took the Transition Classes to Jessfield Park. We cordially thank Mrs. Peebles, Messrs. C. H. Godfrey, Bain, and Wells for the loan of their cars. These expeditions are greatly enjoyed. The last one was in 1916, when Miss Rasmussen took her Peter Pan players out.

On November 24th, Forms IV and V (Western district) entertained the Headmistress and some friends with the presentation of scenes from Dickens's Christmas Carol. The performance spoke highly for what may be done later in Elocution and Dramatic Recitation.

J. PATTERSON,
Headmistress.

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

Attendance.—The totals set out in the table below are greater than those for any previous year. The School has shown steady increase since 1914, when the average monthly roll was 124. By the year 1917 it had risen to 161 and in the year under review the average monthly attendance was 180.

TABLE A.

Attendance:—Number on Roll during 1919.

Form	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
VI	18	17	17	14	12	12	11	11	12	12
V	23	21	19	19	19	19	21	20	17	16
IV	20	20	20	20	20	19	17	18	18	16
III a	16	16	17	17	18	17	17	16	16	16
III b	18	18	17	17	18	17	21	22	21	21
II	13	13	14	14	14	15	17	20	20	20
I	16	16	17	17	18	19	20	26	25	25
English a	22	19	19	19	16	16	26	27	26	25
English b	19	22	22	21	25	24	31	30	25	25
Indian		10	11	12	12	12	12	12	10	10
Total	165	172	173	170	172	170	202	202	190	186

TABLE B.

Comparative Table for 1917, 1918 and 1919.

	Total on Roll			Percentage Present		
	1917	1918	1919	1917	1918	1919
January	149	156	165	95	94.1	95.5
February	167	161	172	91	90.3	93.8
March	171	154	173	95	90.5	85.1*
April	175	154	170	96	92.2	91.1
May	168	153	172	94	90.3	94
June	168	151	170	91	91.3	91
September	154	161	202	91	92.2	88.7†
October	155	171	202	95	89.3	92.4
November	153	168	190	96.7	92.7	
December	152	167	186	95.4	93	
Average	161.2	159.7	180.2			

*The influenza epidemic occurred in March.

†The Jewish New Year's Day occurred on September 25.

TABLE C.

New pupils admitted.

	1917	1918	1919
January	15	9	7
February	15	2	12
March	6	0	3
April	13	10	2
May	2	1	7
June	3	2	0
September	15	25	43
October	14	6	7
November	2	2	3
December	2	0	2
Total	87	57	86

TABLE D.

Boys withdrawn from School:—

To enter employment	15
Died	1
Transferred to other Schools	8
Left Shanghai	11
Reason not given	4
	<hr/> 39 <hr/>

Health.—A more chequered state of affairs in regard to health appears than has yet been recorded in any previous year. A period of serious anxiety occurred in March, when influenza made itself apparent amongst the boarders. The first case appeared on March 4, and by twos and threes the patients reported sick until the total was twenty two. Our sick room accommodation was inadequate for such a large number of beds and it was necessary to occupy the large dormitory as a ward.

One Matron was affected. The Committee sanctioned the appointment of a foreign nurse, who on March 12 began to suffer and was a casualty herself on March 16. Her case was the last. On March 21, the first lot of convalescents were bathed and provided with clothing which had been sterilized, when they returned to school routine. The temperature charts and general symptoms in all these cases were remarkably alike. In the meantime school work had ceased and classes did not meet again until March 24.

Preventive measures adopted included the following:

Boarders were not allowed to go home. The Staff were employed in providing for the outdoor occupation of the boys unaffected and journeys were arranged in all directions, to keep them in the fresh air. All attendances at places of public worship were suspended, the regular services being held in school instead. Daily inspection of boys' throats was carried out. A mouth wash and gargle was employed as a preventive measure to lessen the risk of infection through the nose and throat. Day boys who had had influenza were re-admitted only on production of a certificate of health.

One boy who had been sent to the General Hospital, died on March 10. Of other cases there have been:—

Ophthalmia	4	Diphtheria	1	(isolation)
Infected throat	7	Adenoids	1	(operation)
Colds	5	Appendicitis	2	(operations)
Bowel looseness	3	Empitige	1	
Slight fever	2	Broken leg	1	(three times set)
Skin eruption	2	Broken arm	1	(setting)
Poisoned toe	1	Infected lips	17	
Bruised ankle	1	Tonsillitis	1	(operation)
Sprains	2	Snakebite	1	

New boys are vaccinated soon after admission and the necessary re-vaccinations occur year by year, as the triennial period is completed; seventeen were inoculated in the Spring and ten in the Autumn.

Staff absences on account of sickness have been:—

One Assistant mistress	1½ days
One Assistant mistress	14 days—Diphtheria
One Assistant mistress	1 day
One Assistant master	3 days—operation
One Matron	7 days—Influenza

The staff have undergone inoculation against typhoid fever and paratyphoid fevers A and B.

The whole school undergoes a monthly weighing and measuring test and the eyes of all are subjected to a reading test twice yearly. In the case of defective sight, the parents are recommended to take measures to remedy the defect after consulting an oculist. Sixty nine boys failed to pass the test in February.

Twice each year the boarders' teeth undergo examination by the dentist, and adjustments that are considered advisable are undertaken on his advice. Usually there are between 45 and 50 cases which receive treatment.

School Work.—As in previous years, the syllabus for this year has been designed to carry the weight of the examinations for the Cambridge Locals and the Hongkong Locals, but it makes provision for more Geography than either of the Locals, providing very fully for local and Far Eastern areas. It includes the study of Mandarin, a scheme of recitation from Scripture and the

theory and practice of Singing and Physical Exercises, as well as Indian dialects for the Indian boys.

The principal aim of the syllabus is to provide for efficiency in English Composition, arithmetic and handwriting, but specialists may devote themselves to the commercial subjects which include shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping and business method, or to mathematics and literature for University Locals. All the masters are qualified to teach physical exercises and to superintend games.

In the Lower Forms the class teachers undertake the instruction of their own forms in all subjects, except when the classes are massed either for Singing or for Drill, but above Form III the teachers rotate from class to class and undertake to teach special subjects. The work accomplished each week is entered up in a register and kept as a record which serves not only to indicate the progress of the teacher, but is of value in determining the scope of examination questions set by colleagues. Provision is made for a certain amount of study to be done at home, which in the winter months may occupy an hour and a half or more.

Periodical examinations are set in which the whole school takes part and class lists are prepared which show the order of merit.

At Midsummer and at Christmas, reports on the work and conduct of the boys are sent to their parents by post.

The School is divided by conditions of language proficiency into three divisions, viz: the main school, the English Classes, and the School for Indian Children. Reference has been made in the reports of former years to the establishment of the classes for English. A glance at the tables of attendance will show how well the numbers are maintained.

The School for Indians was opened in February when Bhai Gajjan Singh arrived from India. This teacher was appointed as the best of several selected candidates whose merits came under the scrutiny of the Director of Education at Jullundur. His duties are to instruct Sikhs in Urdu and Gurmukhi subjects. A certain amount of criticism was directed at the Syllabus arranged for Indian boys, and to meet the situation a conference was called to arrive at some arrangement which should satisfy the Khalsa Committee. There were present, Mr. W. Beatty, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Jemadar Wariam Singh, Acting Jemadar Sucha Singh, Ishar Singh, Granthi, Bhai Gajjan Singh, Assistant Master, Natha Singh, Havildar and the Headmaster.

The points raised were discussed fully and the conference approved the syllabus as it had been laid down and commended the lists of text books chosen for use. The main point at issue, namely, at what point in their school life should these boys begin the study of English, was decided on the lines that no Indian boy should take up the study of English until he had satisfied the examiners that he had reached a certain standard of efficiency in Urdu and Gurmukhi. One such examination has been held and those with sufficient proficiency receive one hour's instruction each day in English from one of the English Assistant Masters.

TABLE E.

Allocation of Staff.

I.—Responsible teachers.					
Form	Spring Term.	Summer Term.	Winter Term.	No.	Average age.
VI	Mrs. Stuart	Mrs. Stuart	Mrs. Stuart	18	15.6
V	Mr. Moore, B.A.	Mr. Moore, B.A.	Mr. Moore, B.A.	23	16.1
IV	Mr. Divers	Mr. Divers	Mr. Anderson	20	15.2
III a	Mrs. O'Toole	Mrs. O'Toole	Mrs. O'Toole	18	13.6
III b	Mrs. Peach	Mrs. Peach	Mrs. Peach	22	11
II	Miss L. Smith	Miss L. Smith	Miss L. Smith	20	11
I	Mrs. Baker	Mrs. Baker	Mrs. Baker	25	8.8
English A	Mrs. Walter	Mr. de Trafford	Mr. de Trafford	27	15.3
B	Mrs. Walter	Mr. de Trafford	Mr. G.C. Stockton, M.A.	30	14.5
Indians	B. Gajjan Singh	B. Gajjan Singh	B. Gajjan Singh	12	

TABLE F.

II.—Teachers of Subjects (Upper School).	
Headmaster Mr. Anderson Mr. Divers Mr. Moore, B.A. Mrs. Stuart	Algebra, Geometry, Physical Geography, Model Drawing. Algebra, Drawing, English Composition, Music. Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Music, Drill, English Subjects in the Indian School. Geometry, Literature, Geography, Drawing, English Composition. Arithmetic, History, Grammar, English Composition, Freehand and Model Drawing.
Mr. Moore, B.A.	Scoutmaster and Librarian.

TABLE G.

III.—Household.	
Matrons	Mrs. A. Thompson Miss L. Hiron.

Discipline.—The discipline continues to be maintained satisfactorily without effort. The cause of this state of affairs is the interest which the members of the Staff take in their work. The resultant effort on the part of the boys makes for self respect and the reactions are mutual.

Inspection and Examinations.—A report by Mr. F. M. Holman, B.A., dated January 20, 1919, was received from the University of Hongkong in April. The object of the inspection by this gentleman was to obtain recognition as an approved school by the Cambridge Syndicate. Mr. Holman reported favourably on the work and general arrangements and recommended that the Syndicate retain the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys upon their list of approved Schools.

The Cambridge Local Candidates who entered were all successful and the results which were received in May showed:—

Juniors—Pass.	Cunningham, H. Guzdar, J. Moalem, S. Needa, V.
Preliminary—Honours Class III.	Artindale, R. Naughton, W.
Preliminary—Pass.	Parker, A Turner, J. Viccajee, V.

In the Hongkong Locals, J. S. Guzdar passed the Matriculation Examination and proposes to enter the University at the beginning of 1920.

The school was inspected by the Permanent Education Committee in October.

Essays set by the Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were written and prizes were won by:—

Seniors—Klyhn, H., 1st Prize.
Guzdar, J., 2nd Prize.
Juniors—Pratt, L., 1st Prize.

Essays set by the Shanghai Horticultural Society were written and a special prize was awarded to A. Roxburgh for Autumn 1918. Other prizes won in Spring 1919 were:—

Seniors	Viccajee, V.	2nd prize.
Juniors	Whittaker, H.	2nd prize.

A. Houben, who was awarded the Council's Leaving Certificate in 1918, proceeded to Europe and in July obtained a scholarship which gave him the entry to the Vienna School of Art.

Games and Athletics.—Football remains the most popular play-ground game, because everybody gets some share of the fun, but baseball has had a good following and swimming has its share of devotees. The total number of recorded attendances at the Baths was 670, of which 318 were in June. At the close of the season, Swimming sports were held and a series of tests for certificates took place:—

8 boys swam	1 length
3 boys do.	3 lengths
4 boys do.	5 lengths
1 boy do.	10 lengths
2 boys do.	15 lengths
1 boy do.	20 lengths
6 boys do.	50 lengths (1 mile)

A Sports meeting was held on the field track in Hongkew Park in October. The School Championship, which carries with it the Old Boys' Cup, was won by J. Guzdar.

Scouting.—In April, Mr. Divers, who had been scoutmaster since 1914, resigned, and the organization came under the aegis of Mr. J. G. Moore, B.A., who for some time had taken active interest in the formation of a Wolf Cub Pack. The occasion was made a ceremonial parade at which members of the Scout Council, Messrs. W. Beatty, W. C. Divers, W. J. N. Dyer, Rev. C. J. F. Symons and the Headmaster attended. Sir Everard Fraser, who is a member of the Scout Council, was unable to be present. By this time a patrol of Sikh boys under Assistant Scoutmaster Bhai Gajjan Singh had been formed and they were addressed in Gurmukhi by Mr. W. Beatty, Assistant Commissioner of Police. Several field days have been ordered, but unlike previous years there have been no camps. The whole troop paraded at the British Consulate on Empire Day, to be present at the breaking of the flag at 8 a.m. with the rest of the Baden-Powell organization which includes the foreign Schools.

A concert was organized in aid of Scout Funds and was successfully given in the school on April 11th. The Scouts paraded as a Guard of Honour to welcome Mr. W. D. Anderson on his return from war service, and were also engaged for duty at the Annual Charity Football Match on Boxing Day. The number of members is: Scouts 25 in four patrols, and Wolf Cubs 18.

General.—Sir Everard Fraser, President of the S.S.P.C.A., presented the prizes won by Hanbury boys for Essays on April 29. Mr. C. M. Bain, member of the Foreign Educational Committee, presented to the successful Cambridge Local candidates the certificates awarded for the December 1918 examination.

The Annual Prize Distribution took place on Tuesday, December 23, at noon. Mr. E. C. Pearce, Chairman of Council, presented to the successful winners the books which rewarded their merit for the year. Mr. H. O. White's Bursary was won by Jamshed Sorabjee Guzdar who, having matriculated in July, proceeds to Hongkong University early in January, 1920. Members of the Foreign Educational Committee were present, as well as a number of other distinguished visitors, amongst whom were the Consuls General for Great Britain and France.

We have been able to welcome back from the fighting area in France two masters, Mr. W. D. Anderson, who was an officer in the Durham Light Infantry, and Mr. J. A. Jackson, who was an officer in the Labour Corps. Mr. C. N. de Trafford who joined us in April had seen service with the Royal Artillery and the Queen's West Surrey Regiment. On the Anniversary of Armistice Day, the Committee granted a special half holiday, in the course of which an impromptu

Sports Meeting was held. During the morning, at a bugle signal, the whole school remained silent and still for an impressive two minutes.

A fire drill, at which, by permission of the Chief Officer of the Brigade, the Hongkew company attended, was held on October 21. The boys were practised in descending by the brigade ladder escapes and in jumping into the sheet from the verandah. A wet drill by the brigade followed this practice. Boys are taught to couple up hose. A set of Fire Rules hangs on every landing.

The School adopted Summer Time under the Daylight Saving scheme to great advantage, which would be further enhanced by the inclusion of the month of October. The only adverse criticism that is apparent is due to the fact that very young children are put to bed in broad daylight, which in these latitudes is unusual. As, however, the disadvantage is common to all higher latitudes during summer, Shanghai cannot be said to be peculiar in this respect.

By the courtesy of the Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces, the boys have been personally conducted round the Hongkew Recreation ground twice during the year, once when the trees were in full leaf and once when the branches were bare. Mr. MacGregor went carefully into the salient points connected with the trees and shrubs on each occasion. The Health Officer sanctioned an application for one of his inspectors to lecture to the school on mosquitoes. For this duty Mr. Kilner was detailed and a carefully prepared lot of specimens was exhibited and the connection between the anopheles mosquito and malaria was explained to the boys.

Mr. H. Hanbury and the Shanghai Recreation Club sent altogether 27 dozen tennis balls for the use of the boys. Mrs. O'Toole presented the school in May with an Oliver typewriter for use by boys who wish to practise on the machine. Mr. H. O. White's Bursary was acknowledged in the Municipal Gazette of July 10, 1919. Two cricket bats were received from Mr. S. J. Deeks. A prize for Algebra was presented by Mr. G. Dairseldt—an Old Boy. Mrs. W. L. Merriman presented a set of Library books in December.

ROUTINE.

Domestic Arrangements:—

6.30 a.m.	Rise.
7.30	Breakfast.
8.55	Morning School.
12.15 p.m.	Tiffin.
1.25	Afternoon School.
4.00	Tea (in winter).
5.30	Preparation (in winter).
6.00	Supper.
6.30	Evening School.
7.30	Juniors' bed time.
8.30	Seniors' bed time.
10.00	Lights out.

The School Library is in better condition now than it has ever been. The number of books has been increased, an effective library register is kept and the library itself is well advertised and well used.

Some new features in the appointment of monitors have been introduced this year. Certain small privileges have been conceded to boys who undertake the position of monitor and this, coupled with a system of taking the duties turn and turn about, has had a marked effect in securing a very necessary link between the masters and the boys, without unduly straining the young shoulders on which this responsibility rests.

TABLE H.

Nationalities and Ages of the Children:—

Nationality.	Number	Age between					Over 16
		7—8	8—10	10—12	12—14	14—16	
British	50						
Russian	32						
Japanese	31						
American	15						
Portuguese	13						
German	11						
Korean	8						
Greek	5	4	29	20	40	48	39
Scandinavian	4						
Philippine	2						
Austrian	2						
French	1						
Italian	1						
Roumanian	1						
Unregistered	4						
Indian	12	4	—	3	4	—	1
Total	192	8	29	23	44	48	40

TABLE I.

Religious faiths:—

Protestant	99
Jewish	32
Roman Catholic	18
Buddhist	17
Shinto	15
Mahommedan	2
Zoroastrian	2
Sikhs	12
Undeclared	3
	<hr/> 200 <hr/>

TABLE J.

Parents resident in :—

Shanghai	137
Kiushiu	13
Harbin	10
Korea	5
Hongkong	4
Hondo	3
Australia	3 from Shanghai originally
Manchuria	2
Chinwangtao	2 from Shanghai originally
Pootung	2 " " "
Vladivostock	2
Soochow	1 " " "
Hokkaido	1
Mokanshan	1 " " "
Nanking	1
Newchwang	1
Steep Island	1 " " "
Irkutsk	1
India	10 S. M. Police

200

At the close of the Prize Distribution on December 23, a ceremony of unveiling a brass mural memorial tablet, inscribed with the names of the Old Boys who fell in the war, was conducted by the Consul General for Great Britain, J. W. Jamieson, Esq., C.M.G.

The Tablet is inscribed with the names of Louis A. Dufour, Jack C. Porter and Kenneth W. Tilburn.

A. J. STEWART,
Headmaster.

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, HEADMISTRESS'S REPORT.

Attendance.—The School opened in January with 148 names on the register. By the end of the year, numbers had increased to 189, of whom 57 were boarders. The School will accommodate 50 boarders and 130 day children, an increase on these numbers tends to crowd the class rooms, this is particularly felt in winter with the present heating arrangements.

The average percentage attendance for the year was 91.8.

TABLE A.

Attendance :—Number on Roll during 1919.

Form	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
V	18	18	18	18	18	17	20	19	19	19
IV	26	27	27	27	20	20	19	20	20	19
IV b					12	12	12	12	16	16
III	18	20	21	22	17	17	21	22	22	21
II	18	19	19	19	19	19	18	20	20	20
I	28	29	32	33	33	33	37	38	39	39
Kindergarten	19	24	26	28	32	31	32	32	32	34
English Class	21	21	22	21	19	18	19	21	21	19
Total	148	158	165	168	170	167	178	184	189	187

TABLE B.

Comparative Table for 1917, 1918 and 1919.

	Total on Roll			Percentage Present		
	1917	1918	1919	1917	1918	1919
January	136	149	148	87.7	93	94.3
February	136	149	158	85.2	92.6	89.8
March	137	146	165	92.6	92.8	86
April	137	151	168	93.2	93.2	92.4
May	139	156	170	90.6	85.6	91
June	137	155	167	88.3	83.6	85.7
September	145	150	178	91.3	94.1	93
October	154	156	184	93.6	87.7	96.6
November	153	156	189	96.8	87.4	93
December	152	155	187	96.1	93.2	92.8

TABLE C.

New Pupils admitted :—

	1917	1918	1919
January	8	7	14
February	2	4	8
March	1	6	7
April	1	5	7
May	6	4	7
June	0	3	0
September	18	19	42
October	9	3	8
November	1	3	8
December	0	1	2
Total	46	55	103

TABLE D.

Numbers withdrawn :—

To enter employment	13
Transferred to other schools	33
Parents leaving Shanghai	8
Owing to bad health	5
Family reasons	6
Repatriated	1
Without giving reasons	6
Total	71

TABLE E.

Nationality	Ages Between					Total
	5—7	7—9	9—12	12—14	14—17	
British	14	18	14	8	20	74
American	4	5	5		10	24
German		1	2	2	3	8
Swede				1	1	2
Russian	4	2	6		7	19
Portuguese	2	2	5		2	11
Indian	1		4	1	2	8
Japanese	1			2	4	7
Greek	2	2				4
French	1			1	1	3
Dutch	1	2	1			4
Filipino	1	9	1	1	2	14
Austrian					1	1
Cingalese	1	1				2
Persian	1		1		1	3
Norwegian		2				2
Belgian			1			1
Total						187

Health.—The health of the School has been good. In the Spring there were a few cases of swollen glands and one child was sent to the General Hospital for a slight operation. Every care was taken to prevent the spread of influenza, the cases were mild and were nursed at the School. Two children suffering with fever were treated at the General Hospital, in both instances the recovery was about ten days.

The boarders admitted during the year and those whose period of three years had expired, were vaccinated in December. At the same time advice was sent to the parents of day children to the effect that they should take the necessary precautions.

The Dentist visited the School twice to inspect the boarders' teeth, and those needing attention were treated.

TABLE F.

	Swollen glands.	Influenza.	Fever.	Mumps.
February	3			
March	2	2		
November		4		
December			2	1
Total	5	6	2	1

Staff Work and Allocation.—At the close of the Summer term, Miss Rees, Kindergarten Mistress, left to be married. Miss Meech terminated her agreement and Miss Beckingsale's furlough was ante-dated for family reasons. It looked as if the Winter Term would commence with a very depleted Staff, but ere School opened the vacancies were filled with very efficient temporary Mistresses and work went forward with a swing. Towards the end of October, two Mistresses arrived from England, one for the Kindergarten and one for Form IV. Miss Bocheovsky, who was engaged to help with the Kindergarten and Form I, now gives her time entirely to the latter and is responsible for the lower division of that form. One of the free boarders, who is finishing her course of shorthand, gives part time to assist the Kindergarten Mistress.

The shorthand classes given twice weekly by Mrs. Corneck, are much valued and girls should now be able to leave school fully equipped for office work.

At the close of the term, Mrs. Kirk gave the girls who attend the Cooking classes a theoretical and a practical examination, and according to marks obtained they show an intelligent knowledge of the subject.

The School year closed with a full Staff and a prospect of good work for 1920.

TABLE G.

Form	Mistress	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average Age
V	Miss Beckingsale	18	18	18	18	18	17					14½
	Mrs. Trindle							20	19	19	19	
IV	Miss Heughan	26	27	27	27	20	20	19	20			13½
	Miss M. Allen									20	19	
IV b	Mrs. Snape					12	12					14
	Mrs. Anderson							12	12			
	Miss Heughan									16	16	
III	Miss Stevens	18	20	21	22	17	17	21	22	22	21	12
II	Miss Meech	18	19	19	19	19	19					10
	Mrs. Snape							18	20	20	20	
I	Miss Alliston	28	29	32	33	33	33	37	38	39	39	8½
K. G.	Miss Rees	19	24	26	28	32	31					5½
	Mrs. Kinipple							33	32			
	Miss E. Allen									32	34	
English	Mrs. McKenna	21	21									15
	Mrs. Snape			22	21							
	Mrs. Davey					19	18	18	21	21	19	
	Total	148	158	165	168	170	167	178	184	189	187	

Conduct and Discipline.—Conduct and Discipline in the School have been very satisfactory. The Prefects maintain good order in the Class rooms and play grounds. The Matrons speak well of the general behaviour of the boarders after school hours.

Speech Day and School Functions.—The Prize Giving was held at the Union Church Hall on Friday, January 31. Mrs. Pearce kindly consented to distribute the Prizes. A short programme was provided by the girls, who were afterwards addressed by Mr. Pearce.

The Permanent Education Committee visited the School on Tuesday, November 18.

Games.—*Hockey.* Every fine Wednesday afternoon is given up to games and during the Hockey season the Upper Forms go with two Mistresses to the Hongkew Park to play. From January to the end of March, owing to inclement weather conditions, very little hockey could be played; the Autumn season was more favourable. The first and second Elevens play well, and the third Eleven, comprised of younger girls, bids fair to become a good enthusiastic team.

Tennis.—There was a much keener interest shown in the game this year and full advantage was taken to the end of the season. Many girls played in the Hongkew Park every evening when possible and during the holidays. The practice made them players of no mean capacity and their efficiency was seen when playing against the boarders, who have not the same opportunity.

The first team was invited to meet the Public School Girls on their courts at the end of September and entertained to tea afterwards; there was a tough struggle which resulted in a win for us; the return match was played at our school a week later and we were again successful.

General.—Forms V, IV and III, in charge of Mistresses, visited the Spring and Autumn Shows of the Horticultural Society, with the object of entering for the Competition Essay. The first prize (senior) was awarded to S. Davey, for the Essay on the Show held in May.

The King's Daughters' Society kindly gave permission to the boarders who remained in school during the summer holidays, to borrow books from their library. Since November 8 it has been thrown open to the senior girls, as our library has received no new additions for some years. This favour and also the use of the Reading Room on wet Saturdays are much appreciated.

Communication is kept up with a number of the former pupils who are very interested in the School. Recently a letter was received from an old girl now in Ottawa, who was selected out of 70 candidates to be employed in the Speaker's Office, House of Commons. Many instances could be mentioned of girls who are doing remarkably well and holding responsible positions.

The gate-house was ready for occupation by the beginning of November and a day and a night watchman were engaged. We now feel secure from beggars, hawkers and undesirables, who previously walked into the playground without hindrance.

Eighteen children spent the Christmas holidays in the School, the positions of their parents prevent their making any provision for having them home. Friends kindly remembered them at this time and many invitations were accepted enabling them to spend the day with their friends.

E. H. MAYHEW,
Headmistress.

CHINESE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. A. Howard consented to serve as the Council's representative on the Committee during 1919. Upon the proposal of Mr. Howard, seconded by Mr. Shen Tun Ho, Mr. H. Phillips was elected Chairman of the Committee. In view of his approaching departure on long leave, the Rev. Dr. W. Hopkyn Rees tendered his resignation on June 28; to fill the vacancy, the Rev. Dr. D. McGillivray was invited and consented to serve in his stead. No other change took place during the year, and the membership of the Committee now stands as follows:—

Messrs. H. Phillips (*Chairman*)
A. Howard
Rev. Dr. D. McGillivray
Chicheh Nieh
Shen Tun Ho

Two meetings of the Committee have been held during the year.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE, HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

Attendance.—The demand for admission at the beginning of both the Winter and Summer terms was greater than ever, although the fees had been increased. About two hundred candidates for admission had to be sent away as the class-room accommodation was taxed to the utmost.

NUMBER OF PUPILS ADMITTED

	1916	1917	1918	1919
	—	—	—	—
Summer Term	400	403	415	417
Winter Term	401	412	441	466

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE

	1918	1919
	—	—
February	98.5%	98.1%
March	97.8	95
April	96.2	95.2
May	95.9	92.2
June	92.4	89
September	97.9	97.4
October	95.7	95.4
November	96.1	96.2
December	95.9	95.8

AGES OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED IN 1919.

AGE	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total	Average Age
Number of Pupils (Summer Term)	2	7	2	13	15	19	5	5	0	0	68	10
Number of Pupils (Winter Term)	0	3	4	11	18	31	9	15	3	1	95	12
Totals for Year	2	10	6	24	33	50	14	20	3	1	163	11

Health.—The general health of the pupils, as is evident from the above records, was very good, but that of the teachers, and especially of the English members of the staff, was not good.

The poor attendance during the month of June, 1919, was not due to illness, but was caused by the general unrest in Shanghai, and, indeed, throughout China, consequent on the Shantung question.

The excellent ventilation of the class-rooms, and the frequent scouring and mopping processes of the coolies, give little opportunity for disease to make headway.

A few sporadic cases of "red eye" occurred, but the cases were at once isolated and sent to hospital.

Work.—In the English Department, changes in the staff of masters and mistresses were unusually numerous; several local untrained teachers were temporarily engaged for a few months.

These changes have had a bad effect on the work of the pupils in this Department. In most schools the task of procuring suitable teachers during the past few years has been very difficult. During part of the year 1919, two locally educated Chinese teachers were in charge of classes usually taught by trained English masters. The temporary lady teachers worked well, but the absence of professionally trained and qualified masters, which has been felt since the beginning of 1915, when the first of the assistant masters answered the call of his country, has been particularly noticeable in the quality of work done in the middle and upper part of the English Department. Although Mr. T. G. Baillie, the only trained master left, worked with admirable zeal and devotion with Forms 5 and 6, he could not make up for the lack of competent teachers in the middle forms.

The general standard of attainment in English throughout the lower and upper schools is consequently somewhat inferior to that of pre-war years, but with the coming of well qualified masters and mistresses in the Autumn, an improvement has already set in, and, given a few years of uninterrupted work, the English side will be even better than it was in former years.

The Chinese side has not suffered from lack of teachers at all during the war, and the standard of work is better than it was two years ago.

Mr. Ko-fan, the Chief Teacher of Chinese, besides superintending the teachers in this Department, takes regular hours of teaching, and makes the pupils of Forms 5 and 6, who study the Chinese classics, his especial care. An improvement in the teaching of spoken Mandarin has been effected by the engagement of a Pekingese teacher, Mr. F. C. Tai.

Every pupil in the School is instructed in Mandarin, just as every pupil has to learn English in the English Department. The Mandarin spoken language is the common language of the educated people of China; the Shanghai dialect is of little use elsewhere than in Shanghai and in the surrounding districts.

The following are the subjects taught in the Chinese Department, wherein each pupil spends half of each school week: Grammar, Composition, Literature, Writing, Mandarin, Geography, History, Translation (into English), The Use of the Abacus, and Commercial Correspondence.

Staff.—The following changes occurred in the staff of teachers during the year:—

Additions.—Mr. H. G. Whitcher, B.Sc., arrived from England in August; Mr. H. B. Lobb, B.Sc., came in October; Miss Thirza M. Pierce, M.A. rejoined the staff in September, and the following were temporarily engaged: Mrs. H. G. Whitcher in September, and Mr. W. H. S. Hatten, B.A., in December. Messrs. Tsoh Ding-long and Lau-chan served for a few months in the English Department.

Resignations and Withdrawals.—Mrs. Kershaw left the School in July; Mr. W. Hearn in August; Mr. G. C. Tu, B.A., in November, and two temporary lady teachers left in September and in November, respectively. Mr. L. C. Healey, who acted as Headmaster during the absence of the Headmaster on sick leave, left for seven months leave in June, and for a while Mr. T. G. Baillie, B.Sc., had charge of the School. The Headmaster resumed control on his return in August.

War Service.—Messrs. H. G. Whitcher and H. B. Lobb, who were engaged with other new masters by the Headmaster while in England, held commissions as lieutenants in the British Army and served during the war. Mr. H. E. Jones, who left in 1917 and received a commission in His Majesty's Forces, returned on October 24, when he was permitted to leave the service of the Council.

Mr. Samuel Rayner, who entered the School as an Assistant Master in 1908, and who became Senior Assistant, and subsequently Headmaster Elect of the Polytechnic Public School for Chinese, left Shanghai to join the British Forces in February, 1915. In November, 1917, he was reported dangerously wounded and missing, and in 1919 the British War Office presumed his death.

Conduct.—The year 1919 was a trying one for schools in China, and especially for those in Shanghai. The Shantung question caused tremendous excitement in Shanghai in May and in June.

In May, the Acting Headmaster handled a very delicate situation in an extremely able manner, and no untoward event occurred, although in consequence of a general strike in Shanghai, the School had to be closed for a few days in June. The Summer Term ended, however, in complete understanding between masters and pupils, and when the Headmaster reopened the School in September he found little trace of the trouble, and the enrollment proved to be the largest in the history of the School.

A small but unpleasant affair came to light in November, when it was found that four pupils of the School had acted in an underhand manner, and had given outsiders reason for saying that there existed in the School a branch of an organisation known as the "Students' Union," although the pupils had decided as a body to have nothing to do with the Union. Love of notoriety was found to be at the bottom of the matter, and a short explanation of the meaning of honour soon put things right.

In December, when a three days "strike" was proclaimed by the Shanghai branch of the Union, none of the pupils took any part whatever, and school went on as usual.

Permanent Education Committee.—The Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, Messrs. E. C. Pearce and R. F. C. Master, members of the Permanent Education Committee of the Municipal Council, paid the usual annual visit to the School on October 21.

Mr. Rayner's Bequest.—By the will of the late Mr. Samuel Rayner, a sum of Tls. 300 is provided, the yearly interest on which is to be used to purchase prize books for the best mathematical scholar in the School.

The Ezra Scholarships.—At the Annual Speech Day ceremony, held on January 24, 1919, Mr. Edward I. Ezra, formerly Chairman of the Chinese Educational Committee, and a member of the Shanghai Municipal Council, announced his intention of sending two of the pupils to the University of Hongkong, maintaining them there for a four years' course, and paying their travelling expenses.

It is proposed to send two pupils as beneficiaries of these generous scholarships in September, 1920.

The Scout Movement.—Mr. F. Alan Robinson, Scout Commissioner for the Shanghai district, who had acted for several years as Scoutmaster of the troop of boy scouts attached to the School, resigned the Scoutmastership, and Mr. King Jen-ling is now in charge of the troop.

On November 30, the School Band, Boy Scouts and Wolf Cubs took part in a parade of several hundred Chinese scouts at the British Consulate, when H.B.M. Consul-General and Mr. Yang Tchong, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, addressed the scouts.

Examinations.—In December 1919, seventeen candidates from Forms 5 and 6 were entered for the Junior, Senior or Matriculation Examinations of the University of Hongkong. Other pupils of the School who were not adjudged by the School examiners to be up to the required standard, were permitted to enter for the examinations at their own expense. The results are as follows:—

Matriculation Examination:—

Pass:	KWOK TAK-KUM	郭德金
	NG KING-CHING	吳錦慶
	HU CHENG-YUNG	胡承榮
	CHANG YU-YEN	張玉延
	FENG WAH-KOH	馮華國

Senior Examination:—

Pass:	TAI CHONG-TSAO	戴昌藻
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Junior Examination:—

Pass:	MA CHAR-ZUR	馬家壽
	*DZUN ZAU-ZUNG	鄭紹成
	CHUN FOH-ZIANG	陳復祥
	OONG TEH-ZEE	翁德齊
	HU CHENG-EN	胡承恩
	†LAI SHAU-WEI	賴李威
	CHOW TA-KANG	周大綱
	LIANG CHAH-DSIN	梁家俊
	SHOU PIAO	壽標
	SOEY SHING-SUNG	卓興生
	FENG WAH-PONG	馮華邦
	‡WANG SZE-YUEN	王自雲
	TSAI YU	蔡鵬

*Distinction in Chinese and Bookkeeping

† do. Chinese

‡ do. Bookkeeping

Mr. Cheng Lai-woo, a pupil of the School, who was awarded a scholarship at St. John's University in September, 1915, gained the degree of Bachelor of Science (Honours) in July, 1919.

Normal School.—The following Student-Teachers having satisfied the Examiners in

(a) The Theory and Practice of Teaching,

(b) Psychology,

(c) English Composition and Conversation,

were awarded the Final Certificate of the Shanghai Municipal Council Normal School in December, 1919:—

LIU BANG NIEN	劉鵬年
F. K. SING	郭信
WONG YOH YOONG	王學鏞
Hsu VUNG PING	許文彬
KING JEN LING	經乾麟
HUANG KIEN SHUNG	黃建勳
LOCK SIU YOONG	樂秀榮

G. S. F. KEMP,
Headmaster.

ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE, HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

Attendance.—The attendance during 1919, had the year been a normal one, would have been good, but the general unrest in June affected it adversely, as did the "strike" in October. It will be seen by a reference to the subjoined tables that for the Winter Term there was a serious falling off in the number enrolled. This was due to two causes. The first cause was the Students' Strike, which had left a number disaffected, because they were not allowed to use the school as their Headquarters; the second cause was the opening, as a school for Chinese, of the erstwhile German School, at a fee much less than the fee charged in the Council's schools; and Wei-hai-wei Road is right in the centre of a district from which many of our pupils come.

TOTAL ON ROLL.

	1917	1918	1919
Summer Term	400	412	401
Winter Term	400	409	356

PERCENTAGE ATTENDANCE 1919.

Month.	Average Roll.	Average Percentage Attendance.
January	379	90.8
February	394	98.4
March	399	94.8
April	395	95.2
May	389.6	96.8
June	340.6	85.5
September	339	97.1
October	343.6	93
November	336.7	96.3
December	330.5	95.6

This gives an Average Monthly Attendance of 94.3 per cent., which is not quite so good as that of the previous year.

The appended table is for the Winter Term only, but it serves the purpose of illustrating the great diversities of age found in most of the classes.

AGES OF PUPILS ADMITTED DURING THE WINTER TERM.

Form or Class	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total	Average
Form V										1	1	1			3	18
„ IV											7	4	2	1	14	18.7
„ III						1	2	1	5	7	9	2	1		28	16.9
„ II							2	3	6	7	2	3			23	16.5
„ I							2	1	8	13	1		1		26	16.5
„ Ia							2	1	8	7	5	1			24	16.6
„ Ib							4	8	1	6	2	2	2		25	16.3
Class I						4	4	5	5	8	5	1			32	15.5
„ Ia					1	2	2	10	4	6	2	1			28	15.6
„ Ib				1		4	4	10	3	2	2	1	1		28	15.2
„ II				2	4	10	8	4	4	6					38	14.1
„ IIa				1	7	1	5	6	10	2	1				33	14.2
„ III					2	8	9	9	2						30	14
„ IIIa	1	2	1	2	5	4	2	6		1					24	12.7
	1	2	1	6	19	34	46	64	56	66	37	16	7	1	356	15.5

The Average Age, 15.5, is even higher than that of last year, and that was much higher than it should be in a school like this.

The following table shows the ages of the *new pupils* admitted during 1919.

Age	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Numbers	1	2	2	6	12	22	29	27	28	21	15	4	1	1

Of the 171 *new pupils*, 101 came during the Spring Term and 70 during the Winter Term. Their average age was 14.9.

It has been felt for a long time that the average age of those admitted was much too high and the Committee has decided, on the recommendation of the Headmasters, that in future no boy over 15 will be admitted to the Council's Schools for Chinese. This decision will probably affect the enrolment for some time, but in the end it will be an advantage to the school, for there is no doubt that the only boys who bring credit to the school are those who enrol when young.

Health.—The health of the boys was very satisfactory. There was the usual amount of sickness incidental to life, but there were no epidemics of any kind.

Work.—Nothing of a novel nature was introduced into the work: it went steadily along on the approved lines. In June it was, of course, seriously interfered with and the large number of abstentions made classification in September rather difficult. A bold experiment was made in the Hongkong Local Examinations. One of the four boys who had passed in the Junior Division in December 1918 intimated that he would finish his school course in June, and as he was an exceptionally bright lad it was thought that a special effort should be made to present him in July for examination in the Senior Division. When the others heard that, they asked to be allowed to try at the same time. It was a great task to undertake, but three of the four passed the Senior Examination and two of the three passed the Matriculation. All three juniors presented at the same time passed. One of the two who matriculated, Zung Foh Nyeu 鄭福元, was offered the Edward Ezra Scholarship. He accepted it and in October he entered Hongkong University, where his career will be watched with interest.

The progress of the other forms and classes is not arrived at by external examination, but the teachers were satisfied that as good work had been done as in previous years. There was a distinct advance in the standard of the Chinese as tested by the Hongkong Local Examinations, in that none of the boys failed in this subject. It is a matter of interest that the results of this examination disclose the fact that Chinese is a weak subject. It may, of course, be that the standard in this subject is exceptionally high; but on the other hand there is no doubt that for many of the modern Chinese boys, Chinese, as a subject of study, has little interest.

The following pupils passed the Hongkong Local Examinations:—

July 1919.	Matriculation	WONG CHIEN MING	王潛明
		ZUNG FOH NYEU	鄭福元
		YIH FOH MEE	葉福綿
		ZUNG BIH	程弼
		TING CHING SUNG	丁金生
December 1919.	Junior	SUN BACON	孫培根
		†CHANG NYEE-TSUNG	張年徵
		TING SOEH-CHANG	丁儼強
		†NYEE CHING-BAE	嚴雋培
		†Distinction in Chinese.	

In addition to these successes, one of our boys, Toong Hoe Tsah 董和齋, was awarded the First Prize offered by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for an essay in Chinese on a given topic.

It is very gratifying to be able to record the successes of boys who have left the school. Lee Bih Zung 李弼臣, who passed the Senior Examination in December 1918, was placed second in order of merit in the examination conducted early in 1919 by the Han Yeh Ping Iron and Coal Co., Ltd. More than eight hundred candidates competed for the few vacancies. Wong Chien

Ming 王渭明, who passed the Matriculation in July 1919, was placed among the first five in the examination held in September by the Maritime Customs. There were more than 400 candidates for the few posts.

Conduct and Discipline.—There is no necessity to disguise the fact that the conduct and discipline during the year were less satisfactory than in previous years. It was not that the boys were more difficult to manage individually. From the time the Students formed themselves into a Union, it was felt that there were outside influences at work and it is safe to say that all the difficulties sprang from the same source. A group of boys in Form IV had apparently conceived the idea that they had functioning power and in June they exercised it with a certain amount of effectiveness due to their intimidation of the younger boys. In October, on the birthday of Confucius, that same group brought about a trial of strength that ended in the expulsion of two of their number, upon which several of their class-mates absented themselves and made no effort to return to school. From that time peace reigned. Several others during the Winter Term were expelled for being absent without leave and there is no doubt that the stern measures taken had a good effect on the school as a whole. It is interesting to note that when the Students' Union decided at the beginning of December to suspend studies for a week, the Police Report stated that the representatives from the Ellis Kadoorie School protested. There was no suspension of study here.

Visitors.—On account of the disturbances in the Settlement in June, it was felt that it would be unwise to have a Speech Day and award Prizes. The only visitors during the year were the Permanent Education Committee and Sir Ellis Kadoorie, whose interest in the school is as keen as ever.

Games, Athletics and Recreation.—There was no Chairman's Shield Competition this year owing to the depletion of the staffs of the various schools. But in November the usual School Sports were carried through very successfully. The interest in tennis was not maintained, but there was a wonderful revival of interest in football and the team, a bit unlucky at first, at length found its feet and did great things. On the whole it was the best balanced team that has ever represented the school. A great debt of thanks is due to Mr. Kershaw for his work in this branch of the school's activities. The League system, begun a year or two ago, is still carried on, but it is no longer class versus class, but drill company versus drill company. Organized play in the form of drill, etc. took place on Friday afternoons, when the weather was favourable.

Library.—An effort was made towards the end of the year to stimulate interest in reading and it is hoped that in 1920 the books in the Library will be in greater demand.

Scouts.—Interest in the Scout Movement was not well maintained, due in part at least to further changes in the Mastership of the troop. Mr. White, who was in charge a year ago, resigned in June, and Mr. Oong Dih Zau, assistant scoutmaster, has been in charge since then.

General Remarks.—Our hopes that Mr. Millington would be back some time in 1919 were not realized, but he will be here early in 1920 and the work he began and meant to develop will soon be tackled and will, it is hoped, prove attractive especially to the younger boys. When Mr. Kemp was on leave he engaged two masters for this school and already one of them has arrived; and to him the major portion of the mathematics has been entrusted. The second of the masters engaged has not yet arrived and no word has been received as to when he is likely to be here. When he does come, the school will be fully staffed for the first time since shortly after the war began and the Headmaster will be relieved of much of the class work in which it has been necessary for him to engage. By taking away about half the seats from the Hall, space was cleared for Model Drawing, and work in this subject was much more satisfactory. Slight alterations in the windows in the Hall, improved very considerably the ventilation, and, altogether, the Hall, while not at all suitable for its original purpose, was much more useful than previously. Additional

help was engaged for the Chinese Department, leaving the chief teacher of Chinese more time to organize and supervise.

The most marked feature of the year was the birth and growth of the Students' Union, an organization which exercised for a time a wide-spread power. Strenuous efforts were made to get the boys in this school into it and in the end those efforts were successful. It is not known how far the pupils in this school are involved in the activities of the Union, but its right to interfere or function in the work of the school is not in any way recognized; and it is felt that its power here is broken: that of course may be a false conclusion.

ROBERT G. DOWIE,
Headmaster.

NIEH CHIH KUEI PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE, HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

Attendance.—During the first term of the year, there was an increase in the number of students enrolled, but the second term showed a decrease. 1919 was a very unsatisfactory year from a teacher's point of view. Agitators were pestering the boys of practically every school in China: and, during the month of June, they succeeded in bringing school work to a standstill.

Fortunately the natural commonsense of the average Chinese boy—and of the parent who is paying for the boy's education—is re-asserting itself, and the agitator is finding it more and more difficult to draw him from his work.

This last term has been more satisfactory than the one that preceded it, and the prospects for 1920 are brighter.

TOTAL ON ROLL.

	1916	1917	1918	1919
Summer Term	60	100	132	150
Winter Term	67	101	135	115

ATTENDANCE 1919.

February	98.8%
March	94.2%*
April	96.7%
May	90.2%
June	76.6% to 6.9%†
September	97.4%
October	95.9%
November	96.7%
December	96.5%

*Poor attendance due to Influenza epidemic.

†Poor attendance due to Students' Strike in connection with the Japanese Boycott.

ANALYSIS OF AGES OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED DURING 1919.

Age	No. of Pupils
6	1
8	1
10	3
11	7
12	11
13	10
14	9
15	10
16	8
17	3
18	1
Average Age 13.4	64

Health.—The health of the school was good throughout the year, with the exception of a period of two or three weeks duration in March, when 9 or 10 of the pupils were absent from school owing to Influenza. During the second term, two members of the Staff suffered from Influenza, but the students were not affected.

Work.—During the first term of the year the work of the school was interfered with by the Students' Strike of May and June, when 40 of the boys absented themselves from school. During that period the absentees were not entirely idle. They assembled daily for Private Study in rooms outside the school, but they found this a poor substitute for the work they had been doing in school.

The remainder of the boys kept to their work until intimidation was employed by certain persons unconnected with the school, when they asked leave of absence until such time as it would be safe for them to make the journey to and from school. Ten of the smaller boys, notable amongst whom was a little fellow of six, elected to attend school in spite of intimidation. To avoid possibility of harm coming to them, however, work was suspended for two days.

During the second term of the year the work progressed satisfactorily. Mr. G. L. Aitchison joined the Staff of the school at the beginning of the term, and was given charge of Forms IV and III. Good progress was made by these Forms, and it will be possible to make a Form V for 1920.

Throughout the year the Science of Forms IV and III was taken by Mr. A. F. T. Holland, and good progress was made in this subject. It is satisfactory to note that Mr. Holland will be returning to this school as soon as he can be relieved of his present duties as Acting Headmaster of the Polytechnic Public School for Chinese.

Miss P. R. Bowditch was again highly successful with the "beginners" entrusted to her care. Owing to the shortage of Staff, Miss Bowditch was given Forms IIa and IIb at the beginning of the year: the result was very satisfactory, particularly with regard to the spoken English of the boys.

Mrs. J. B. Grant joined the Staff as a temporary Assistant Mistress in February. She proved of great assistance to us, taking complete charge of Classes II and IIa. Upon the arrival of Mr. Aitchison, however, it was found possible to relieve Mrs. Grant of the trying work upon which she had been engaged.

The Literature and Grammar of Forms IV, IVA, IIIA and IIIB were taken by the Headmaster, who also devoted considerable time to Forms IA and IB and to Class I, for which classes no foreign teachers were available.

The two Chinese Teachers of English, Messrs. Hsu and Wong, again did good work. During the year they both qualified for the Final Certificate of the Municipal Normal School. This Certificate is not easily gained. It entails three years attendance at the Normal School, the satisfying of the examiners in the Theory and Practice of Teaching, Psychology, and Advanced English, and the passing of the Hongkong Matriculation, or an equivalent examination.

The work in the Chinese Department of the school made good progress under Mr. Ing. A new teacher of Chinese was appointed during the year to fill a vacancy caused by the regrettable death of a former Assistant Master.

Manual Training.—Mr. L. Kershaw is to be congratulated on the success achieved during the year in the Manual Training Department of the school. The classes remained at full strength, and a waiting list was formed.

The boys in the Upper class made great progress during the year. Two of them have now in hand a glass-topped exhibition table. This is to be entirely their own work, from the design to the completed article.

Such progress is very satisfactory, particularly in view of the fact that all the work is done in the boys' own time, and that only a few hours a week can be devoted to it.

Wood-carving was to have been taught during the year, but it was found impossible to obtain the necessary tools in Shanghai. Attention was given to wood-turning, and several useful articles were produced. Better work still can be done when it is possible to obtain a more substantial lathe.

Conduct and Discipline.—With the exception of the period devoted to the strike, the conduct and discipline of the school throughout the year were satisfactory. During the time of unrest, the boys who remained at school were, if possible, better behaved than ever. We have experienced no after-effects of the trouble of last June.

Speech Day.—Owing to the shortage of Staff no formal function was held during 1919, as it was considered that the preparation of speeches and recitations would put an unnecessary strain on an already overworked Staff. On January 23 the Prizes gained during the year 1918 were presented by Mr. Shen Tun Ho, who was supported on the platform by Mr. C. C. Nieh.

Visit of the Permanent Education Committee.—The school was visited by the Permanent Education Committee on November 4. All the classes were visited, and the students' work inspected. The exhibition of models made in the Manual Training Department was seen, and the progress that had been made was pronounced to be very satisfactory.

Chinese Educational Committee.—The school was officially visited by Messrs. Shen Tun Ho and C. C. Nieh on January 23, and by Mr. H. Phillips, Chairman of the Chinese Educational Committee, on November 4. On various other occasions throughout the year the school was visited by the Chairman and Members of the Committee.

Games, Athletics, and Recreation.—The students showed great keenness for the drill games which were played every Friday afternoon throughout the year. These games lend themselves so well to competition that they never pall. New games are introduced at intervals, but the old ones are not neglected. The medicine ball still plays a very important part in the physical training of the boys.

The raising and turfing of the new compound were finished by the commencement of the second term of the year and we found the ground of great use to us.

It is big enough to allow of a circular track of 220 yards, and a straight track of 100 yards, and still leave ample space for spectators. A football field was marked out, and the game was in full swing before the middle of November. Inter-company games were arranged, and a school team was trained by Mr. Aitchison: and we hope in the coming year to arrange matches with the other Public Schools for Chinese.

The 4th Annual Athletic Meeting was held on the new compound on October 25. The arrangements were in the hands of Mr. Aitchison, the Hon. Sec. of the Sports Association, and the meeting proved highly successful and entertaining. The inter-company events were keenly contested, and some good finishes were provided. The "Staff Cup" went to 'A' Company by a margin of 5 points in a total of 55.

Library.—The school library has grown during the year, and it now contains 224 English books, and 120 Chinese. The books are graded, and the pupils in all classes are able to make good use of the library. It is hoped to increase still further the number of books during the coming year, so as to provide new reading material for those students who have been making use of the library for the past three or four years.

A daily paper is taken, and three weekly or fortnightly magazines are subscribed to.

LIONEL H. TURNER,
Headmaster.

POLYTECHNIC PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE, ACTING HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

Attendance.—The enrolment in the Spring was the highest yet recorded for the School, in spite of the fact that the School fee was then raised. There was every reason to expect that during the year the School would fill to the limit of its accommodation, but the unrest following upon the Student Movement in the summer had a decided effect on the applications for admission in September. While the percentage of old pupils returning was almost normal, the number of new pupils fell by more than fifty per cent.

The School was kept open throughout the general strike of Chinese students, and the attendance in June was consequently poor.

TOTAL ON ROLL.

	1917	1918	1919
Summer Term	100	114	153
Winter Term	95	146	138

PERCENTAGE ATTENDANCE 1919.

January	94.3
February	97.6
March	95.5
April	95.1
May	95.5
June	68.0
September	97.1
October	97.7
November	96.9
December	96.8

AGES OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED.

Age.	No. of Pupils.
9	3
10	1
11	2
12	10
13	11
14	17
15	10
16	12
17	3
18	1
Average Age	13.9

Health.—The pupils have on the whole enjoyed good health, as evidenced by the attendance records. A local prevalence of Epidemic Influenza in March visited the School; there were eight or nine cases, including the Acting Headmaster.

Work.—A good year's work has been done, notwithstanding the unsettling effects of the general movements among Chinese students. The School will always owe much to the masters of the Public School for Chinese, who organised and watched over its early development.

Satisfactory progress has been made on the English side. A Second Form was established in the Spring, with a consequent extension of the curriculum. The most marked improvement has been made in mathematical subjects, which are handled very ably by the class-masters. English Composition, Science, and Book-keeping are taken by the Acting Headmaster. Three classes now receive weekly lessons in elementary Chemistry; it is hoped that with further expansion of such subjects the School will eventually to some extent justify its title.

As upper Form work progresses, the demand for an increased foreign staff becomes more insistent. Under present conditions the tendency is for an increasing amount of teaching to fall upon the shoulders of the Headmaster, whose work of general supervision is thus hampered.

The zeal shown by the Chinese masters in the English department is worthy of high commendation. Three of them, Messrs. J. L. King, S. Y. Loh, and B. N. Liu, have recently completed the Municipal Normal School course for Teachers, and have succeeded in qualifying for the Final Certificate.

In the Chinese Department also, an extra form has been created, and a greater burden of teaching than ever before has fallen on the four masters. Mr. Doo Yuen-loo, the chief teacher of Chinese, has aimed at making the curriculum of a more practical nature, having in mind that most of the boys intend to enter business life. The top three classes have taken courses in Chinese business procedure and correspondence. A decided improvement in the speaking of Mandarin has to be recorded.

It is gratifying to note a broadening of outlook in this department, but there is a crying need for the application of modern methods of teaching and discipline. It is hoped that before long, provision will be made in the Council's Normal School for instructing the Chinese-speaking teachers in the principles of Teaching, and in the various technical subjects pertaining to their work.

Conduct and Discipline.—The general behaviour of the boys has been excellent; breaches of discipline have been practically unknown.

The Student Agitation in May and June had an unsettling effect, and many pupils were absent for several days. But this was chiefly owing to intimidation by bands of demonstrators in the streets, and the boys gladly returned as soon as order was restored.

Games, Athletics and Recreation.—As mentioned in a previous Report, the School is unfortunate in the matter of space for open-air exercise. Organised games for all classes have been arranged, and military drill is regularly given. Constant use is made of the Medicine-ball.

The introduction of Volley-ball has proved very successful, as the game can be played by a large number of boys on a limited space. Additional keenness on this game has been aroused by an inter-class Shield Competition instituted by Mr. S. Y. Loh. Football matches between senior classes are occasionally played on the Chinese Recreation Ground at the West Gate, by kind permission of the authorities, but the distance precludes our making frequent use of that ground.

The interest shown by the masters in the boys' sports is very stimulating.

Library.—A School Library was started in the New Year, and has already become an important feature of the School. There are about 350 selected English and Chinese books. The working of the Library is in the hands of the prefects, superintended by Mr. B. N. Liu. Boys of every class take advantage of the opportunities for miscellaneous reading thus afforded them.

A Staff Library of English books, chiefly reference works and technical textbooks, has also been inaugurated.

Scouts.—The School now has two Patrols, which form part of the First Troop of Chinese Boy Scouts. They hold practices at the School twice a week, and display considerable enthusiasm.

A few of the small boys are members of the newly-formed Pack of Wolf-cubs.

Visitors.—No formal Speech Day was held. The annual distribution of Prizes was made in January by Dr. Hopkyn Rees, who also addressed the School on that occasion.

On October 14, the members of the Permanent Education Committee paid their yearly visit of inspection.

General.—*Visits to Industrial Works, etc.* Parties of senior pupils have been taken to various manufacturing and other concerns in the vicinity, and have viewed the working of modern industrial plants. Visits were paid to the Shanghai Gas Co.'s Works, the Hong Yue Cotton-spinning Mill, the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co.'s Yards, the Siccawei Observatory, the works of the Commercial Press, and the Shanghai Waterworks.

Our gratitude is due to the authorities concerned for their courteous reception of our visiting parties, and especially for the exceptional pains taken to provide expert explanation of the machinery and processes.

A. F. T. HOLLAND,
Acting Headmaster.

CHOU WAI GUILD AND SHANGHAI BENEVOLENT INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION.

Deed of Trust in respect of land, premises and debentures transferred to be held on trust for the Institution :—

THIS INDENTURE made the Twenty-third day of September One thousand nine hundred and nineteen Between THE CHOU WAI GUILD (潮基會館) a Guild of Chinese Merchants carrying on business at Shanghai China (hereinafter called "the Guild") of the first part THE SHANGHAI BENEVOLENT INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION—P'IN ERH CHIAO YUNG YUAN (貧兒教養院) established at Shanghai aforesaid (hereinafter called "the Institution") of the second part and EDWARD CHARLES PEARCE as Chairman of the Municipal Council for the International Settlement at Shanghai and NORMAN OSWALD LIDDELL as Secretary of the same Council (who and their successors in office as such Chairman and Secretary of the said Council are hereinafter called "the Trustees") of the third part WHEREAS the Guild are the beneficial owners of certain land situate on or near Connaught Road Shanghai more particularly described in the first Schedule hereto which was purchased out of moneys subscribed by members of the Guild in order that it might be for ever thereafter used and enjoyed for charitable purposes and that a school for poor Chinese boys to be erected and maintained out of moneys to be subscribed by members of the Guild should be erected thereon AND WHEREAS the said land is registered in the books kept for the registration of land at His

Britannic Majesty's Consulate General Shanghai in the names of the Chairman or Acting Chairman and the Secretary or Acting Secretary of the said Municipal Council for the International Settlement at Shanghai who hold the said land in Trust for the Guild upon the terms of a Trust Deed dated the 1st day of August One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and made between the Guild of the one part and the said Edward Charles Pearce Chairman of the said Council and John Bernard Anthony Mackinnon Secretary of the said Council of the other part AND WHEREAS the Guild are the beneficial owners of certain land and premises situate on the Chengtu, Mandalay and Chungking Roads Shanghai more particularly described in the second Schedule hereto AND WHEREAS the said land is registered in the books kept for the registration of land at His Britannic Majesty's Consulate General at Shanghai in the names of the Trustees AND WHEREAS the Trustees hold the said land and premises in Trust for the Guild upon the terms of a Trust Deed dated the 19th day of March One thousand nine hundred and seventeen and made between the Guild of the one part and the Trustees of the other part AND WHEREAS the Trustees stand registered as the holders of Taels One hundred thousand (Tls. 100,000) Shanghai Municipal Debentures more particularly described in the third Schedule hereto which debentures were purchased out of moneys subscribed by the Guild AND WHEREAS the Guild are desirous of transferring all their interest in the land and premises specified in the first and second Schedules hereto and in the Debentures specified in the third Schedule hereto unto the Institution absolutely so that the same shall in the future be held by the Trustees for and on behalf of the Institution upon such terms as the Institution may from time to time determine and direct AND WHEREAS the Guild are desirous of cancelling and revoking the hereinbefore mentioned Trust Deeds of the first day of August One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and the nineteenth day of March One thousand nine hundred and seventeen and of substituting these Presents therefor NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that the Guild hereby assigns and transfers by way of gift to the Institution FIRST ALL and SINGULAR the lands and premises set forth and more particularly described in the first and second Schedules hereto TO HOLD the same UNTO and TO THE USE of the Institution in perpetuity AND SECONDLY ALL those Taels One hundred thousand (Tls. 100,000) Shanghai Municipal Debentures set forth and more particularly described in the third Schedule hereto TO HOLD SAME UNTO and TO THE USE of the Institution absolutely AND THIS INDENTURE FURTHER WITNESSETH that the Guild hereby direct the Trustees as registered holders of same to hold the said lands premises and debentures in Trust for the Institution and subject to their directions AND FURTHER the Institution hereby direct the Trustees to hold and the Trustees hereby declare that they hold the land specified in the first Schedule hereto in Trust for the Institution to be used and enjoyed for ever hereafter as the site for and for the purposes of the hereinbefore mentioned school for poor Chinese boys AND the Trustees hereby declare that they hold the said land and premises particulars whereof are specified in the Second Schedule hereto and the Taels One hundred thousand (Tls. 100,000) Shanghai Municipal Debentures more particularly specified in the third Schedule hereto in Trust for the Institution or as the Committee thereof shall direct AND the Institution hereby direct and authorize the Trustees to endorse for payment and hand over to the Honorary Treasurer of the Institution for the time being the Interest Warrants in respect of the said Debentures as and when received AND the Guild and the Institution hereby undertake to keep or cause to be kept the Trustees indemnified against all costs charges and expenses in connexion with the said Trust or in connexion with anything they may be called upon to do in the execution thereof and until paid the same shall be a charge upon the Trust premises and carry interest at the rate of seven (7) per cent. per annum. It being the intention of the Guild and the Institution that the land specified in the first Schedule hereto shall be used and enjoyed for ever hereafter for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned. It is hereby agreed and declared that the Trustees will not transfer the said land or any part thereof to any person firm or corporation except under the directions and authority of an order of a Court of Competent Jurisdiction. It is expressly agreed and declared that the responsibility of the Trustees is confined to the holding of the said land specified in the first Schedule hereto in their names as such Trustees as aforesaid until required to transfer the same or any part thereof by the Order of a Court of Competent Jurisdiction and that they are not concerned with the erection maintenance or management of the said intended school or with the use to which the said land is put by the Institution or otherwise howsoever AND it is hereby further Provided and Declared that if at any time hereafter it is desired to sell the said land and premises specified in the second Schedule hereto or the Debentures specified in the third Schedule hereto or any part thereof the Trustees shall be entitled to transfer the land and Debentures so desired to be sold upon the following terms and conditions, namely :—

(1).—There shall be furnished to the Trustees the consent in writing to such sale and the request to the Trustees to transfer the land premises or debentures so desired to be sold signed by all the persons who for the time being shall constitute the Committee of the Institution ;

(2).—The net proceeds of sale of the land premises or debentures so sold after payment of all expenses attending the sale shall be reinvested in the names of the Trustees in or upon the purchase of other land with or without buildings thereon and in the erection of buildings on any land so purchased and otherwise in the development thereof or in or upon such debentures, mortgages or other securities as the said Committee of the Institution shall in writing unanimously direct ;

(3).—Provided always and it is expressly agreed and declared that the Trustees shall not be bound to see or enquire into the sufficiency or propriety of any security in or upon which they are authorised and requested to invest the said proceeds of sale and they shall not be liable for any loss that may arise by reason of any such investment being made in pursuance of the authorization hereinbefore contained. It is expressly agreed and declared

that the responsibility of the Trustees is confined to the holding of the said land specified in the second Schedule hereto and the said Debentures in their names as such Trustees as aforesaid and that they are not concerned with the collection or application of the income arising from the said land premises or debentures or the purposes for which it is employed or with the preservation maintenance or erection of any buildings on the said land or the leasing thereof or otherwise howsoever and THIS INDENTURE FURTHER WITNESSETH that the hereinbefore mentioned Trust Deeds of the first day of August One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and the nineteenth day of March One thousand nine hundred and seventeen are hereby cancelled and revoked.

IN WITNESS whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All those ten lots of land containing a total area as per Title Deeds of 39m. 0f. 1l. 4h. situate in the Western District of the International Settlement at Shanghai and registered in the Books kept for the Registration of land at H.B.M. Consulate-General at Shanghai as under :—

Number of Lot.	Area as per Title Deed.
	m. f. l. h.
(1).—5077	13 5 5 4
(2).—5161	3 8 9 8
(3).—5162	3 3 3 8
(4).—5208	3 4 3 4
(5).—5348	2 2 2 0
(6).—5369	1 9 3 4
(7).—5376	2 1 9 9
(8).—5758	1 1 3 8
(9).—6037	1 2 1 1
(10).—7051	6 0 8 8
Total Area as per Title Deeds	39 0 1 4

THE SECOND SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRST ALL that lot or piece of land known and registered in the books for the registration of land kept at H.B.M. Consulate General Shanghai as Lot No. 2591 measuring in area according to the title deed thereof 9m. 9f. 4l. 2h. and situate on or near the Mandalay and Chungking Roads in the Western District of Shanghai and SECONDLY ALL that lot or piece of land known and registered in the same books as Lot No. 8118 measuring in area according to the title deed thereof 3m. 2f. 1l. 4h. and situate on or near the Chengtu Road in the Western District of Shanghai, Together with ALL messuages erections and buildings thereon respectively and easements and appurtenances thereto belonging or therewith at any time occupied or enjoyed

THE THIRD SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Shanghai Municipal Debentures Certificates Numbered : 20036 to 20135 and dated April 24, 1919, each for Tls. 1,000.

The Official Seal of THE CHOU WAI GUILD was
affixed hereto by
in the presence of :—

鄭陳郭潮
培芝子集
之勳彬館

軒樂郭

The Official Seal of THE SHANGHAI BENEVOLENT
INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION was affixed hereto by

HERBERT CHATLEY

in the presence of :—

GEO. B. FRYER.

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED by the said EDWARD }
CHARLES PEARCE in the presence of :— } E. C. PEARCE
REGINALD MASTER,
Solicitor, Shanghai.

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED by the said NOR- }
MAN OSWALD LIDDELL in the presence of :— } N. O. LIDDELL
E. T. NASH.

GENERAL MATTERS.

CHINA'S WAR MEASURES.

REPATRIATION OF ENEMY SUBJECTS.

On February 12, the Council received a communication from the Senior Consul transmitting copies of a proclamation issued by General Lu Yung-hsiang, Commissioner of Defence for Sungkiang and Shanghai, promulgating certain regulations with regard to the repatriation of German and Austro-Hungarian subjects, with the request that they be posted in the Settlement. The Senior Consul's letter with a translation of the proclamation in question, together with the Council's reply and Municipal Notification No. 2574 referring to the said proclamation and to the establishment of a Repatriation Office at No. 121 Bubbling Well Road, are set forth hereunder:—

Shanghai, February 12, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith for posting in the Settlement a proclamation issued by General Lu Yung-hsiang, Military Governor for Sungkiang and Shanghai, concerning the repatriation of enemy subjects.

Kindly let me know how many exemplars you desire and I shall forward them to you as soon as possible.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

(Enclosure.)

*Translation of Proclamation by the Commissioner of Defence for Sungkiang and Shanghai,
dated February 11, 1919.*

Whereas the repatriation of Enemy Subjects has been decided upon by the Cabinet in accordance with Article 3 of the Regulations for the Treatment of Enemy Subjects; and whereas arrangements for their transportation from Shanghai have been made:

I hereby proclaim to you all, Enemy Subjects, that you are required to make all necessary arrangements for early departure by sea and to communicate, if necessary, with the Head Repatriation Office as provided for in Articles IV, V, VI and VII below.

Art. I. The Head Office for the Repatriation of Enemy Subjects is at 121 Bubbling Well Road (next door to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs), with two Branch Offices at the Headquarters of the 1st section of the Fire Brigade, South Gate, and at the Office of the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway, in the Shen Ngan Alley, North Honan Road, respectively.

Art. II. All personal effects may be taken away by their owners. The allowance of baggage for each person is limited to 350 pounds.

Art. III. Household furniture and similar movable property may be disposed of by their owners.

Art. IV. An Inventory of property left behind by each Enemy Subject shall be made out and presented personally to the Head Repatriation Office.

Art. V. Any Enemy Subject who is too ill to leave shall report the fact in writing to the Head Repatriation Office at 121 Bubbling Well Road within three days of the date of issue of this Proclamation, so that he or she may be examined by the doctors appointed for the purpose.

Any person who, under this Article, is found to be guilty of malingering shall be duly punished.

Art. VI. Any Enemy Subject having any application to make regarding repatriation shall send in his or her application to the Head Repatriation Office within five days of the date of the issue of this Proclamation.

Art. VII. Exemption from repatriation may be considered in the following cases:—

- (a) Enemy Subjects above the age of sixty years.
- (b) Enemy Subjects whose services have been retained by the Dutch Consulate-General.
- (c) Enemy Subjects who are medical practitioners.
- (d) Enemy Subjects who have been guaranteed by the Ministers of the Allied Powers.
- (e) Enemy Subjects whose illness has been examined and certified by the doctors appointed.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 12, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day's date, transmitting a Proclamation issued under the seal of General Lu Yung-hsiang, Defence Commissioner for Sungkiang and Shanghai, bearing your counter-signature and promulgating certain regulations in regard to the repatriation of German and Austro-Hungarian subjects.

In reply I have the honour to inform you that whilst consistently maintaining the view that the establishment of Chinese Government offices within the Settlement should not be sanctioned, the Council recognizes its bounden duty in this instance to co-operate so far as in its power lies in the Repatriation Measures to be taken by the Chinese Government. Accordingly the Council assents, as a measure of co-operation and for general convenience, to the establishment at No. 121 Bubbling Well Road of the Head Office for the Repatriation of Enemy Subjects.

I have the honour further to inform you that, in accordance with your request the Proclamation transmitted by you will be posted in the Settlement to-morrow morning, that instructions giving effect thereto will be duly communicated by the Police to German and Austro-Hungarian subjects resident in the Settlement and that a Municipal Notification referring to the said Proclamation and to the establishment of the Repatriation Office and enjoining compliance with the instructions above referred to will be published in to-morrow's issue of the Municipal Gazette.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2574.

REPATRIATION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SUBJECTS.

WHEREAS since the declaration of war by the Republic of China on the Empires of Germany and Austria-Hungary, the Subjects of the said former Empires (hereinafter called "Enemy Subjects") have been suffered to remain within the confines of the said Republic, under permits issued, within the limits of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, by the Municipal Council. AND WHEREAS by Mandate issued on the twenty-eighth day of January, 1919, bearing the seal of the President of the said Republic the repatriation of Enemy Subjects is duly ordered. AND WHEREAS by Proclamation issued on the eleventh day of February, 1919, bearing the seal of the Commissioner of Defence for Sungkiang and Shanghai certain regulations are prescribed for giving effect to the said Mandate. AND WHEREAS the said Proclamation has been countersigned by the Senior Consul and by him transmitted to the Municipal Council with the request that the same be posted within the said Settlement. AND WHEREAS the said request and a translation of the Proclamation are set forth at length in the Municipal Gazette published on the thirteenth day of February, 1919. AND WHEREAS the Head Office for the Repatriation of Enemy Subjects referred to in the said Proclamation has been established at No. 121 Bubbling Well Road within the limits of the said Settlement with the assent of the Municipal Council as a measure of co-operation with the Chinese Government and for general convenience. AND WHEREAS the said Proclamation has been countersigned and sealed by the Municipal Council and duly posted and for the peace and good order of the said Settlement certain instructions giving effect thereto have been duly communicated to Enemy Subjects resident within the limits of the said Settlement.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT KNOWN and let all such Enemy Subjects take note that the said instructions must be strictly obeyed. BE IT ALSO KNOWN and let all such Enemy Subjects who may fail for any reason to receive a copy of the said instructions or who may desire to make any enquiries in regard thereto or to claim exemption from repatriation under the provisions contained in the said Proclamation take note that they must make application forthwith at the Head Office for the Repatriation of Enemy Subjects above referred to. BE IT FURTHER KNOWN and let all such Enemy Subjects take note and observe that failure to comply with the said instructions and with such further instructions and regulations as may be issued hereafter from time to time to give effect to the said Proclamation will render the delinquents liable to prosecution.

By Order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 13, 1919.

To prevent enemy subjects from evading repatriation by leaving the Settlement for other parts of China, and to facilitate the work which the Police were called upon to perform in carrying out these repatriation measures, the institution of daily instead of bi-weekly reporting by male enemy subjects, and of thrice weekly reporting by female enemy subjects, was considered necessary. The following notifications were, accordingly, issued by the Council:—

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2571.

REGISTRATION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SUBJECTS.

(AMENDMENT OF PERMIT CONDITIONS).

Notice is hereby given that Conditions 2 and 3 of the permits issued to German and Austro-Hungarian subjects, in pursuance of the provisions of Municipal Notification No. 2466, have been amended to read as follows :—

2.—*Commencing on Thursday, February 13, 1919, the holder (if a male) is required to present himself in person daily, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. at the Police Station of his district in order to have his permit checked by the Police.*

3.—*On and after Thursday, February 13, the holder will not be permitted to change his or her address.*

On and after Thursday, February 13, all German and Austro-Hungarian male subjects of 16 years of age and upwards are, therefore, required to report to the Police daily, instead of twice weekly as at present, and this Condition and the other Conditions of the Permit must be strictly observed.

By Order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 12, 1919.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2579.

REGISTRATION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SUBJECTS.

(AMENDMENT OF PERMIT CONDITIONS).

Notice is hereby given that an additional Condition has been added to the permits issued to German and Austro-Hungarian subjects, in pursuance of the provisions of Municipal Notification No. 2466, as follows :—

4.—*Commencing on Monday, February 24, 1919, the holder (if a female) is required to present herself in person between the hours of 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. three times each week (i.e., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) at the Police Station of her district in order to have her permit checked by the Police.*

On and after Monday, February 24, all German and Austro-Hungarian female subjects of 16 years of age and upwards are, therefore, required to report to the Police thrice weekly, and this Condition and the other Conditions of the Permit must be strictly observed.

By Order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 20, 1919.

Embarkation Instructions were issued as follows :—

NOTICE TO ENEMY SUBJECTS.

Embarkation Instructions.

1.—The recipient of this Notice is required by the Chinese Authorities to embark (together with all his or her family) for transportation overseas on.....day, March....., 1919.

2.—He or she, together with all his or her family and hand-baggage, is requested to be present at the CHINA MERCHANTS CENTRAL WHARF (entrance from Broadway immediately East of the Hongkew Creek) punctually at.....m. on the day mentioned.

3.—Hand-baggage is to be confined literally to what can be carried on board the ship in the hand at the time of embarkation.

4.—In addition to hand-baggage each person is allowed to take 350 lbs. of heavy baggage. This heavy baggage is to be sent to the new examination shed at the Customs Jetty at.....m. on.....day, March....., where it will be examined by the Customs. Such baggage must be accompanied by a responsible person with the keys.

5.—Heavy baggage will be weighed and any excess over the amount allowed will not be put on board ship.

6.—The bulk of the heavy baggage will not be available until the port of destination is reached. Each passenger (man, woman or child) may have access to one piece of heavy baggage during the voyage. This piece must be clearly labelled 'WANTED ON VOYAGE' (labels issued herewith).

7.—All baggage, both light and heavy, is to be labelled. *The only labels to be used are those issued herewith* and the name of the owner should be clearly marked on each label.

8.—An Embarkation Ticket for each member of the family is issued herewith. Attention is directed to the instructions printed thereon. Inaccuracy or want of clearness will result in delay and inconvenience to the person concerned.

March 5, 1919,

K. J. McEUN,
Captain Superintendent of Police,

NOTICE TO ENEMY SUBJECTS.

The recipient of this notice is required by the Chinese Authorities to proceed, with all his or her family, to the First Embarkation Depot outside the West Gate (西門外第一候船所) between the hours of 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Monday next March 24. Enemy Subjects will remain in the Depot pending Embarkation.

All baggage is to be taken to the Depot at the same time. The amount of baggage is limited to 350 lbs. per person as before. At the time of embarkation only hand baggage may be taken by passengers on board ship. All heavy baggage will be examined by the Customs at the Embarkation Depot on March 27 and taken to the ship before passengers embark. Only one piece of heavy baggage per passenger will be accessible on the voyage and this piece should be marked "Wanted on Voyage" with the labels provided in the Embarkation Depot.

N.B.—This Notice does not apply to persons holding *Total Exemption Certificates*. If any person is in doubt as to whether a document held by him is a *Total Exemption Certificate* or not, application should be made to the S.M.P. Headquarters, Central Police Station.

K. J. McEuen,

Captain Superintendent of Police.

Shanghai, March 19, 1919.

Upon the departure on April 3 of the S.S. *Antiochus*, the third ship requisitioned for the purpose, the repatriation of the majority of enemy subjects from China had been successfully effected. The subjoined report thereon by the Commissioner of Police, with letter attached from Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, Co-Director of the Head Office for the Repatriation of Enemy Subjects, expressing his appreciation of the assistance rendered by the Police in connexion therewith, are reproduced hereunder for purpose of record:—

Shanghai, April 14, 1919.

SIR,—I forward herewith a confidential report by the Deputy Superintendent in which he brings to notice the good work performed by Inspector R. C. Aiers, Sub-Inspectors T. H. Steele and J. Sinclair, Sergeants T. Robertson and F. Mitchell and Messrs. T. M. Yau and C. L. Van two Chinese clerks attached to Police Headquarters, in connexion with the recent repatriation of enemy subjects. I also forward a file giving full details of enemy subjects still remaining in Shanghai, who have been exempted either totally or temporarily. There are, therefore, still a number to be repatriated but the backbone of the work may be considered as finally broken.

It will be remembered that when the Chinese Government decided to repatriate enemy subjects a Bureau was formed to which Major Hilton-Johnson, Deputy Superintendent of Police, was attached. From the time ships were definitely allotted and work on the scheme was commenced in earnest, Major Hilton-Johnson was detached from all police work and gave his entire attention to perfecting details and arrangements and assisting Admiral Tsai Ting-kan in his difficult task. That everything passed off so satisfactorily and smoothly was due in a great measure to Major Hilton-Johnson's devotion to duty as well as that of all those concerned directly with him in the work. It is with much pleasure that I have to bring their names to the notice of the Watch Committee, and to add that the tact, patience and diligence displayed throughout an exceedingly trying period entitles those mentioned to the highest commendation and any recognition and rewards which it may be considered suitable to bestow. Admiral Tsai has been good enough to write to me his appreciation of what the Police have been able to do in assisting towards the proper carrying out of all arrangements for repatriation, and I attach copy of his letter which has already been published for the information of the Force.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,

Secretary, Municipal Council.

K. J. McEuen,

Captain Superintendent of Police.

(Enclosure.)

Shanghai, April 3, 1919.

SIR,—As Co-Director of the Enemy Subjects Repatriation Bureau, I desire to tender my sincere thanks for the ready and efficient co-operation and assistance which have at all times been extended to this office by the Shanghai Municipal Police. Notwithstanding many difficult and trying circumstances working has always been harmonious; and I feel that it is very largely owing to the tact, patience and energy displayed by the officers and men of both the Regular and Special Branches of your Force that the success of the repatriation measure has been due.

It is a pleasure to me to express to you personally, and through you to all ranks under your command, how greatly I appreciate what has been done by the Municipal Police to further a national measure I was appointed by my Government to see carried out.

With your permission I am writing a personal letter of thanks to Mr. Anderson in charge of the Special Constables, on whose shoulders, I understand, much of the hard work of embarkation fell. For his unflinching help and valiant support I shall also write to thank Major Hilton-Johnson.

K. J. McEuen, Esq.,

Captain Superintendent of Police.

Yours faithfully,

TSAI TING-KAN.

SEQUESTRATION OF PROPERTY OF ENEMY SUBJECTS.

In connexion with the sequestration of property of enemy subjects, the Council's assent to the establishment by the Chinese Authorities, at No. 122 Bubbling Well Road, within the limits of the Settlement, of the office known as the "Branch Office for the Control of Funds and Property of Enemy Subjects" was communicated to the Senior Consul in terms of the following correspondence, which deals also with the sequestration procedure:—

Council Room, Shanghai, February 19, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herein enclosed copy of a notice published in the "*North China Daily News*" of February 14, under the heading "Sequestration of Property of Enemy Subjects" and to place on record the fact that as a further measure of co-operation with the Chinese Government and for general convenience, the Council assents to the establishment at No. 122 Bubbling Well Road, within the limits of the Foreign Settlement, of the office therein referred to as the "Branch Office for the Control of Funds and Property of Enemy Subjects," and in doing so I have the honour to request that you may impress upon the Chinese Authorities that their desire to establish this office at the address stated and to issue the notice in question, should first have been communicated to you for transmission to the Council for its formal assent, in accordance with the procedure customary in such matters and that in future this procedure, which presents no difficulty, should be strictly observed, since its non-observance can only, in view of their past attempts to function in the Settlement, create suspicion as to their motives, which, I need scarcely emphasise, is inimical to that spirit of co-operation and amicable understanding which it has ever been the Council's endeavour to promote.

In regard to the terms of the said notice, I have the honour to express the Council's view that the requirement that claims against enemy subjects should be lodged at the office at 122 Bubbling Well Road is without objection provided that it is clearly understood that the Council's assent to the establishment of this office does not extend to permit of its acting in any judicial capacity in respect of claims against enemy subjects resident in the Settlement, or against enemy property situate therein, which must in the event of dispute be referred for hearing and decision by the Mixed Court, which alone is the Court of competent jurisdiction and must so remain. In this connexion I have the honour to suggest that the Chinese Authorities should be reminded of the fact that, before such properties can be administered, it will be necessary for the Director and Associate Director named in the said notice to apply to the Mixed Court for the requisite order vesting such properties in them, as also to submit to the jurisdiction of the Court so that thereby may be avoided any misgiving that may exist on the part of Settlement residents that the Chinese Authorities desire to remove claims present and future against enemy residents of the Settlement and against enemy properties therein situate, out of the jurisdiction of the Court.

Finally I have the honour to observe that such executive measures as may be requisite in the Settlement in connexion with the repatriation of Enemy Subjects therein resident or the sequestration of the properties of Enemy Subjects therein situate, must be carried out under the direction of the Municipal Police, though to facilitate the work of the Director and Associate Director in this connexion the Council will accord permits to such approved delegates as may be by them appointed for this purpose.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. C. PEARCE,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

(Enclosure.)

Extract from the "North China Daily News," dated February 14, 1919.

SEQUESTRATION OF PROPERTY OF ENEMY SUBJECTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against Enemy Subjects now residing within the province of Kiangsu or against estates under the Control of enemy subjects now residing within the province of Kiangsu are hereby required to send particulars in writing thereof (in triplicate) to us the undersigned, duly appointed by Presidential Mandate as Director and Associate Director of the Branch Office for the control of Funds and Property of Enemy Subjects in the Province of Kiangsu and that all such claims as aforesaid must be delivered to us at No. 122 Bubbling Well Road on or before the 20th day of February, 1919, and that no such claim will be entertained after that date.

IVAN CHEN,

Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, and Director of the Branch Office for the Administration of Funds and Property of Enemy Subjects in Kiangsu.

WANG KENG-TING,

Taoyin of Hu-haw circuit, and Associate Director of the Branch Office for the Administration of Funds and Property of Enemy Subjects in Kiangsu.

Shanghai, February 27, 1919.

SIR,—I enclose herewith for your consideration and reply copy of the Chinese text and a free translation of a letter from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Shanghai concerning the administration of Funds and Property of Enemy Subjects in the Settlement of Shanghai.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

(Enclosure.)

*Translation of letter from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs to the Senior Consul,
dated February 26, 1919.*

The Commissioner is in receipt of a note from the Branch Office for the Administration of Funds and Property of Enemy Subjects in Kiangsu saying that the funds and property of enemy subjects in the Settlement shall be taken over and administered by this office; they have wired to and obtained sanction from the Central Office on this subject. They wrote yesterday asking the Commissioner to take note and arrange with the Senior Consul, also publication of a notice in the Chinese and foreign newspapers. Now the officer of this (Branch) office and Mr. S. K. Chen, Secretary of the Commissioner's yamen, say that they have personally arranged with the Senior Consul that the receiving and handling of the funds and property of enemy subjects in the Settlement shall be on similar lines as was done in the seizure of arms and munitions from German and Austrian subjects at the time of severance of connexion between China and Germany. Under the arrangement the Branch Office will send a representative or representatives while the Senior Consul will ask the Municipal Council to detail police to assist or accompany them to proceed to take over (such property) and in case the work of receiving same is not finished a sealing slip will be posted thereon announcing that the same has been inspected by the Branch Office for the Administration of Funds and Property of Enemy Subjects in Kiangsu. The repatriation of enemy subjects is approaching; the Office should lose no time in the matter of taking over and administering the funds and property of enemy subjects and so they hasten to ask the Commissioner to address the Senior Consul to ask the Municipal Council to detail police to assist in this matter.

He is glad to note that Mr. S. K. Chen has arranged the matter personally with the Senior Consul and now he has to write and ask the Senior Consul to ask the Council to send police to assist and with many thanks. Awaiting the favour of a reply.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 6, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 27, transmitting for the Council's consideration a copy and translation of a communication from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs on the subject of the administration of the funds and property of enemy subjects resident in the Settlement.

In reply to the request made on behalf of the Branch Office for the Control of Funds and Property of Enemy Subjects, that the Council should arrange for the Municipal Police to accompany the delegates appointed by the said office to inspect enemy properties in the Settlement and that the Council should permit of the sealing of such properties with sealing slips issued by the said office, I have the honour to refer to the suggestion made in my letter of February 19, that the Chinese Authorities should be reminded of the fact that before such properties can be administered it will be necessary for the Director and Associate Director of the said office to apply to the Mixed Court for the requisite order vesting such properties in them as also to submit to the jurisdiction of that Court. In those cases, however, in which enemy subjects have consented to submit their properties to such inspection and sealing as aforesaid and their written consent thereto is delivered to the Council for authority and record, and due notice is given, arrangements can be made for the Police to accompany the delegates on their attending to inspect and seal the properties concerned: at the same time I have the honour to observe that the only sealing papers which can be recognised as of any validity or value as such in the Settlement are those which are issued by the Consular Courts or the Mixed Court and that the Council cannot therefore accept or recognise any responsibility or liability in regard to the affixing of so-called sealing papers issued by the said office above referred to.

I have the honour to add that should it be desired that any particular enemy properties be specially watched, the Council is willing to make the necessary arrangements therefor at the cost of the said office in accordance with the usual scale of charges for special watching services.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

REGISTRATION OF ENEMY SUBJECTS.

On October 23, the Council received a communication from the Senior Consul notifying the amendment of certain of the Chinese Government regulations for the control of enemy subjects. In effect these amendments provided that German and Austro-Hungarian subjects in Chinese territory need no longer report periodically although still required to register their addresses, notify changes and retain their registration cards. In conformity with these amendments, the Council's registration measures were modified by cancellation of the conditions requiring enemy subjects to attend at Police Stations for the purpose of having their permits checked. The interchange of letters with the Senior Consul on this subject, together with a copy of the relative Notification issued by the Council, are set forth hereunder:—

Shanghai, October 23, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith for your consideration the copy of a letter and a free translation thereof dated October 14, from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs concerning enemy subjects.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. SIFFERT,
Senior Consul.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

(Enclosure)

*Translation of letter from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs to the Senior Consul,
dated October 14, 1919.*

The Commissioner is in receipt of a note from the Military Governor of Sungkiang and Shanghai intimating that he has received a despatch from the Ministry of War stating that the Kuo Wu Yuan (Parliament) announces that the Ministry of the Interior had suggested that as the War has come to an end certain of the regulations concerning the disposition of Enemy Subjects should be withdrawn and has asked for their (the Parliament's) consideration and decision in the matter. The Kuo Wu Yuan (Parliament) accordingly held a meeting when this matter was discussed and decision in the matter reached and a copy of the printed documents has been forwarded to the Ministry (of the Interior) for action. The Ministry (of the Interior) will address the several authorities concerned and it has forwarded a copy of these documents to the Military Governor (of Sungkiang and Shanghai) requesting his attention to them. The Governor has in turn sent a copy of these papers to the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs asking him to proceed according to their instructions. The Commissioner will act according to the instructions contained in these papers, at the same time he forwards herewith a copy of the documents to the Senior Consul asking that the Consular Body take note of the same.

The Enemy Subjects' Regulations, which shall be withdrawn, are as follows:—

1. Rules for dealing with enemy subjects:—

To be withdrawn:—Rule 4 relating to the removal of enemy subjects.

To be withdrawn:—Rule 6 prohibiting enemy subjects from travelling.

To be withdrawn:—Rule 7 prohibiting enemy subjects entering Chinese territory (Instead, the rule is amended to read "The subjects of Germany and Austria are prohibited from entering Chinese territory, except with the permission of the Chinese Government").

To be withdrawn:—Rule concerning the custody of enemy subjects.

2.—System of enforcing the rules for dealing with enemy subjects:—

To be withdrawn:—Rule 4 regarding special permission for the removal of enemy subjects. It is now stipulated that they shall report changes of residence to the local Authorities.

Rule 10 prohibiting enemy subjects from selling or dealing in books or printed matter. It is now stipulated that they may do so to some extent provided they abide by the conditions governing publication, etc.

3.—Arrangements for the registration of enemy subjects in various districts are withdrawn.

4.—Provisional relief arrangements are cancelled.

5.—Arrangements for the disposition of enemy subjects giving full details and conditions may be considered as things of the past and are, therefore, cancelled.

6.—If there are any other rules which the Ministry consider shall be withdrawn, notice will be given in due time.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 5, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 23, forwarding for the Council's consideration a copy and translation of a communication from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in regard to certain amendments in the Enemy Subjects' Regulations issued by the Chinese Government, and in reply to inform

you that the Council is issuing a notification in the terms of the copy enclosed notifying the cancellation of conditions Nos. 2 and 4 of the Permits issued to German and Austro-Hungarian subjects in pursuance of Municipal Notification No. 2466.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2659.

REGISTRATION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SUBJECTS.

(CANCELLATION OF PERMIT CONDITIONS NOS. 2 AND 4).

Notice is hereby given that Conditions Nos. 2 and 4 of the Permits issued to German and Austro-Hungarian subjects in pursuance of the provisions of Municipal Notification No. 2466 have been cancelled as from this date. Accordingly German and Austro-Hungarian subjects are no longer required to present themselves at the Police Stations of their Districts in order to have their Permits checked by the Police.

By Order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, November 5, 1919.

INTERNAL PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Council's assent to the holding of the Internal Peace Conference in the premises of the ex-German Club Concordia, was conveyed to the Senior Consul in terms of the following correspondence. The appended letter from Chu Chi-chien, Chief Northern Delegate, contains an expression of the Delegates' appreciation of the courtesies extended by the Council to the Conference during its deliberations:—

Shanghai, February 14, 1919.

SIR,—I enclose herewith for your consideration and reply the copy of the Chinese text and a free translation of a letter from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Shanghai concerning the forthcoming peace conference between North and South Chinese delegates.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

(Enclosure)

*Translation of letter from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs to the Senior Consul,
dated February 13, 1919.*

The Commissioner informs the Senior Consul that the Peace Conference between the North and South will be held in the former German Club and arrangements are being made for this purpose. He asks the Senior Consul to take note and ask the Municipal Council to detail Police to render the necessary protection.

Shanghai, February 14, 1919.

SIR,—I enclose herewith for your consideration and reply the copy of the Chinese text and a free translation of a letter from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Shanghai concerning the office of the members of the Southern party delegates to the Peace Conference.

I have honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

(Enclosure.)

*Translation of letter from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs to the Senior Consul,
dated February 14, 1919.*

The Commissioner for Foreign Affairs has received a letter from the Bureau of the Delegates of the South to the Peace Conference stating that the meeting shall be known as the Peace Conference. The bureau of the Southern delegates is established in the Yuyuen Garden No. 1 Yuyuen Road, and they will move there and commence work on the 15th instant. They ask him to notify the Shanghai Municipal Council in *re* this matter at once. The Commissioner therefore requests the Senior Consul to notify the Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 18, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of February 14, transmitting copies and translations of two communications addressed to you by the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs on behalf of the Northern and Southern delegates to the Internal Peace Conference.

In reply I have the honour to state that the Council's assent, which is a necessary preliminary to the Conference being held within Settlement limits, is readily given; and that protection will be afforded to the delegates attending the Conference, to their offices or residences and to the premises in which the Conference is to be held.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. C. PEARCE,

Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,
Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul,

Shanghai, May 22, 1919.

DEAR MR. PEARCE,—It is with keen regret that we are leaving Shanghai. During our sojourn here, things have been made very pleasant for us.

On behalf of the peace delegates, I wish to express to you and through you to the other members of the Shanghai Municipal Council our appreciation and thanks for the many courtesies which have been extended to this Conference.

With expressions of high esteem, yours very sincerely,
CHU CHI-CHIEN.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

COURT OF FOREIGN CONSULS.

The Court for 1919 was constituted, in accordance with the provisions of Article XXVII of the Land Regulations, by the election of the consular representatives of Denmark, Great Britain and Belgium. Upon the departure on long leave in June, of Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., H.B.M. Consul-General officiating, was elected a Member of the Court for the remainder of the year.

The Petition of Suze Harayama, widow of the Japanese civilian who unfortunately lost his life during the Hongkew Disturbances in July, 1918, and Answer with subsequent proceedings in Arbitration and Arbitration Award, referred to on page 93A, are set forth hereunder:—

Shanghai, April 2, 1919.

SIR,—I beg to forward copy of a petition which has been filed in the above Court against your Council by Messrs. Fleming and Davies, Solicitors for the Plaintiff in the above suit.

An answer should be filed in this Court within 14 days from this date.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. D. BLACKBURN,
Acting Secretary, Court of Consuls.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

(Enclosure.)

PETITION.

The petition of Suze Harayama, plaintiff herein, respectfully represents to this Honourable Court as follows:—

1.—That plaintiff is a Japanese subject residing within the International Foreign Settlement at Shanghai, China, and is the widow of the late Takashi Harayama, who was killed on July 19, 1918, at said Shanghai at the place and in the manner hereinafter set forth.

2.—That said Takashi Harayama was, prior to his death, the proprietor of a drapery store situated at No. 166 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China, and at said time resided with his wife, the plaintiff herein, and an adopted son of the said Takashi Harayama and the plaintiff, one Fukutaro Harayama, aged 15 years, in the second story of the premises situated at No. 166 Woosung Road as aforesaid.

3.—That the Police Force functioning within the International Foreign Settlement at Shanghai is appointed and controlled by the Shanghai Municipal Council, and is under the immediate supervision and control of a Captain Superintendent and certain assistants; that the International Foreign Settlement at Shanghai is divided for police purposes into certain districts and that one of said districts is known as the Hongkew District; that each district is under the direct charge of an Inspector of Police, assisted by one or more Sub-Inspectors and Police Sergeants; that the said force is divided into different branches known as the "Foreign," "Chinese," "Sikh" and "Japanese"; and that at the time of the incidents hereinafter mentioned sections of all of said branches of the Police Force were assigned for duty in the said District of Hongkew.

4.—That on the 19th day of July, 1918, certain Chinese Police Constables, 40 or more in number, who had been on duty on the public roads of the International Settlement of Shanghai in the Municipal Police District of Hongkew in said International Settlement, under the orders and control of Captain Superintendent of Police of said Settlement and his assistants and the Inspector, Sub-Inspectors and other superior officers of said Police District, and while in uniform and many of them armed with rifles, batons and other weapons, wrongfully left their posts of duty in various parts of said District and in breach of their duty as such Police Constables assembled at or near the intersection of Woosung and Boone Roads in said District at a place known as the Hongkew Market; that the said Chinese Police Constables so assembled were at or about the hour of 11.45 on said 19th day of July, 1918, joined by about 70 more Chinese Police Constables of the Municipal Police Force of said Settlement and who were assigned for duty in the said District and attached to the said Station; that said last mentioned Chinese Police Constables were in the uniform of the Municipal Police of said Settlement carrying batons but without the usual fire arms supplied to the said Chinese Police Constables and said last mentioned Chinese Police Constables had wrongfully left the said Station in breach of their duty as Police Constables of said Settlement; that said first mentioned and said last mentioned Police Constables formed themselves into a mob at said Hongkew Market and armed as aforesaid engaged in a riot with the common evil and malicious intent and design of terrifying, injuring and killing peaceful Japanese residents of said District and of injuring and destroying their property.

5.—That thereafter the said Police Constables without lawful excuse and pursuant to said conspiracy and in furtherance of said unlawful, evil and malicious intent and design and as a mob and while engaged in such riot

rushed through the public roads of said Police District attacking, striking, beating, shooting and attempting to injure and kill peaceful Japanese residents of said District and destroying and attempting to destroy their property.

6.—That at the time when said mob was formed and said riot commenced by said Police Constables the said Takashi Harayama was asleep at his place of abode as aforesaid and was awakened by the noise created by said mob proceeding from the said market place along Woosung Road in said District in a northerly direction; that the said Takashi Harayama left his bed and with the plaintiff herein went out upon the verandah of the second story of said building in order to ascertain what was creating the disturbance in the said road; that while upon his said premises and so engaged he received two mortal wounds from bullets discharged from a rifle or rifles in the hands of one or more of said Police Constables said Police Constables being at the time a part of the mob as aforesaid and engaged in a riot as aforesaid and pursuant to the unlawful and evil intent and design hereinbefore alleged; that from said wounds received as aforesaid the said Takashi Harayama did soon thereafter die.

7.—Plaintiff alleges that the acts and conduct of the said Police Constables resulting in the death of the said Takashi Harayama as aforesaid were wrongful and unlawful and without justification, extenuation or excuse.

8.—Plaintiff further alleges that for several days previous to the time when said Chinese Police Constables formed said mob and engaged in said riot unrest among the Chinese Police Constables in said District was known to the Captain Superintendent of Police, his assistants the Inspector, Sub-Inspectors and other superior officers in charge of the division of the Police forces of the said Settlement stationed in the Hongkew District; and plaintiff further alleges that the said Shanghai Municipal Council through its duly appointed agents and representatives, the said Captain Superintendent of Police, his assistants, the inspector, sub-inspectors and other superior officers in charge of the Division of the Police Forces of the said Settlement stationed in the said District, were negligent in the performance of their duties as police officers of the Municipal Government of the International Settlement of Shanghai in not taking proper measures to safeguard the persons and property of Japanese and other residents within the said Police District; that if said proper measures had been taken in time the said Takashi Harayama would not have been killed through the forming of said mob of Police Constables and the resulting riot as aforesaid.

9.—As a result of the death of said Takashi Harayama in the manner and under the circumstances aforesaid the plaintiff has been damaged in the sum of Tls. 15,000, Shanghai Sycee.

Wherefore plaintiff prays:—

That said defendant be required to answer this petition, and upon a hearing and determination of plaintiff's claim she may have judgment against the said Shanghai Municipal Council for the said sum of Tls. 15,000 Shanghai Sycee, together with costs, and for such other, further or different relief as to this Honourable Court may seem meet.

FLEMING & DAVIES,
T. KIKUCHI,
T. MURAKAMI,
N. C. HOME,
Counsel for Plaintiff.

Dated:

Shanghai, China, March 31, 1919.

ANSWER.

The Answer of the Defendants to the Petition of the Plaintiffs shows as follows:—

1.—The Defendants admit that one Harayama a Japanese subject was killed on the 19th July, 1918, at Shanghai, but not that he was killed as alleged in the Plaintiff's Petition.

2.—The Defendants admit that at all times material to this Action a dry goods business was carried on at No. 166 Woosung Road in the name of Harayama. Otherwise they have no knowledge of and do not admit the matters alleged in paragraph 2 of the Petition.

3.—The Defendants admit paragraph 3 of the Petition.

4.—With regard to Paragraph 8 of the Petition the Defendants deny that any of the Police Officers referred to in the said paragraph was negligent as therein alleged in the performance of his duties or that such alleged negligence caused or contributed to the death of the said Harayama, or gave rise to any liability on the part of the Defendants. And with regard to the other matters alleged in the Petition including the matters admitted above the Defendants say that such matters in so far as they are relevant to the said allegation of negligence or to the consequences thereof or to the liability of the Defendants consist of statements of the evidence proposed to be adduced by the Plaintiff and are not to be answered by the Defendants at the present time and otherwise are irrelevant inasmuch as they neither disclose nor support any cause of action against the Defendants.

Dated the 15th day of April, 1919.

HANSON, McNEILL, JONES & WRIGHT,
Counsel for the Defendants.

Shanghai, June 27, 1919.

GENTLEMEN,—In consequence of the departure on home leave of Sir Everard Fraser, one of the Judges of the Court of Consuls, it becomes necessary to consider what course is to be pursued with regard to the above case, which at present stands adjourned *sine die*.

The possible alternatives are the following :—

(1) to discontinue the case until Sir Everard Fraser's return to China, which will probably be about the end of this year.

(2) to await the election of a new judge and recommence *de novo*.

(3) to await the election of a new judge, who will sit with the two remaining judges, the hearing being continued from the point now reached, and the record of the evidence taken by the Secretary to the Court being accepted as authentic for the guidance of the newly elected judge.

(4) to continue the case in the nature of an arbitration before the remaining two judges.

It is recognized that the adoption of certain of these proposals would necessitate the consent previously obtained of the parties, and I am therefore directed by the Court to bring these alternatives to your notice and to call a meeting in Chambers of Counsel and the two Judges to consider and choose between the above alternatives.

I will communicate with you later regarding the date and time of the meeting.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

A. D. BLACKBURN,

Secretary to the Court.

MESSES. HANSON, MCNEILL, JONES & WRIGHT.

In giving careful consideration to this matter, the Council decided to request the Legal Adviser to place before the Court their view that if the petitioner would agree to continue the case before the two remaining members of the Court, sitting as Arbitrators merely to assess the amount of compensation which in their opinion was reasonable, having due regard to the Council's offer made without prejudice, and without admission of any question as to liability or of the principles involved, the Council would abide by their decision. Should the petitioner not accept this proposal, the Council would urge a hearing *de novo*, before a reconstituted Court, since in their opinion, the principles involved were so important and far reaching, that were the case continued from the point where the hearing was adjourned, any new Judge who had not been present at the earlier part of the proceedings would in their opinion be placed in an unfair position in arriving at what might or might not have been in the mind of his predecessor.

The subsequent arbitration agreement and award follow :—

ARBITRATION AGREEMENT.

Whereas on the 31st day of March 1919 an action was instituted in the Court of Consuls against the Shanghai Municipal Council by Suye Harayama claiming Tls. 15,000 damages for the alleged killing of her late husband Takahashi Harayama by a member or members of the Police Force employed by the said Council. And Whereas after the said action was part heard Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., Consul-General for Great Britain, one of the Judges of the said Court, was obliged to resign his office owing to his departure from China whereby great difficulties have arisen in proceeding with the case. And Whereas it has been agreed that the said claim should be referred to arbitration in manner and subject as hereinafter mentioned.

Now it is hereby agreed as follows :—

1.—It shall be referred to D. Siffert, Esq., Consul-General for Belgium, and T. Raaschou, Esq., Consul-General for Denmark, to determine and award what sum is to be paid by the Shanghai Municipal Council to the said Suye Harayama in respect of the death of Takahashi Harayama.

2.—For the purpose of disposing of the case and the arbitration hereby superimposed thereon but not otherwise the S.M.C. admits that Takahashi Harayama was killed and without any admission of liability on its part agrees to pay forthwith and the said Suye Harayama agrees to accept in full settlement of the said claim such sum as the Arbitrators may award to the aforesaid Suye Harayama as if the Shanghai Municipal Council had in fact accepted responsibility for the death of the said Takahashi Harayama.

3.—The parties agree to be bound by such order as to costs as the Arbitrators may make.

4.—The Arbitrators shall hear Counsel for both parties as to the amount to be awarded under paragraph 2 hereof.

Dated at Shanghai the 11th day of August, 1919.

The Common Seal of the Shanghai Municipal Council
was hereunto affixed in the presence of :—

N. O. LIDDELL,

Secretary.

(Signed by) SUYE HARAYAMA,

ARBITRATION AWARD.

The defendants to pay to the plaintiff four thousand six hundred and eighty Mex. dollars for damages nine hundred dollars for costs and Two hundred and Ninety-one dollars for Court fees.

D. SIFFERT,
T. RAASCHOU,
Arbitrators.

Shanghai, September 4, 1919.

Two other petitions were filed during the year, one by a Japanese subject claiming damages as a result of injuries received during the Hongkew Disturbances, and the other by the Kwangtung Club requesting a declaration that the condition in its licence, as issued by the Council, giving the Police right of entry to the Club, is unreasonable and that the Council is not entitled to impose such a condition, and that the Club is entitled to receive a licence free from such condition. Neither of these petitions was heard.

TRAMWAYS.

Railless Service Extension.—The following interchange of letters with Mr. G. E. Tucker concludes the correspondence, which was published in the last Annual Report *vide* pages 53B to 58B, in protest against the extension of the Railless Route along the section of Peking Road between Fokien and Thibet Roads. In accordance with the decision referred to in the concluding paragraph of the Council's reply, the appended resolution was submitted and endorsed by the Ratepayers at their Annual Meeting on April 9:—

Shanghai, February 13, 1919.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your esteemed favour of January 10, replying to my letter of November 24, and my further letter of November 26, covering a petition signed by numerous ratepayers and myself and to note that the Council finds itself unable to acquiesce in the protest against the further use of Peking Road for railless trams.

The concluding paragraph of your letter, however, to the purport that it is not the intention of the Council to grant any monopoly with regard to passenger transport in favour of the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., seems to cover the ground which was intended by the second portion of the protest, and while I am not authorized to speak for any other signer of the protest other than in the terms of the protest, it seems to me that the Council's statement in this respect may be regarded as satisfactory to those who are opposed to seeing the transportation facilities of this community given away, any further than at present, except after discussion by and sanction of the Ratepayers as provided by the Land Regulations.

I would call the Council's attention to the fact that in the same speech which is cited as authority for the present concession for railless trams the chairman used the following language:—

“We confidently assume your assent to this and to such further reasonable development of the system, as a feature of the tramway concession, as the Council may think fit to approve from time to time.”

The tramway concession, originally given to the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., does not in any way include railless trams and is essentially monopolistic in its terms, and the above quoted speech if taken in connexion with the disavowal of monopolistic intent mentioned in your letter of January 10 to me would seem to make it desirable that the Council's attitude be more clearly stated.

I would ask, moreover, with reference to the second paragraph of your letter, whether it is the Council's considered contention that the mentioning of a project by the Chairman of the Council at a ratepayers' meeting which is not debated and which under the rules adapted under Resolution 3 at the ratepayers' meeting in 1916 apparently cannot be debated, is to be construed as giving effective consent to any proposition that may be set forth. The contention, if it can be sustained, would seem to establish a dangerous precedent, and it would appear that a clear statement of the Council's attitude in this matter is desirable.

I have the honour to remain, yours faithfully,
G. E. TUCKER.

The Shanghai Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 27, 1919.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 13, on the subject of the Railless Tram Service and in reply to re-affirm that in sanctioning the railless extension along the Peking Road or in sanctioning any other extension of the railless service, the Council does not grant any monopoly in regard to passenger transport in favour of the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., nor has it any intention of doing so. In the Council's opinion, no clearer statement could possibly be made in regard to the Council's attitude towards the question of extension of the railless tram service.

In reply to the question contained in the concluding paragraph of your letter, I am directed to point out that Resolution IV, passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers held in 1916, provided for the adoption of the Report for the year ended December 31, 1915; that the question of extension of the railless system was raised in such Report and that it is accordingly the Council's considered contention that it was competent to the Ratepayers assembled at that Meeting to discuss this question. Apart from this consideration, however, I am to point out that it would be quite impracticable that every intended action of the Council should be made the subject of a separate resolution at the Ratepayers' meetings, though the Council adopts this course in preference to mere mention of its intentions when in its opinion the matter is such as to require a separate resolution.

In conclusion I am directed to inform you that in order to avoid any suggestion in the future that the Ratepayers have not had a proper opportunity of expressing their views on extension of the railless tram system, the Council has decided to seek the specific directions of the Ratepayers, by separate resolution at the forthcoming

Meeting, as to whether or not the matter of extensions shall be left to the Council's discretion, or whether each proposed extension shall be submitted for the approval of the Ratepayers before definite consent thereto is accorded by the Council.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

G. E. TUCKER, Esq.

Resolution VI.—That the Council be and it is hereby authorized to approve and sanction any such extension or extensions of the railless tram system as it may from time to time consider desirable in the public interest and upon such terms and conditions as it may in its discretion think fit, provided that no right in regard to passenger or freight transport shall thereby be created in favour of any person, firm or company of such a character as will preclude this Community from availing itself of or from permitting the introduction of any other form of passenger or freight transport upon any route or routes traversed by the railless tram system.

The Council's policy, in so far as it relates to the sanctioning of extensions of the Railless Tram Service, having thus received the assent of the Ratepayers, preliminary consideration during the latter part of the year was given to a comprehensive scheme of development of this form of electric traction, which it is proposed to carry out during the course of the next three years. Full particulars of this scheme and of the Council's views thereon will be published in due course.

Rolling Stock.—An increase of 15 trailer cars and 7 railless cars, was approved by the Council in terms of the following interchange of letters:—

Shanghai, March 22, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose two prints of each of the following drawings :

No. 326 for two-compartment Trailer Car with 9-ft. 6in. wheel-base.

No. 323 for Railless Passenger Car with 1st Class compartment at front instead of rear as in the present cars.

It is proposed, with the approval of the Council, to instal 15 additional trailer cars and 7 additional railless cars in accordance with the above-mentioned drawings. The main dimensions of the bodies will be similar to those of the present cars.

Since the Company last made application to the Council for sanction to the installation of additional cars, the number of passengers has increased by nearly twenty millions per annum. There are now 90 motor tramcars and 70 trailers. It is proposed to employ most of the additional cars on Route No. 12 which now runs between Carter Road and Range Road, via Bubbling Well Road, Nanking Road, Bund, North Soochow Road and North Szechuen Road. It is contemplated to make this route a circular one by continuing it along Range Road, Boundary Road, North Chekiang Road and Sinza Road, so that there would be no turning of cars. Some of the proposed additional trailer cars would be available for supplementing the service on existing routes as may be required. The drawing shows a long wheel-base, viz., 9-ft. 6-in. ; this is rendered possible by radial axles, a trailer equipped with which we have had running with complete satisfaction for over two years. The wheel-base of the other sixty-nine trailers is 6-ft. 6-in. and it is hoped, later, to convert these to the radial type, as the longer wheel-base ensures steadier running and tends to overcome the operating disadvantage of one end of the car (1st Class) being often empty or only sparsely occupied.

When the Company proposed the short extension of the railless system in Peking Road, west of Fokien Road, for the purpose of enabling a test to be made of alternative forms of paving, it was expected that the extension could have been carried out so as to admit of the test being obtained without much delay. A long time has elapsed, however, and the traffic on the railless route has developed to such an extent that the accommodation of the railless cars is taxed to a greater extent than that of the rail cars on any route.

The favour of an early reply is desired so that the work of construction may be put in hand.

Yours faithfully,

D. McCOLL,

General Manager, Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

C. HARPUR, Esq.,
Acting Engineer and Surveyor.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 1, 1919.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 22 to the Municipal Engineer, enclosing prints relating to a two compartment trailer car and a railless passenger car, and requesting the approval of the Council to your proposal to obtain and instal 15 additional trailer and 7 additional railless cars.

I am directed to inform you that the Council sanctions this proposal.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Secretary.

D. McCOLL, Esq.,

General Manager, Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.

WATER SUPPLY.

SPECIAL WATERWORKS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Constitution of the Committee.—The Committee was appointed by virtue of Resolution VII passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers held on March 27, 1918:—

“Resolution VII.—That the Council be and it is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a Committee, consisting of three Members of Council and two Ratepayers with powers to fill vacancies, to consider and report whether it is desirable in the interests of this Community, that the business and undertaking and the lands, buildings, plant, machinery and effects of the Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited, should be acquired in pursuance of the provisions contained in Clause 9 of the Agreement between the Company and the Council dated the first day of July, 1905. The report of such Committee to be submitted to the Council, who shall lay the same before the Ratepayers in meeting assembled.”

Membership of the Committee.—Messrs. E. C. Pearce, E. I. Ezra and A. S. P. White-Cooper were appointed as the Council's representatives on the Committee, the membership of which was completed by the appointment of two ratepayers, Messrs. A. C. Clear and H. G. Simms. On January 8, 1919, Mr. J. Johnstone was appointed to fill the vacancy in the membership of the Committee caused by Mr. White-Cooper's resignation from the Council in October, 1918.

Work of the Committee.—The differences that have arisen from time to time between the Council and the Waterworks Company in regard to certain questions touching the Community's water supply, the views which have been expressed at past Meetings of Ratepayers in regard to the desirability of supply by the Council rather than by a private undertaking, and the views of Dr. Fowler on this point, have been brought to the attention of the Committee in a memorandum prepared by the Secretary to the Council who has acted as Secretary to the Committee.

It was the Committee's intention to defer its deliberations until such time as the decisions reached as the result of discussions between representatives of the Company and the Works Committee of the Council on outstanding points of difference had been made public, since it seemed probable that such decisions would have an important bearing on the Committee's deliberations. In January, 1919, however, the Committee was informed that in the course of these discussions certain proposals had been made as to the supply of water on a meter rate instead of on a percentage basis, and that on preliminary consideration the Council had reached the conclusion that further consideration of these proposals should be deferred until such time as the Committee had concluded its deliberations, since the proposals referred to were so far-reaching and of such importance that the Council could not venture any definite views thereon without exhaustive examination of data and statistics as to the cost of production, consumption, waste, etc., which examination would be of little value should the Committee recommend and the Ratepayers approve purchase of the Company's undertaking.

Accordingly the Committee met on Friday, March 14, when present financial conditions, in their bearing upon the question submitted for the Committee's consideration, were the subject of discussion. It was pointed out that, when the Council moved Resolution VII already referred to, it fully realized that, if the purchase of the Waterworks undertaking were recommended, a very large sum would be involved and that the task of raising the necessary finance would not be an easy one unless the financial situation improved. In the Committee's opinion the financial situation cannot be said to be better than in March, 1918, even though the outlook may be brighter. Moreover the Committee is informed that the Council is pledged to a somewhat unexpected expenditure of a large amount in the next few years for additions to its electrical generating plant, and that it is probable that heavy expenditure will have to be met in the near future in providing a water sewage scheme. Under these circumstances, it appeared to the Committee that consideration of purchase of the Waterworks Undertaking should be deferred, since, should it upon a consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of such purchase make a recommendation that could not be acted upon, the activities of the Waterworks Company might, it is conceivable, be adversely affected, which would not be in the best interests either of the Company or of the Community.

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee, therefore, recommends that consideration of the desirability of purchase of the Waterworks Undertaking be deferred until such time as financial conditions will permit of such purchase, should the Committee recommend accordingly. In making this recommendation the Committee wish to emphasize that it expresses no views either in favour of or against purchase.

E. C. PEARCE (*Chairman*)
A. C. CLEAR,
EDWARD I. EZRA,
JOHN JOHNSTONE,
H. G. SIMMS.

Shanghai, March 24, 1919.

PUBLIC BAND.

COMMITTEE.

The Committee at the close of 1918 consisted of:—

Messrs. Ed. White
O. M. Green
N. G. Maitland

Mr. O. M. Green was absent from Shanghai from January to July. The vacancy in the Committee remained unfilled until his return, when he was invited to resume his seat. Mr. A. Howard joined the Committee on Mr. N. G. Maitland's resignation in April, and was elected Chairman. The departure of Mr. Ed. White for Europe in September created a further vacancy, and Mr. C. M. Bain was nominated to serve on the Committee.

CONDUCTOR'S REPORT.

Reorganization.—After a period of almost three years of disorganization, during which time the Band had been gradually losing its artistic value, being reduced at last to a strength of only seven European musicians and twenty Manilamen, the Council, upon the recommendation of the Band Committee, engaged Maestro Mario Paci as Conductor on six months' probation from September 1; and having approved of his recommendations, began to take the necessary measures for the Band's improvement. While still awaiting the arrival of certain most important instrumentalists (for whose engagement in Europe the Conductor has taken the necessary steps), the Band, at the beginning of the usual winter season of symphony concerts in November, consisted of sixteen European musicians and twenty-one Manilamen, under the direction of Maestro Paci.

Public Performances.—From the beginning of 1919 until the middle of May last, the Band, even under the poor conditions noted above, continued its public performances, consisting of Sunday concerts and public dances on Friday afternoons. Despite all the zeal and capacity of the Conductor-in-Charge, Mr. de Kryger, the concerts, having regard to the condition of the orchestra, were of very little artistic value; and consequently, in order to re-awaken public interest, the Council engaged from February the well known Moscow Trio, who took part with much success in subsequent Sunday concerts. The open air concerts by the brass band, also under the leadership of the Conductor-in-Charge, Mr. de Kryger, began as usual after the Spring Races and continued until the end of September, with daily performances in the Public Gardens and the Hongkew Recreation Ground. To these were added two performances a month in the enclosure of the Race Course, but it must be admitted that these last were not a success, the Public showing little, if any, interest in them. The Volunteer Corps required the services of the Band on several occasions and many private engagements were filled, including performances during the Races. The first symphony concert at the Town Hall took place on November 23, and was so successful that it was followed by five other Concerts up to the end of December. To two purely orchestral concerts succeeded four symphony concerts, for which the Conductor succeeded in procuring the collaboration of well known soloists, amongst whom the following met with much success:

Mrs. von Heidenstam, in the Aria from Gluck's *Orfeo* and in the Cavatina from Donizetti's *Favorita*; Mr. Frank Smit, violinist, in *Rondo Capriccioso* by Saint Saëns and Vieuxtemps's *Faust Fantasia*, Mr. Bakalienikoff, violincellist, in the *Chanson de Minstrel* of Glazounoff and the *Allegro Appassionata* of Saint Saëns; Mr. Mario Paci, pianist, in Mozart's Concerto in D major.

Taking into consideration the lack of some instruments absolutely necessary for the execution of orchestral works of modern composers, the choice of orchestral pieces remaining in the classical repertory as important works as performed by the Band, deserves to be noted as under:

Fifth Symphony	Beethoven	Suite "In the Far West"	Granville Bantock
Egmont Overture	"	Andante and Allegro con	
Unfinished Symphony	Schubert	grazia (from "Sym-	
Alceste Overture	Gluck	phony Pathetique")	Tschaikowsky
Serenade Suite	Mozart	Siegfried's Idyl	R. Wagner
Peer Gynt Suite (1 & 2)	Grieg		
Danse Macabre	Saint Saëns		
Rouet D'Omphale	"		
Suite Algerienne	"		

As the Orchestra should soon be sufficiently strong to perform the new modern music which has recently been purchased, a more brilliant continuation of these symphony concerts, which represent the musical life of Shanghai, can confidently be anticipated.

MAESTRO MARIO PACI,
Conductor.

BYE-LAWS REVISION.

It is satisfactory to record that definite progress with respect to the amendment of the Bye-laws, a matter which was first submitted to the Ratepayers in March 1916, was achieved during the year. In continuation of the narrative contained in the last Annual Report *vide* pages 70B—89B, the Council again addressed the Consular Body on March 12 emphasising the necessity of the improvements sought to be effected. In reply, the Senior Consul forwarded a revised text of amendments which the Consular Body considered would adequately meet all requirements, as follows:—

Council Room, Shanghai, March 12, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to my letter of March 20, 1918, in reply to your letter of March 2, informing the Council of the Consular Body's non-approval of the Byelaws passed at the adjourned Special Meeting of Ratepayers held on March 21, 1917, and inviting the Council's consideration of the text of such Byelaws as revised by the Consular Body, and in reference thereto to enquire whether consideration has been given to the hope expressed by the Council that its observations on the Consular Body's text might commend themselves to that Body and that the amendments suggested might receive approval so that the Council might be able to submit the Consular Body's text thus amended at a Special Meeting of Ratepayers to be convened for that purpose with the recommendation that they be adopted.

In making this enquiry I have the honour to emphasise that the period which has elapsed since the Byelaws were passed by the Ratepayers in March 1917 has more than ever demonstrated how very necessary the improvement sought to be effected is required in the interests of the Community.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, June 12, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated March 12 and in reply to enclose herewith the amended Bye-laws which are now proposed by the Consular Body.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,
Senior Consul.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,

Chairman, Municipal Council.

(Enclosure.)

XXXIII.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

No person shall undertake any building operations whether temporary or permanent; or undertake any structural alterations or repairs to any building or structure or any work involving the placing of ladders in any Municipal road or alley; or erect any straw or matting shed, bamboo or other buildings of a like nature; or undertake any bunding on any creek; or remove mud from any creek or foreshore; or open up any Municipal road or alley; or erect any fences, hoardings, signboards or other structures, abutting on any Municipal road or alley; or erect any matsheds, sunshades, lamps or other structures in such a manner as to overhang any Municipal road or alley or undertake the landing of any building materials at any Municipal pontoon, jetty or road in each or any of the above cases within such limits without a permit first obtained therefor from the Municipal Council.

Any person offending against or infringing any provision of this Bye-law or any condition appearing in any such permit as aforesaid shall be liable for every offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100) or in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month or to any such other penalty as shall be prescribed by the law to which such person is amenable.

XXXIV.

LICENSED OCCUPATIONS.

No person shall keep a fair, market, Chinese club, lodging house, music hall; theatre, circus, cinematograph, eating house, or other place of refreshment or public entertainment, hotel, tavern, billiard, bowling or dancing saloon, brothel, pawnshop, Chinese money exchange or cash shop, Chinese gold-smith's or silver-smith's shop, dairy, laundry, bakery, slaughterhouse, livery stable, public garage, pen for cattle, pigs, sheep or goats; or sell or keep a shop, store, stall or place for the sale of clothing, wines, spirits, beer or other alcoholic beverages, or any noxious drugs and poisons, proprietary or patent medicines, butcher's meat, poultry, game, fish, fruit, ice, vegetables or other foodstuffs, tobacco, lottery tickets or chances in lotteries, or hawk any goods; or keep for private or public

use, or let ply or use for hire any launch, sampan, ferry or other boat, any horse, pony, mule or donkey, any motor car, motor bicycle, or other motor vehicle, or any carriage, cart, handcart, ricksha, sedan-chair, wheelbarrow or other vehicle or drive any tramcar, motor vehicle or horse drawn vehicle; or pull any ricksha or keep or have in his possession any dog, within such limits without a licence first obtained from the Council and in the case of foreigners countersigned by the Consul of the nationality to which such person belongs. In respect of such licences the Council may impose such conditions and exact such security as the nature of the particular case may require and charge such fees in respect thereof as may be authorized at the Annual General Meeting of Ratepayers. And any person offending against or infringing any provision of this Bye-law shall be liable for every offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and a further fine for every twenty-four hours' continuance of such offending or infringing not exceeding twenty-five dollars or to any such other penalty as shall be prescribed by the law to which such person is amenable.

XXXV.

DANGEROUS MATERIALS.

No person shall keep, store, sell or manufacture any firearms other than those used solely for sporting volunteer or police purposes, or any dangerous or inflammable materials namely those which on account of fire or explosion may endanger life or property, such as gunpowder and similar nitrate mixtures, dynamite, blasting gelatine, celluloid, carbonite, nitro-cotton, smokeless powder, cordite, picric acid and similar nitro-compounds, chlorate mixtures, fulminates, fuses or ballistics of any description used in association with explosives, ammunition, fire-works, benzene, and other very volatile or inflammable coal tar products, petrol, gasoline and other very volatile or inflammable petroleum products, acetylene, calcium carbide, yellow phosphorus, saltpetre, sulphur, or any material containing any of these as an ingredient so as to form a dangerous material, or other dangerous or inflammable materials to a greater quantity than may from time to time be set out in a Municipal Notification; or carry on any dangerous or hazardous trade within such limits without a licence first obtained therefor from the Municipal Council and in the case of a foreigner countersigned by his consular authority.

Any person offending against or infringing any provision of this Bye-law or any condition appearing in any such licence as aforesaid shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars (\$300) or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or to both fine and imprisonment to the above extent or to any such other penalty as shall be prescribed by the law to which such person is amenable.

XXXVI.

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Any person who shall wilfully disobey any reasonable regulation which shall have been authorized by the Municipal Council for the governance control direction or facilitation of traffic within such limits or on any Municipal road or alleyway outside such limits, shall be liable to a penalty or fine not exceeding \$25; and any person in charge of any vehicle or animal who shall drive or move such vehicle or drive or ride such animal recklessly negligently or at a speed or in a manner dangerous to the public, and any person who shall causelessly create any noise or disturbance, or wilfully cause any obstruction to traffic, or commit any act which may legitimately come within the meaning of the term nuisance, shall be liable to a penalty or fine not exceeding \$100 or in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month or to any such other penalty as shall be prescribed by the law to which such person is amenable.

XXXVII.

CARRYING ARMS.

No person, except naval or military officers of any Treaty Power, Diplomatic and Consular Officers, Officers of the Council duly authorized, and members of the Volunteer Corps when in uniform or on duty, shall under any pretext carry or convey within such limits any firearms other than those used solely for sporting purposes, other offensive or defensive weapons, ammunition or explosives, without a licence or permit first obtained from the Municipal Council.

Any person offending against or infringing any provision of this Bye-law shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, and in every case the firearms, offensive or defensive arms ammunition or explosives so carried or conveyed may be forfeited to the use of the Council or to any such other penalty as shall be prescribed by the law to which such person is amenable.

Since the above text was drawn up on the lines of, and embodied the more important of the provisions contained in the text submitted by the Council to the Ratepayers at the Annual Meeting held on March 21, 1916, with the exception of the provision made in the latter for tramway regulations and for the licensing of the Press etc., it was decided to submit the same for the Ratepayers' approval.

For the reasons set forth hereunder the omission to provide for the licensing of the Press and of printing establishments, etc., was considered serious, and accordingly, it was decided

to make a further effort to secure such provision, and the following letters on the subject were addressed to the Consular Body:—

Council Room, Shanghai, June 25, 1919.

SIR,—In connexion with the recent unrest attending the Students' Strike, which ultimately affected the merchants and labouring classes of the Chinese Community, I have the honour to emphasize the very serious disadvantages under which peace and order were maintained, in consequence of the absence of any express authority vested in the Council to enter and search premises upon which it is suspected that handbills or other matter calculated to incite to disorder are being printed. The procedure usual in normal times whereunder application is made to the Court concerned, for a search warrant, involves delay that, under abnormal conditions such as those which the Settlement has recently experienced, is likely to result in very serious consequences. Under these circumstances and to enable the Council properly and efficiently to carry out the duty of preserving peace and good order, with which it is charged as the representatives of the Community as a whole, I have the honour to request that the Consular Body may accord approval to such entry and search by the Council in times of unrest without warrant.

In making this request, I have the honour to emphasize that unless approval is accorded, the Council will in effect be charged with a duty, which it cannot properly perform, and further that refusal of approval may, upon a future occasion, be followed by results which can only be contemplated with grave concern.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 26, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 12, forwarding the text of the amended Bye-laws which are now proposed by the Consular Body.

These Bye-laws appear to be modelled on the lines of and to embody the more important of the provisions contained in the Bye-laws submitted by the Council at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers held on March 21, 1916, with the exception of the specific provision made in the latter for tramway regulations and for the licensing of the Press, etc., and in the view that they will form a valuable addition to the existing code of Municipal Bye-laws, it is the Council's intention to submit the same to the Ratepayers at a special meeting to be convened for this purpose at an early date, with the recommendation that they be adopted.

The omission to make any provision for the licensing of the Press and of printing establishments, etc., must, in the opinion of my colleagues, be regarded as serious, for although the Council has no desire to muzzle the Press—and indeed it is inconceivable that the Ratepayers would sanction such action on its part—it is nevertheless essential that it should be vested with every power necessary to the preservation of peace and good order in the Settlement, as was clearly established in the recent unrest, which attended the Students' Strike and ultimately affected the merchant and labouring classes of the Community. Granted that this is so, I have the honour to submit that no power is more essential than the power of immediate action by the Council, without recourse to any other Authority, to prevent the publication of any printed matter of a character that is calculated to incite to a breach of the peace and to express the view of my colleagues that this power can best be secured by the licensing of the Press and of printing establishments, etc.

Accordingly I have the honour to inform you of the Council's intention, when submitting the Consular Body's text of Bye-laws for the Ratepayers approval, to recommend that they be approved with the following provision inserted in Bye-law XXXIV between the word "goats" and "or sell," viz., "or carry on the business of a printer lithographer or engraver or print or publish any newspaper or periodical." Finally I have the honour to express the hope that, upon a reconsideration of the needs of the Settlement in the light of recent events, the Consular Body will give its unanimous support to the suggested provision and thus strengthen the hands of the Council in the matter of preventing the printing and publication of seditious, scurrilous and inciting printed matter.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

D. SIFFERT, Esq.,

Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul.

Towards the end of June, the Council was notified by the Consul-General for France of the issue of a Consular Ordinance regulating the publication in the French Settlement of Chinese newspapers, periodicals and printed matter, as indicated in the appended correspondence:—

Translation of letter from the French Consul-General to the Chairman of Council, dated June 18, 1919.

SIR AND DEAR COLLEAGUE,—On June 15, you very kindly sent me several copies of the newspaper "*Kiowang-ji-pao*," in which were published certain articles of a character which is calculated to disturb public order reports of alleged poisoning by the Japanese).

I hasten to inform you that the French Mixed Court pronounced sentence yesterday against the editor of this publication to the maximum provided by Chinese law. A penalty of \$100 against the editor and the definite closing down of the paper.

At the moment I am drawing up a Consular Ordinance regulating the publication in our Concession, of Chinese newspapers, periodicals and printed matter, this Ordinance provides for prior authorization and for a security deposit at this Consulate-General. I shall be obliged if you on your part will let me know of the measures that you think it is necessary to take in the matter.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

A. WILDEN,
Consul-General for France.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 28, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of June 18, and to express the Council's satisfaction upon learning of the decision of the French Mixed Court in the action taken against the editor of the "*Kiou-wang-ji-pao*."

In regard to the contemplated promulgation of a Consular Ordinance regulating certain publications in the French Settlement, and in reply to your enquiry for the Council's views, I have the honour to refer you to page 84s of the Municipal Report for 1918 and to transmit the following enclosures which bear upon this question, viz :—

Copy of letter of June 25 to the Senior Consul.

Minute extracted from the Municipal Gazette of June 26.

Copy of letter of June 26 to the Senior Consul.

Reference to the Municipal Report for 1918 and perusal of the enclosures above enumerated, will, I feel sure, indicate very clearly that the Council considers it to be of the utmost importance that it should be vested with such powers as will enable immediate action on its part, in times of unrest, to secure the suppression of seditious, scurrilous and inciting printed matter.

You will observe—and I have the honour to emphasize this point—that the Council has no desire to muzzle the Press: indeed such action on its part would be contrary to the accepted principle of the freedom of the Press and could not be tolerated. The Council's only desire is to secure that measure of control which will enable effectual and immediate action when such is considered essential to the maintenance of peace and good order within the Settlement.

In conclusion I have the honour to express the earnest hope that you may kindly lend your support to the Council's proposals to be made in this connexion at the forthcoming Special Meeting of the Ratepayers of this Settlement.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

A. WILDEN, Esq.,
Consul-General for France.

Translation of letter from the French Consul-General, dated June 26, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herein enclosed, a copy of an Ordinance which I have just issued in regard to newspapers in Chinese edited in the French Settlement.

The abuses committed by the Chinese Press revealed by the recent unrest have led me to take these measures which are equally applicable to Chinese newspapers registered in the name of French subjects and published in the International Settlement: these newspapers have at my request recognized the jurisdiction of the French Mixed Court.

Should any misdemeanour be committed by newspapers in this last category, I shall be obliged if you will kindly advise the Captain Superintendent of Police in the International Settlement so that the delinquent be brought before the French Mixed Court.

I am, etc.,
A. WILDEN,
Consul-General for France.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

(Enclosure.)

Translation of French Consular Ordinance No 5.

We, Auguste Wilden, Consul in Charge of the Consulate-General of France at Shanghai, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, pursuant to Article 13 of the Regulations for the French Consulate, dated April 14, 1868, have ordered and order as follows :—

Article 1.—No establishment for the publication of magazines, pamphlets, tracts and Chinese newspapers shall open in the French Settlement without the authority of the Consul-General for France.

Article 2.—The request for the authorization provided for by the preceding Article, must clearly state the name of the responsible editor and the object in view. The deposit of the Articles of Association of the publishing company, if there is need, should also be made at the same time as the request.

Article 3.—If the request is approved, no printed matter, tract, magazine or newspaper, shall be put into circulation without the previous lodgment of a copy with the French Police and the French Consul-General.

Article 4.—If the Police discover that any publications edited are against public peace or against morality, the responsible editor and author as well as, if need be, the printers, will be prosecuted in the Mixed Court and punished according to law.

Article 5.—Any establishment opened in contravention of the provisions of Article 1, will be closed at any time by the Police who will moreover prosecute the offenders in the Mixed Court.

Article 6.—This Ordinance will have effect from the date of its publication.

Article 7.—The Chief of Police is charged with the carrying out of this Ordinance.

(Signed) A. WILDEN.

Issued at the Consulate-General of France, June 20, 1919.

Translation of letter from the French Consul-General, dated June 30, 1919.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of June 26, I have the honour to transmit herein the text of an error in the Ordinance of June 20.

I am, etc.,

A. WILDEN,

Consul-General for France.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

(Enclosure)

ERRATUM.

In Article 3, of Consular Ordinance No. 5, on the subject of publications in the Chinese Language, instead of
“without previous lodgment of a copy” read

“without lodgment of a copy immediately after printing.”

(Signed) A. WILDEN.

Issued at the Consulate General for France, June 30, 1919.

A special meeting of Ratepayers to discuss the matter was convened for July 10, in terms of the attached Notice:—

NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby give notice that a special meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall, on Thursday, July 10, 1919, at 12.15 p.m., when the following Resolution will be proposed.

RESOLUTION.—That the Byelaws published in the Municipal Gazette on June 26, 1919, be passed and approved in substitution for the existing Byelaws, Nos. XXXIII to XXXVII, inclusive, attached to the Land Regulations.

Proposed by E. C. PEARCE.

Seconded by Ed. WHITE.

Shanghai, June 28, 1919.

A. E. Algar	Reginald F. Master
H. E. Arnhold	V. Meyer
F. Ayscough	L. Midwood
C. R. Burkill	R. B. Moorhead
E. J. Cornfoot	E. Nissim
Edward I. Ezra	J. H. Osborne
H. H. Girardet	W. A. C. Platt
R. E. Gregson	N. Sakurai
H. C. Gulland	H. G. Simms
C. Holliday	A. G. Stephen
Robert S. Ivy	A. I. D. Stewart
W. S. Jackson	Edward Wheeley
Joseph J. Keegan	Richard E. Wilson
Henry Lester	G. H. Wright
R. J. Marshall	

In view of the very considerable opposition which immediately manifested itself towards the proposal, as indicated in the subjoined letter from the American Chamber of Commerce, it was considered desirable, rather than fail to obtain any powers in respect to the licensing of

printing establishments and the Press, that such power should be sought with the proviso that the necessary license conditions should first be approved by the Ratepayers in meeting assembled and thereafter confirmed by the Consular Body before they were put into operation. An additional Bye-law with the license conditions considered desirable by the Council, as set forth in the appended Notification No. 2633, was accordingly drafted and embodied in the text of Bye-laws proposed by the Consular Body; and with this addition, the amended Bye-laws were submitted to the Ratepayers and passed at their special meeting held on July 10.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2633.

Notice is hereby given that the following will be proposed at the special Meeting of Ratepayers to be held in the Town Hall on Thursday, July 10, 1919 at 12.15 p.m. as an amendment to the Resolution published in the notice convening such Meeting :—

Amendment to Resolution.

That all the words after "That the Byelaws" be deleted and the following substituted "contained in the enclosure to the letter of the Senior Consul to the Chairman of Council dated June 12, 1919, published in the Municipal Gazette on June 26, 1919, be passed and approved in substitution for the existing Byelaws Nos. XXXIII to XXXVII inclusive attached to the Land Regulations.

Proposed by E. C. PEARCE.

Seconded by ED. WHITE.

Notice is also hereby given that the following additional Resolutions will be proposed at the above mentioned meeting.

Resolution.

That the following Byelaw to be known as Byelaw XXXIVa be passed and approved.

"No person shall carry on the business of a printer lithographer or engraver or print or publish any newspaper periodical paper or other printed matter containing public news intelligence or occurrences within such limits without a licence first obtained from the Council and in the case of foreigners countersigned by the Consul of the nationality to which such foreigner belongs. In respect of such licences the Council may charge such fees and impose such conditions as may be authorised at any annual or special meeting of Ratepayers provided that such conditions shall be approved by the Consular Body before the same are imposed.

"Any person offending against or infringing the provisions of this Byelaw shall be liable for every offence to a penalty or fine not exceeding \$300 or to any such other penalty as shall be prescribed by the law to which such person is amenable. Any person assisting to publish or circulate any lithograph engraving newspaper periodical paper or other printed matter which does not contain the name and address of the printer upon the first leaf and, if it shall consist of more than one leaf, upon the last leaf as well, shall be liable for every offence to a penalty or fine not exceeding twenty five dollars (\$25) or to any such other penalty as shall be prescribed by the law to which such person is amenable."

Proposed by E. C. PEARCE.

Seconded by ED. WHITE.

Resolution.

That subject to their prior approval by the Consular Body the Council be, and it is hereby directed to impose the following conditions in respect of all licences to carry on the business of a printer, lithographer or engraver or to print or publish any newspaper, periodical, paper or other printed matter :—

- 1.—That the licence be exhibited in a conspicuous place upon the licensed premises.
- 2.—That free access be given to the Police on duty and to officers of the Revenue Office.
- 3.—That the title of any newspaper periodical or other paper printed on the licensed premises, be duly registered.
- 4.—That the name and address of the licensee be printed upon the first leaf and, if it consists of more than one leaf, upon the last leaf of all lithographs engravings newspapers periodicals and printed matter of whatever description before the same are published or put into circulation.

5.—That no matter of an indecent or obscene character be printed lithographed engraved or otherwise reproduced or published by the licensee or upon the licensed premises.

6.—That no matter of a seditious or scurrilous character or of a character that is calculated to incite to a breach of the peace or to the disturbance of good order be printed lithographed engraved or otherwise reproduced or published by the licensee or upon the licensed premises.

7.—That any matter printed lithographed or otherwise reproduced or published in breach of Conditions Nos. 5 and 6 hereof be liable to seizure and confiscation by the Police and the licensee liable to prosecution. That, upon any breach of Condition No. 6 hereof the licence be subject in times of unrest to immediate suspension until the Court to which the licensee is amenable shall have pronounced its decision in action to be brought forthwith by the Council against the licensee, whereupon the suspension shall be removed, continued or made permanent as the Court may recommend and that under no other circumstances whatsoever shall the licence be suspended except upon the recommendation of the Court to which the licensee is amenable in action first taken by the Council against the licensee and then only for the period for which such suspension shall be recommended by the Court.

Proposed by E. C. PEARCE.

Seconded by ED. WHITE.

By Order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 7, 1919.

Shanghai, July 8, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—At a joint meeting of the Executive Committees of the American Chamber of Commerce of China and the American Association of China, representing the major American interest and population in China, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :—

“Resolved that this meeting is in favour of some form of justifiable legal control over seditious publications, but cannot support the Amendment to the Municipal Bye-laws in its present form because it is against American principles and because it will not accomplish the object for which it is proposed.”

It was further moved and unanimously adopted that the Municipal Council be requested to publish this letter in the Municipal Gazette and also that a copy of same be supplied to the Shanghai Press.

Thanking you for your attention and with best wishes, we are.

Very truly yours, American Chamber of Commerce of China,

J. B. POWELL,
Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council.

As the many reasons which, in the Council's opinion, rendered licensing of printing establishments and the Press a matter of urgent necessity, were very clearly and succinctly stated by Mr. Pearce when moving the resolution on the subject, his remarks thereon, at this point, are worthy of reproduction. Mr. Pearce said :—

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen : The power which we ask you to vest in us in terms of the Resolution which I shall shortly read, calling for the licensing of printing establishments and of the Press cannot be dealt with with such brevity as the last Resolution. For the past fortnight some of our local pressmen have held up their hands in horror, they have regaled you with trenchant articles on the sanctity of the freedom of the press ; they have told you that the very idea of the restriction of this freedom by a system of licensing is repugnant to the constitutions of all free countries ; they have told you that the laws of America and of Great Britain and of other countries will not tolerate such a thing ; they have told you that the Council contemplates muzzling the press—the Council has told you that it does not : they have told you that the laws of each individual nation here represented provide all that is necessary in this matter of restraining the publication of scurrilous and inciting printed matter—the Council tells you that they do not.

Some of the opponents of the licensing of printing establishments and the press seem to forget that this Settlement is not America, it is not Great Britain, it is Shanghai. You cannot by any stretch of the imagination compare conditions here with those of any city in the West. They are so entirely different. They are, I suppose, unique. This fact has long since been recognized, and for the purposes of local government, a code of local laws has been—so to speak—superimposed upon the extraterritorial laws of each one of us. As Americans and Britons

or the subjects of other Nations, we are naturally jealous of our own National Laws, but these laws must on occasion, by very reason of the different conditions under which we live here, give way to the Code of Laws devised to meet our needs as a cosmopolitan community,—as Shanghailanders. Should this Code which consists of our Land Regulations and our Byelaws prove to be inadequate, and I say most emphatically that it has, surely it is up to us to see that we make good this inadequacy. The French Consul General has recently issued an Ordinance for the regulation of all printing establishments in the French Settlement, the British Municipal Council in Hankow has for some years had a Byelaw governing the licensing of the Press: the municipality of the British Concession in Tientsin has recently obtained a similar power of licensing—yes, even though the very idea is opposed to British views upon the freedom of the Press. If these authorities need this power and have it, how much more do we need it and should have it. As your Council, entrusted with the administration of the affairs of the Settlement, and with practical experience of the difficulties with which the maintenance of peace and good order are beset, I claim that we are qualified to advise you as to the powers that should be vested in us to enable us to properly carry out our duties to you collectively and individually.

In the "*North China Daily News*" of July 5, the following paragraph appears under the caption "the Shanghai Students' Union":—

"The above Union being alive to the danger that the Students' Patriotic agitation may lead to unscrupulous politicians using it to serve the latter's own ends has, etc., etc."

I ask you did those who bolstered up the students' movement foresee whither that movement was leading? Did they realize, what the Students are now realizing themselves? The answer is no. Did your Council realize the danger of this movement—did it foresee what it would lead to?—emphatically, yes. Now ladies and gentlemen, whose advice are you going to take—theirs or ours, which is that you vest in us the power to license printing establishments and the press, and thus enable us to combat in some measure the printing and publication of indecent, seditious and inciting printed matter. You are told that if you vest us with this power, we shall abuse it by muzzling the press, you are told the newspapers won't be permitted to criticise our actions as a Council. This is ridiculous—if it is constructive, it is welcome—if destructive, it matters not so long as it does not disturb peace and good order. We do not wish to curb freedom of expression, constructive or destructive. Ladies and gentlemen, is it likely that we should muzzle the press unless it became a danger to public order and peace? Would you for one moment tolerate any attempt on our part to do so; would the press tolerate it? If we abused the power we ask you to vest in us, the Press would have its remedy in the Court of Consuls or it could or you could and would turn us out of office with little ceremony.

Are we to govern the virulent press or is it to govern and lead public thought into paths of violence. Are we to allow the spread of false and malicious rumours as to the poisoning of food and water—rumours which, baseless as they are, are credited by the masses merely because they appear in print—rumours which gave rise to attacks on unoffending and innocent Chinese and Japanese with fatal results in more than one instance during the recent unrest. Rumours indeed which might very conceivably have led to racial disturbance, but for the commendable restraint shown by those against whom they were primarily directed. Are we in a state of unrest, when every trade in the place is on strike? Are we, in this Settlement—which mark you was specially set aside for the residence of foreigners—to be dictated to by students, political malcontents and agitators, as to whether our markets are to be opened, as to whether our industries are to work, or whether at their pleasure we are to be allowed chauffeurs to drive our motor cars? Is this Settlement to be used as a pawn in Chinese politics? Are we going to allow the Chinese population, however well meaning and patriotic their motives may be, to cause chaos, disorder and conditions that might conceivably lead to the worse form of Bolshevism. Remembering that the prosperity of the Settlement is largely founded on its neutrality in the politics of China, are we to abandon this neutrality, and allow the Settlement to be made the jumping off ground for all political upheavals. I say, emphatically, no. Something must be done and something has got to be done to stop the curse of publications of an inciting character. What has the responsible press to fear, we are not after them, we are after the purveyors of seditious, violent and scurrilous printed matter.

The usual process of law, whilst sufficient in normal times, is all insufficient in abnormal times. Under normal conditions the issue of a warrant and the subsequent proceedings in Court meet the requirements of the case, but under abnormal conditions—conditions of unrest—if we are to be obliged to await the issue of a warrant and the subsequent Court proceedings before we can take drastic action, why, God help us, it might be too late—you know how quickly a flare-up can be set going in China and you know as well as I know what a flare-up can mean.

You will ask how is licensing going to provide the panacea for these ills, the answer is it cannot, but it will assist in combating them. The measure of its assistance will of course depend on the licence conditions that you may from time to time approve and that the Consular Body may confirm. With these conditions we are not at the moment concerned, but our views on the subject will be put to you in the next and last Resolution. All we ask you under the resolution to which I am now speaking is that you endorse the principle of the licensing of printing establishments and the Press with the safeguard that the conditions of licence shall first be approved by you in meeting assembled and thereafter confirmed by the Consular Body, before they are imposed.

Ladies and gentlemen, with the exception of Mr. Dollar who is opposed to the principle of the licensing of printing establishments and the press, my colleagues on the Council are unanimous in support of the Resolution.

The approval by the Diplomatic Body in Peking of the text of the amended Bye-laws, as drafted by the Consular Body, was communicated to the Council by the Senior Consul in December, as follows:—

Shanghai, December 13, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to let you know that the Diplomatic Body in Peking have signified their assent to Bye-laws XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXV, XXXVI and XXXVII of the Shanghai Land Regulations.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. SIFFERT,
Senior Consul.

E. C. PEARCE, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

V The Council has not received any official communication as to the fate of the Bye-law granting power to license printing establishments and the Press, but it is understood from unofficial sources that this Bye-law has not received the approval of the Consular Body. It only remains to record the Council's sincere regret that the local Representatives of the Treaty Powers should have thought fit to refuse their support to a measure which was conceived in the conviction that it was and is absolutely essential to the proper maintenance of peace and good order, and to forecast that the time will come—and come soon—when it will unhappily be proved that the denial of this support was a very grave mistake, for which the Community will have to pay dearly.

MORAL CONDITIONS IN THE SETTLEMENT.

In continuation of the correspondence published in the last Annual Report, (*vide* pages 90B—94B) a further exchange of views in regard to the betterment of moral conditions in the Settlement passed between the Council and the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee, as follows:—

Council Room, Shanghai, February 6, 1919.

SIR,—Although the Council has no desire to discourage the efforts of your Committee to secure betterment in the moral conditions of the Settlement, I am directed to inform you that it unhesitatingly condemns, as extremely ill-conceived, the publicity campaign which you have recently undertaken. The pamphlets issued in this connexion, more especially Pamphlet No. 1, cannot be said to deal with their subject matter in a suitable manner and their dissemination broadcast to those presumably, whose names appear in the Hong List, shows, in the Council's opinion, a deplorable lack of discrimination and of appreciation of the infinite harm that may thereby result. I am accordingly to request that you may desist from further publicity on these lines, and in doing so to reiterate that the Council is no less anxious than your Committee to secure improvement, but that it is of the opinion that improvement can only be obtained by tackling the problem of prostitution and its kindred evils from the practical as distinguished from the essentially religious and moral point of view.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

REV. A. J. WALKER,
Honorary Secretary, Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee.

Shanghai, February 14, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that at a meeting of my Committee held on the 6th instant it was unanimously decided to again request the appointment of a Vice Commission.

It is felt that the Council have not fully realized the support and strength of the Organizations represented and that the efforts of this Committee have been somewhat misjudged.

It will be remembered that the formation of this Committee was the outcome of an appeal to the Council for such a Commission, and as it is felt that the data now in our possession, with that in the possession of the Police, Health and Revenue Departments would enable a comprehensive report to be drawn up; it is considered that the time has arrived for a Commission with full powers to be named.

This Commission could deal with the following matters:—

- (a) An estimate of the number of prostitutes in the Settlement: The means used to obtain them: The provision made for them in late life: The disciplinary measures employed by the Keepers of the Houses.
- (b) The rent value and localities of brothel property, and a comparison of such rents with other properties.
- (c) The form of Municipal license used in connection with certain brothels and the disciplinary measures used by the Police in this connection.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
P. M. B. LAKE,
Associate Hon. Secretary, Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, February 19, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th instant and to inform you that my Committee is astounded at the peremptory tone and the request contained therein.

It will no doubt be remembered that the Council in their letter of August 16, were in agreement in a publicity campaign and this latest letter again asserts that "the Council is no less anxious than your Committee to secure improvement." We have waited in vain for signs of practical demonstration of this assertion, and are being regretfully driven to the conclusion that the Council's anxiety is to leave conditions as they are, to cover things up and preserve a prudery which ill-becomes the practical gentlemen who form the governing body of this Settlement.

My Committee cannot help feeling that the Council's letter points to a lack of knowledge of present day teaching in all the enlightened cities of the world and the request of the Council to desist from further publicity on the lines adopted can only be considered as an additional demonstration of lack of touch with the spirit of the times.

I am also to point out the conclusion arrived at, that the pamphlets referred to were disseminated "broadcast to those presumably whose names appear in the Hong List" is ill-founded, as great care was exercised in compiling the list of addressees, who were all male adults.

I am directed to point out that my Committee cannot reconcile the Council's reiterated distinction between the practical and the moral, as it believes that in an "essentially religious and moral" atmosphere, the problem of prostitution and its kindred evils would find its most practical solution, and therefore justification is felt in approaching the problem from a moral standpoint.

In conclusion I would draw your attention to the fact that this Committee has on more than one occasion asked for the co-operation of the Council without, it is to be regretted, any response, and while the Council approved of the aims in points 1 and 2 of this Committee's letter of June 26 last, it refused to use the "Municipal Gazette", and made no use of any other medium to give the desired warning and advice. With regard to points 3 and 4 of the same letter, my Committee are not aware that the Council has given any practical attention to the suggestions contained therein.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

P. M. B. LAKE,

Associate Hon. Secretary, Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,

Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 20, 1919.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of February 14 and 19, further in regard to the efforts of your Committee to promote the moral welfare of Shanghai, and to observe at the outset that the several views, comments and suggestions therein recorded are in the main so controversial in character that it is difficult, if not impossible, to avoid being equally controversial in reply.

Dealing first with your letter of February 19 and taking each of the paragraphs in order of sequence, I am directed to reply as follows:—

1.—The Council is not surprised that your Committee should have been astounded at the Council's request that it should desist from further publicity on the lines therein referred to, since it is apparent that your Committee did not and does not realise how great is the harm which is likely to result from so ill-conceived a publicity campaign, which, apart from protests, verbal and written, has provoked much resentment amongst a very large section of the Community.

In its letter to you of August 16 the Council stated and now repeats:—

"A well-conceived publicity campaign conducted through the right media and thus brought to the notice of those whom it is intended to reach, may reasonably be expected to produce some good result. In the members' opinion no better medium suggests itself for bringing these matters to the notice of those whom it is your Committee's desire to reach, than the issue by your Committee of a pamphlet dealing in a suitable manner, etc., etc. On the other hand the members are unanimous in the view that the utilisation of the Municipal Gazette for this purpose might possibly, instead of assisting the objects of your Committee, have a contrary effect, and probably evoke considerable resentment on the part of a large number of readers to whom the warnings and advice given could not of course apply."

Unfortunately these views do not appear to have received that careful attention and consideration which, it is submitted they deserve, particularly having regard to the delicate nature of the problem which your Committee has set itself to solve. There are two very distinct ways of tackling every problem—the right and the wrong—and it is with deference that the Council submits that your Committee has chosen the latter.

2.—It is always an unpleasant and thankless task, in a discussion of such matters as those with which we are now concerned, to criticise proposals which are, it is recognized, put forward in all good faith: it puts one in a position of compromising with or apologizing for vice, or of attempting to minimise its dangers or of proclaiming the *status quo* as impossible of improvement. It is realized that such is the light in which the Council probably appears to your Committee, but in truth the Council's criticism of your Committee's proposals is due to its appreciation of their generally impractical nature; appreciation which results from daily practical contact with matters to which these proposals refer, and also to the conviction that any legislation which is designed to secure the abolition of prostitution, though in theory ideal, is nevertheless impractical. Legislation can, in the Council's opinion, only secure regulation and improvement and, to the limited extent to which legislation is possible in Shanghai, it should in the Council's opinion be directed to this end.

3.—The Council is not so out of touch with the spirit of the times as you mistakenly believe: on the contrary it is aware of the very divergent views in regard to prostitution and its kindred evils that trouble the authorities of almost every civilized country of the world, and it is moreover fully cognizant of the fact that a mass of authority can be quoted in support of or against each particular view. The different factors with which the government of this cosmopolitan community has to reckon, are such as render the problem in Shanghai of far greater complexity and difficulty than is the case anywhere else in the world. What the nature of these difficulties and complexities are, have from time to time been explained and re-explained to the many societies and individuals who have interested themselves in the matter, but it seems to the Council that your Committee in its zeal for reform has paid little or no attention thereto.

4.—The Council is relieved to know that its conclusion that the pamphlets issued by your Committee were disseminated broadcast, to those presumably whose names appeared in the hong list, was unfounded, but I am to point out that the great care exercised in compiling the list of addressees did not, from the Council's information, result in that discrimination which should, I am to suggest, have been shown in this connexion. The Council considers that the despatch of the pamphlets in question, apart from the objectionable character of pamphlet No. 1, to the male adult community, shows a lamentable lack of discrimination and disregard of the views so clearly indicated in its letter of August 16, in regard to what might be considered a well-conceived publicity campaign.

5.—Since the stress laid by the Council on the importance of considering and discussing the matter from the practical as distinguished from the *essentially* religious and moral point of view has not apparently been understood by your Committee, I am directed to explain that religion and morality are not disregarded by the Council: on the contrary religion, morality, health and decency must form the basis for any reform, but the requirements of the first two are not always practicable and to this extent they must be adapted to that which is practicable.

In regard to the concluding paragraph of your letter and to the reference therein made to the points 1 to 4 contained in your Committee's letter of June 26, I am directed to refer you to the Council's letter of August 16, wherein the several points were dealt with at length.

In regard to "the additional and practical steps," to be taken by the Council "for the moral betterment of the Settlement" proposed by your Committee in its Pamphlet No. II and without traversing the many misleading statements that are contained in the argument leading up to these proposals and the mis-representations therein contained as to the Council's attitude on the whole question of improvement in the moral conditions of the Settlement, I am directed to state:—

(1). That whenever indecent advertisements and placards in regard to quack remedies for venereal diseases are brought to the notice of the Police, they are dealt with. If therefore your Committee will assist in a practical manner in bringing such advertisements and placards to the attention of the Police, your Committee's efforts and those of the Council may obtain a greater measure of success than at present. Action on these lines, which is in accord with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Venereal Disease 1916, has been taken by the Council for many years past, unfortunately there are many local difficulties which militate against the effectiveness of such action. So far as the Chinese press and advertisements are concerned, the Council's powers in this connexion would have been considerably strengthened had the amended Bye-laws, which were first submitted to the Meeting of Ratepayers in 1916 and ultimately passed in 1917 after amendment, received the assent of the Consular and Diplomatic Bodies, since provision therein was made for the licensing of the press and of advertisements. It is cause for regret that these Bye-laws did not receive the support of the Consular Body, so that the Council's efforts and the efforts of the Community in this respect have been stultified.

(2). The publication and sale of indecent literature are made and have for many years past been made the subject of prosecution in the Mixed Court or in Consular Courts whenever prosecution is possible. In this connexion your Society might well give practical help by bringing to the attention of the Police, such instances of the publication and sale of literature of this sort that may come to the knowledge of its members. The local difficulties in this case are to some extent similar to those referred to under No. 1 above.

(3). For some time past, material has been collected for the preparation and publication in pamphlet and possibly also in poster form of a statement of the dangers of venereal disease and publication on these lines will be made in due course, though it may be here stated that neither pamphlet nor poster will be on the lines of that adopted by your Society in the pamphlets recently distributed by it.

(4). The Health Department does give advice and treatment to those afflicted with venereal diseases to the extent of its opportunities, but hitherto your Committee and others who have interested themselves in the subject, have done their utmost to put an end to this work.

In England the Local Government Board, in carrying out the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Venereal Disease 1916, has provided advice and treatment mainly through the medium of existing hospitals: rarely is treatment given by the Health Offices direct. In Shanghai foreign cases have facilities furnished for outpatients at the General Hospital, whilst Chinese cases are, it is believed, treated at all the recognized foreign style hospitals. The Health Officer advises that the Health Office could develop a venereal clinic in connexion with the Isolation Hospital, which would probably in time become an important factor in the prevention of venereal disease, but for the present, conditions are, it is considered, more conveniently served at the several hospitals, foreign and Chinese.

(5). It is doubtful whether any new factor in connexion with the prevalence of venereal disease would be discovered as the result of the appointment of yet another committee, as, except for the manifest result of the preponderance of male population both foreign and Chinese, there is nothing peculiar in the incidence of this disease in Shanghai. Moreover the proposal of your Committee in this respect would seem to involve confession of failure on its part, which is to the Council cause for regret, since the invitation, which was addressed in April, 1918, to the Shanghai Woman's Christian Temperance Union to combine with all other interested parties in appointing their own representative committee was issued by the Council in the hope that thereby the efforts of all those who are interested in the moral welfare of the Settlement might be combined in such a representative committee as could deal with the question from every aspect and really assist with constructive suggestions. Is it suggested that such a further special committee as you recommend will be more competent in the matter than your Committee?

(6). The opening comment under No. 5 above applies *mutatis mutandis* to the suggestion that a group of volunteer women police should be organized and appointed for a year with a view to reporting on the problem of commercialized vice in the Settlement. Surely your Committee in tackling the task which it has undertaken has either obtained or can obtain all the material that is necessary for a report on the problem referred to, without the assistance of volunteer women police, whose functioning would be open to the gravest objection.

Dealing next with your letter of February 14, in which the opinion of your Committee is stated that the time has arrived for a Vice Commission to be named to deal with the several matters set out therein under paragraphs (a), (b) and (c), I am directed to re-affirm the Council's view that the appointment of any such commission, would not, it is reasonable to suppose, be productive of any better result than has been obtained by the appointment of your Committee, and in regard to paragraph (c) to correct the misapprehension under which your Committee apparently still labours, that Municipal licences are issued for the conduct of brothels.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

P. M. B. LAKE, Esq.,

Associate Hon. Secretary, Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 31, 1919.

SIR,—I am directed to send you herein enclosed a copy of a letter addressed by the Council to Mrs. A. G. Parrott, Honorary Secretary to the Door of Hope, which bears upon and records the views of the Health Committee and the Council in regard to the verbal suggestion which you made to me about two weeks ago.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

P. M. B. LAKE, Esq.,

Associate Honorary Secretary, Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee.

(Enclosure)

Council Room, Shanghai, March 28, 1919.

MADAM,—I am directed to inform you that a suggestion has recently been made to the Council by a member of the Moral Welfare Committee that some measure of improvement, particularly in the lot of Chinese prostitutes, might be effected if the Council were to follow the plan that has been adopted in certain European cities and employ two or three carefully selected women police who would devote themselves to getting into touch with these women, familiarising themselves with their conditions of life and reporting (for such action as may be considered desirable) cases of ill-treatment, forced detention, insanitary conditions and disease and generally doing what they can in an unostentatious and inoffensive manner to help in the betterment of existing conditions.

Whilst it appears to the Council that there might, and probably would, be serious objection to the employment of women police in the manner suggested, yet it recognizes that the object in view is undoubtedly a practical and commendable one. Under these circumstances and as the Council is aware that your Institution is conducting enthusiastic organized and practical work with these objects in view, dealing, it is understood, with about a hundred women and girls annually, mostly from brothels in Shanghai, I am directed to inquire whether you consider that an extension of this work would be beneficial and if so whether you would be prepared to extend such work if the Council afforded you a greater measure of financial support?

As regards sanitation and health, the Council considers that much might be effected through the medium of the health inspection work which is carried out by the Health Office.

I am, Madam, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Mrs. A. G. PARROTT,

Honorary Secretary, "Door of Hope."

Shanghai, March 31, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—I have received your letter of the 28th instant concerning a proposed extension of the work of the Door of Hope and beg to state that our Committee will be meeting to-morrow morning especially to consider the subject of your letter, and therefore, I hope to be able to send you an early and definite reply.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
(Mrs. A. G.) C. M. PARROTT,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Door of Hope.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, March 31, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of this date covering the attached copy of a letter addressed by the Council to Mrs. A. G. Parrott, Honorary Secretary to the Door of Hope, bearing upon the verbal suggestions made to you by myself on the 11th instant, for which I thank you very much. I shall have much pleasure in laying the same before my Committee at the earliest possible date and who I know will be greatly interested in Mrs. Parrott's reply.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

P. M. B. LAKE,

Associate Hon. Secretary, The Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,

Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 3, 1919.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of March 31, I am directed to send you herein enclosed copy of a letter from Mrs. A. G. Parrott, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer to the Door of Hope, which will be referred to the Council for further consideration.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Secretary.

P. M. B. LAKE, Esq.,

Associate Honorary Secretary, Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee.

(Enclosure.)

Shanghai, April 2, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the Council's suggestion and enquiry contained in your letter of March 28, I am directed by my Committee to say that, we shall be very glad to extend the work of our Institution along such lines as would result in the release of Chinese prostitutes who are forcibly detained in evil bondage, and give them the opportunity of changed lives. We consider that much good might be accomplished along the lines you suggest, if our representatives had the power to enter brothels and investigate cases which come to our knowledge, and also to do systematic visiting in this connexion. We are constantly hearing of cases of ill-treatment, forcible detention, and disease, and often we cannot get into touch with them.

Any aggressive work along the lines suggested would need much wisdom and care, and we feel it would be necessary for our Committee to have an interview with some representative of the Council, in order to discuss important points in connexion with this proposition.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Mrs. A. G.) C. M. PARROTT,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Door of Hope.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,

Secretary, Municipal Council.

Following upon the above interchange of views, the subjoined resolution was discussed and passed by the Ratepayers at their annual meeting on April 9:—

Resolution X.—That the Shanghai Municipal Council be authorized to appoint a SPECIAL COMMITTEE, to investigate vice conditions in the International Settlement: and that such Committee be empowered to collect evidence from the Municipal Departments and other sources, and report and make recommendations thereon at the next Ratepayers' Meeting.

That the said Special Committee be composed of nine persons, three to be nominated by the Council, three by the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee, and three others by the six so nominated as aforesaid.

Proposer: A. J. WALKER.

Seconder: L. E. CANNING.

In accordance with the terms thereof, Messrs. Skinner Turner, T. Ibukiyama and A. Brooke Smith were appointed as the Council's representatives on the Special Vice Committee, and Dr. F. Rawlinson, Mr. L. E. Canning and Mrs. C. F. Remer were appointed as the representatives of the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee. The membership of the Committee was subsequently completed by the appointment of Mrs. D. Henman and Messrs. S. C. Lin and W. D. McCallum.

Upon the death of Mr. Ibukiyama, the vacancy in the membership of the Committee was filled by Mr. W. P. Lambe.

19 Meetings of the Committee have been held.

WAR VOLUNTEERS' MEMORIAL.

The following correspondence with the British Chamber of Commerce records the reservation of a site on the Bund for a memorial to be erected to local subjects of the Allied Powers who laid down their lives during the War:—

Shanghai, January 30, 1917.

SIR,—It is extremely probable that at the end of the present war steps will be taken by British, French, Italian, Russian, and other residents of Shanghai to erect an Allied Monument to the memory of their countrymen who have fallen in battle. It would be premature to discuss the details of such a project at the present time, but the attention of my Committee has been drawn to the importance of securing as early as possible the reservation of a suitable site for a memorial. It has been suggested that the most suitable spot would be at the junction of The Bund and the Avenue Edward VII, and I am directed to inquire if the Council would be prepared to definitely reserve a site at that point for the purpose indicated.

Should the Council be prepared to make the suggested reservation, my Committee would at once take steps to secure the consent and co-operation of the French Municipal Council and the French Chamber of Commerce in the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. B. STEWART,
Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 5, 1917.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 30, requesting the reservation of a suitable site for a proposed memorial to the local subjects of the Allied Powers who have laid down their lives during the war, and in reply to inform you that, subject to the concurrence of the French Council, the site shown on the attached plan between the Transformer House and the Meteorological Station on the Bund at the end of the Avenue Edward VII, will be reserved for this purpose.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

H. B. STEWART, Esq.,
Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce.

Shanghai, March 9, 1917.

DEAR SIR,—At the request of the Shanghai Municipal Council, my Committee approached the French Municipal Council, through the good offices of the French Chamber of Commerce, with regard to the erection, at the end of the war, of an Allied Monument to the memory of those soldiers who have fallen in battle.

I have now the pleasure to inform you that the French Municipal Council have agreed to our suggestion, and that they have reserved for that purpose the site mentioned, viz., the junction of Quai de France, Avenue Edouard VII and The Bund.

In their letter to the French Chamber of Commerce agreeing to the proposal, the French Municipal Council state they are desirous of facilitating the realization of such a patriotic project and have reserved for the erection of the monument, the land required.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
JOHN JOHNSTONE,
Chairman, British Chamber of Commerce.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 24, 1917.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 9, notifying the concurrence of the French Council to the reservation, for a memorial to the local subjects of the Allied Powers, who have laid down their lives during the war, of the site shown on the plan which was enclosed with my letter to you of February 5.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

J. JOHNSTONE, Esq.,
Chairman, British Chamber of Commerce.

Shanghai, March 26, 1917.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 24, and to thank the Council for the assistance given to the proposal for the erection of a memorial to citizens and subjects of allied countries, who have laid down their lives during the war.

Yours faithfully,

P. CAMPBELL,

Acting Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,

Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Provision of the requisite site having thus been made, the appointment of a Committee to consider and make a definite recommendation with respect to the erection thereon, or on some other site, of a fitting civic memorial, was considered desirable. A preliminary Committee, consisting of representatives of the two Councils and of the British and French Chambers of Commerce, was, accordingly formed during September, with power to add to its number; and at an informal meeting of this Committee, designated the War Memorial Committee, it was decided to invite the American, Belgian, Chinese, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese and Russian Chambers of Commerce to nominate representatives thereon with a view to participation in its deliberations. These invitations were readily accepted, and the constitution of the Committee stands as follows:—

MESSRS. E. C. Pearce (*Chairman*), Council's Representative.
G. A. Bena, Italian Chamber of Commerce.
J. Beudin, French Chamber of Commerce.
J. H. Botelho, Portuguese Chamber of Commerce.
M. Demets, Belgian Community.
A. Drachenfels, Russian Chamber of Commerce.
K. Kodama, Japanese Chamber of Commerce.
P. le Bris, French Municipal Council.
H. A. J. Macray, British Chamber of Commerce.
F. R. Sites, American Chamber of Commerce.
Sung Han Chang, Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

2 Meetings of the Committee have been held.

FREEDOM OF SHANGHAI.

The Certificate of the admission of Mr. E. C. Pearce as a Freeman of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, drawn up and signed in accordance with the attached Resolution:—

Resolution XI.—That in recognition of the long and distinguished services of Mr. Edward Charles Pearce, as a Municipal Councillor and as Chairman of the Council, his fellow-residents hereby resolve, and it is declared, that Mr. Edward Charles Pearce shall henceforth be a Freeman of the International Settlement of the city of Shanghai, and that the document admitting Mr. Edward Charles Pearce to be a Freeman of such Settlement be drawn up and signed by the Chairman on behalf of the ratepayers in this meeting assembled and presented to Mr. Edward Charles Pearce in a suitable silver casket.

as passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers held on March 27, 1918, and the casket in which it was placed, together with a congratulatory address by Municipal Employés, was presented to Mr. Pearce by Sir Haviland de Sausmarez, Chairman, at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers held on April 9.

The Certificate and Address are reproduced hereunder:—

CERTIFICATE.

"This is to certify that on the twenty-seventh day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen the Ratepayers in public meeting assembled, resolved and declared that EDWARD CHARLES PEARCE Esquire in view of his long and distinguished services as a Municipal Councillor and as Chairman of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement of Shanghai shall henceforth be a Freeman of the aforesaid Settlement.

"As witness my hand the day and year above written, Chairman of the public meeting of the Ratepayers of the International Settlement of Shanghai.—(Sd.) H. W. de Sausmarez."

ADDRESS.

"Edward Charles Pearce, Esq.

"We the members of the staff of the Shanghai Municipal Council hereby tender you our respectful congratulations upon your admission as a Freeman of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai by resolution passed with acclamation by Ratepayers of the said Settlement in Public Meeting assembled on the 27th day of March, 1918.

"We desire to associate ourselves with the sentiments then expressed and to place on record our sincere appreciation of the unfailing interest you have at all times shown in our welfare."

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In view of his approaching departure from Shanghai, the Rev. C. E. Darwent, Chairman of the Committee, tendered his resignation on November 3. To fill the resultant vacancy in the membership, the Rev. Dr. D. McGillivray, upon his return from Home Leave, was invited and consented to rejoin the Committee. At its meeting on December 29, he was elected Chairman of the Committee, and expressions of appreciation, and regret at the loss, of Mr. Darwent's long and valuable services were recorded. The constitution of the Committee now stands as follows:—

Rev. Dr. D. McGillivray (*Chairman*)

Mr. R. F. C. Master

Mr. F. C. Kendall

In view of the prolonged delay in the receipt of books ordered from England, and in order to meet the sustained demand by the public for light literature, it was decided, pending the resumption of normal conditions, to purchase a number of good and popular novels each month from local booksellers; and orders therefor were placed on the best terms obtainable. To provide extra accommodation for new books, a number of the old three-volume novels in the Library, which are seldom, if ever, read, were sold by auction during the year. 252 new books were added to the Library during 1919, and of a total number of 17,617 books loaned out to subscribers, 14,649 related to fictional subjects, the balance being chiefly composed of works of history, travel, etc.: 17,076 persons made use of the Reading Room during the year and on December 31, 1919, there were 11 yearly, 10 half-yearly, 48 quarterly and 11 monthly subscribers.

The following notice was re-issued for the information of the public:—

The Library, situated at the north-west corner of the Town Hall, is open *To the Public* without charge as a Reading Room from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. To *Subscribers* for the exchange of books from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2.30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

The subscription is as follows:—

\$16 per year
9 „ half-year.
5 „ quarter.
2 „ month.

Subscribers are entitled to the loan of four books at a time and in addition certain magazines are provided for circulation, of which one at a time is allowed to each subscriber.

The Library contains about 14,650 volumes, of which some 7,880 are devoted to Fiction; 2,710 to Travel and History; 1,850 to Biography, and the rest to Scientific and General subjects. Additions to these are made constantly.

Residents desirous of subscribing should communicate with the Librarian at the Town Hall.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION.

Report and Statement of the Committee's Accounts for 1919 and Budget for 1920:—

Shanghai, January 26, 1920.

SIR,—The Committee of the Charity Organization beg to hand you herewith a report on their work for the year 1919, together with a statement of their accounts and their budget for the year 1920.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Yours truly,
ADA WHEEN,
Secretary.

Report of the Charity Organization Committee for the year ending December 31, 1919.

Seven members were appointed to serve on the Committee at the commencement of the year :

Mrs. Gorton.
Mrs. Chambers.
Mrs. Garner.
Mrs. Grant.
Miss Jansen.
Mrs. Lancaster.
Mrs. Macdonald.

In view of the near departure of several members on furlough, it was decided to ask Mrs. Everall and Mrs. Henman to join the Committee, in order that they might become cognisant of the present working.

Owing to the serious and lengthy illness of the Chairman, Mrs. Everall was elected to take her place. Mrs. Garner kindly consented to act as Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Porter joined the Committee as Leader of The King's Daughters' Society to replace Miss Jansen, and Mrs. Algar was elected to take Mrs. Lancaster's seat.

The meetings have been held fortnightly, the total number being 21, and the average attendance has been 6.03.

The number of visitors during the year has been approximately 3,528; about 593 visits have been made by the Secretary. An increase of 300 visitors is interesting.

Visiting Committee.

A sub-Committee was formed in April for the object of visiting with the Secretary and/or the District Nurse, in order that the Committee should become more familiar with the cases under their notice and also to assist in the distribution of milk, butter and eggs.

Applications for relief have been more frequent at the rooms during the past few months, owing to the great influx of refugees from Siberia. The many generous donations received have greatly facilitated meeting these needs, and as the supply of warm underclothing was speedily exhausted it was decided to spend a portion of the money received for refugees in making good the shortage for the most deserving cases.

One or two cases may be of interest :—

- (a) An English lady married to a Russian, refugees from Vladivostock, was earning a very small salary teaching English. By arrangement with The King's Daughters, she was engaged as an interpreter to facilitate the work of investigating Russian cases. The Committee felt that money thus expended not only helped one family but was also beneficial to many others.
- (b) Two young Russians who were trying to return to Odessa had tickets only as far as Port Said. To avoid giving them cash, arrangements were made through Messrs. Thos. Cook and passages paid for them to Odessa, leaving them a little money for use when they reach their destination.

The work during the year has been principally that of investigation, disbursements on behalf of different benevolent societies, and also private individuals, and the finding of employment.

There are still a number of old cases on the books, whilst the total number of new ones dealt with during the year amounts to 340, made up of the following nationalities :—

British	51	Italian	4
Finns	32	Norwegian	5
Roumanian	35	Servian	4
Russians	72	Swedish	6
Portuguese	39	Bohemian	4
Filipino	14	Jews	4
American	10	Poles	3
Belgian	8	Armenian	2
Danish	6	Dutch	4
Spanish	3	Letts	7
Arabian	4	Czechs	4
Corean	2	Esthonian	9
French	8		

Positions have been found for 64 cases, 21 have been assisted to leave Shanghai, whilst 617 persons and/or families have been supplied with clothing and helped in other ways.

It is noticeable that the Charity Organization is being made use of more frequently as an employment bureau, both by employers and those seeking positions who are of other than the well-known "won't work" class.

The Committee would like once more to call attention to the undesirability of promiscuous giving of monetary assistance without investigation. As an example the case of "X" might here be quoted, who has for many years extracted considerable sums from charitable persons by writing begging letters, and calling on business men. Some of his letters are in the possession of the Committee and invariably run in this strain :—

"It is with a sorrowful heart I come to appeal to your kind and generous disposition towards a man who finds himself in the last dregs of life.

"I am without work, sick in bed, with a wife and two poor little innocent children, all suffering from the bare necessities of life, such as food, fire, medicines, and house rent and I unable even to leave my bed to look for work."

The Committee feels that it is most desirable to prevent money from being wasted on such people and reserved for genuine cases of distress.

Tenement House.

Regarded experimentally, every justification is given not only for the existence of this house, but also for the suggestion that in the near future other flats should be added thereto. Thus would be given the means of tiding a family over a critical period until a situation is found and sufficient earnings saved to start afresh.

Among the many cases sheltered during the year the following may be of interest :—

(a) Application made by a Czech family for rooms. The husband is earning only \$25 a month, addressing envelopes and collecting accounts. When visited were found living in one room, which though small was very clean. The wife was expecting her first confinement and arrangements were made for this and clothes supplied for herself and child. In the interval they were given a "flat" and are being supplied with coal during the winter months.

(b) Russian officer and wife with one little girl. He had been a surgeon's assistant in the army. Is a specialist in the cure of rheumatism. They were given quarters and coal, and the wife, who is delicate, was supplied with butter, eggs and milk. One of the Circles of the King's Daughters' Society undertook the payment of the little girl's education for the time being. The man eventually obtained a good position and is now ever ready to help other unfortunates.

Public Library and Reading Room.

Acting on the suggestion made by the Committee of the Charity Organization in last year's report, of the need for a Public Library and Reading Room on the north side of the Garden Bridge, The King's Daughters have opened a library and free reading room adjoining their rooms, for women and girls only.

Mental Deficients.

The problem of dealing with this class of person continues to be a difficult one, owing firstly, to the lack of any proper institution to which they can be sent, and secondly to the lack of any power to keep them in any institution if such were available. The steamship companies are also unwilling to take them away from Shanghai.

The proportion of mental deficients amongst applicants for help is large. Many can never be self-supporting and fall easy victims to unscrupulous persons and temptations of all kinds. Such people are a burden and a danger to themselves and the community when standing alone, but in suitable surroundings often lead happy and cheerful lives.

In both Europe and America much attention has been and is being given to this question and it is hoped that ultimately it may be possible to have applied to Shanghai recent legislation in certain countries which would make it possible to deal with such deficients. But this would apply only to the nationals of these countries and the need for the institution would still remain.

It is encouraging that following upon an application made to H.B.M.'s Consul-General, the support of one case which has been on the books since the commencement of the Organization, has been undertaken by the Consulate until arrangements can be made to send him to England or Australia.

The Committee again take this opportunity of thanking the various local benevolent societies, the Committee of the "Cottage", and private individuals for their ever ready help both monetary and otherwise in cases which have been referred to them; and also Mr. R. W. Davis for kindly auditing the accounts.

EVELYN MACDONALD,
Chairman.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Charity Organization Committee of the King's Daughters' Society. Estimates for 1920.

Pay :

	1920	1919
	—	—
Foreigners	2,880	
Chinese	300	
	—	—
Rent and Taxes	3,180	3,180
Telephone Service	588	588
Stationery and Postage	98	98
Fuel	75	75
Light	70	70
Water	nil	nil
Maintenance and Repairs	36	36
Locomotion	50	70
Miscellaneous	540	540
	30	30
	—	—
Tls.	4,667	4,687
	—	—

EVELYN MACDONALD,
Chairman.
 FRANCES L. GARNER,
Hon. Treasurer.

WORKING ACCOUNT.

To Balance (1918)	\$1,679.52
Municipal Grant	6,360.25
Charges to K. D. S. (Rent and Telephone)	578.77
Interest at 2% to date	10.24
	—
	\$8,628.78
By Salaries and Wages—	
Foreigners	\$3,606.24
Chinese	121.00
Rent and Taxes	1,409.22
Telephone charges	154.92
Water	48.00
Fuel	69.00
Locomotion	639.00
Stationery	72.85
Postage and Sundries	84.46
Maintenance and Repairs	107.10
Balance in Bank	2,314.99
	—
	\$8,628.78

CHARITY ACCOUNT.

To Balance (1918)	\$ 123.30
Donations—Disbursements on account of Local	
Charity	1,667.25
Beaumont Trust	292.65
Sundry Sales	10.00
Interest	14.18
Tenement House—Subscriptions and Donations	520.00
	—
	\$2,627.38

CHARITY ACCOUNT—*continued*.

By Board and Lodging	\$ 642.50
Alms	796.15
School Fees	73.85
Passages	54.00
Payments for Beaumont	304.40
Refunded to Ladies' Benevolent Society	25.00
Medicine	3.25
Miscellaneous	1.00
Tenement House—Rent and Taxes	385.97
Water	14.40
Furniture and Repairs	114.78
Balance in hand	212.08
	<hr/>
	\$2,627.38

TENEMENT HOUSE FUND.

To Balance (1918)	\$ 62.11
Subscriptions	420.00
Donations	100.00
	<hr/>
	\$582.11
	<hr/>
By Rent	\$ 360.00
Taxes	25.97
Water	14.40
Furniture	83.40
Repairs	31.38
Balance in hand	66.96
	<hr/>
	\$582.11
	<hr/>

FRANCES L. GARNER,
Hon. Treasurer.

Audited and found correct,
R. W. DAVIS.

STRAY DOGS.

Correspondence with the Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on the subject of the provision of new kennels adjoining the Yangtzepoo Police Station and the improvement of the existing kennels at the Gordon Road Station:—

Shanghai, November 30, 1918.

SIR,—I understand from the Captain Superintendent of Police that a request has been made to the Shanghai Municipal Council for the provision during 1919, of new kennels for the stray dogs at Gordon Road Police Station and that alternate schemes are provided for; the first, comprising entire rebuilding with a roof provided, the second, to provide six large kennels only.

My Committee desire me to submit for your consideration the following remarks and they trust that the Council will understand that such remarks are made in no spirit of criticism or of interference with Municipal matters, but they desire to put forward the claims of those dumb animals who cannot speak for themselves if such can be done without trespassing on the Council's prerogatives.

My Committee feel strongly that the time has come when better provision should be made for the stray dogs and for that reason would respectfully urge the Council to adopt the major scheme, the reason being that in this climate of great extremes dogs are liable to suffer—through no fault of their own—unwarranted tortures in Summer owing to the presence of "ticks."

I am informed by the police officer in charge that in the hot months he has spent hours picking "ticks" out of one dog alone, which in three days' time is as bad as ever and nearly every dog is dead lame after being in the kennels for three days. As many of the dogs are kept in the kennels for a month and cannot walk about, it is unnecessary for me to further enlarge on what they must undergo.

The only way, I understand, to eliminate this is to have the kennels entirely enclosed and so prevent the access of "tick" flies as is done at Messrs. Keylock and Pratt's establishment, where I understand the trouble from "ticks" is reduced to a minimum.

Again, during the intense cold weather the only protection the dogs have at present is a canvas covering over the front of the cage, which for a dog treated as a pet at home is certainly a great hardship.

My Committee feel so strongly on the matter that they would be prepared, if the same met with the Council's approval, to make a contribution towards the cost, which I understand would be somewhere in the neighbourhood of Tls 3,000.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

K. E. NEWMAN,

Hon. Secretary and Honorary Treasurer, S.S.P.C.A.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,

Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, February 10, 1919.

SIR,—I am directed to refer to your letter of November 30, 1918, in regard to the need for improvement in the housing of stray dogs captured by the Police, and to inform you that the Council has decided to make provision in the Budget for this year for an estimated expenditure of Tls. 7,000 for the construction of new kennels adjoining the Yangtzepoo Police Station and for improvement of the existing kennels at the Gordon Road Station.

The Council gladly accepts the offer of your Society to make a contribution towards the cost and as the Budget will shortly be printed for presentation to the Ratepayers, I am directed to request that you may kindly inform me of the amount which your Society intends to contribute.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Acting Secretary.

K. E. NEWMAN, Esq.,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Shanghai Society
for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Shanghai, February 27, 1919.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 10th instant I have to inform you that my Committee have directed me to say that they are prepared to contribute a sum of Tls. 1,000 towards the cost of the new kennels.

In order to avoid interfering with investments my Committee would be glad if the Council would accept payment in two instalments of Tls. 500 each; the first to be paid during the month of April, and the second when the kennels are completed.

My Committee in making this contribution feel sure that the Council will permit properly accredited members of the Society to make occasional visits to the kennels and trust the Council will give due consideration to any suggestions that may be made by the Society from time to time as to the administration of the kennels in question.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

K. E. NEWMAN.

Hon. Secretary and Honorary Treasurer, S.S.P.C.A.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,

Acting Secretary, Municipal Council,

Council Room, Shanghai, March 7, 1919.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 27, containing a definite offer by your Society to contribute a sum of Tls. 1,000, in two instalments of Tls. 500 each, towards the cost of improved housing for stray dogs captured by the Police.

In reply, I am directed to convey to you the Council's appreciation of this generous offer, and to state that any suggestions regarding the administration of the kennels which the Society may submit from time to time, will receive the Council's careful consideration: it should, however, be clearly understood by the members of the Society that no actual form of control can be shared by them in return for the contribution in question.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Secretary.

K. E. NEWMAN, Esq.,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Shanghai Society
for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

SEMAPHORE SERVICE.

The following statement of accounts of the service was forwarded by the French Council in accordance with the arrangement made in 1897:—

[Translation.]

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS, 1919.

<i>Semaphore Service.</i>	Tls.	Tls.
Foreign Staff	4,171.77	
Chinese „	1,082.50	
Subscription to the Observatory	390.00	
Telephone Subscription	285.00	
<i>Miscellaneous Expenses.</i>		
Lighting	120.34	
Offices Heating	60.90	
Locomotion expenses for employees	185.85	
Coolies' extras	35.39	
Stationery	107.31	
Making Flags (tailors)	27.60	
Furniture maintenance	50.83	
Purchase of bunting and halyards	199.27	
Purchase of bicycle and repairs	100.56	
Petty cash	31.06	
		6,848.38
<i>Meteorological Signal Service</i>		
Foreign Staff	7,940.00	
Chinese „	330.00	
Telephone Service	80.00	
Lighting and electric motor	487.76	
<i>Miscellaneous Expenses.</i>		
Office heating (coal and gas)	192.50	
Purchase of 20 "Electros relays"	115.24	
Purchase of 1 turbine, 3 turbines, etc.	263.27	
Maintenance of stock	87.60	
Staff locomotion and stationery	268.31	
Purchase of typewriter (Oliver)	125.00	
		9,889.68
<i>Total expenses for the year</i>		Tls. 16,738.06

Of which one-half to be reimbursed by the Municipal Council, Tls. 8,369.03

P. LEGENDRE,
Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Shanghai, December 8, 1919.

MUNICIPAL STAFF.

WAR SERVICE PAY.—

The following Amendment to Resolution V, proposed by Mr. P. Fowler and seconded by the Rev. E. Morgan, was discussed and passed by the Ratepayers at their Annual Meeting on April 9:—

Amendment to Resolution V.—That an appropriation be included in the Budget under the heading General Charges to provide for the issue of Pay to all Allied Municipal employes who have proceeded on war service, in respect of the whole period of their absence on such service until December 31, 1918, at the rate of 50 per cent. of the pay of which they were in receipt on the date when they proceeded on War service and that the issue of such pay be left to a Committee selected by the Council to advise as to the respective proportions thereof to be paid in cash or placed to the Superannuation Fund account, or invested on behalf of such employes and to advise on the general conditions to be made applicable to the issue of such pay, provided that any payments already made by the Council to such employes in respect of their absence on war service or of their non-return to the Council's service shall be taken into account as a set-off against any amounts for the payment and contribution of which provision is made hereunder and provided also that the total amount paid and contributed hereunder in respect of any one such employee shall not exceed the sum of Tls. 8,000. And that the Council be and it is hereby authorized for the purposes aforesaid to impose, collect and recover, in addition to the Land Tax and General Municipal Rate, for the levy of which provision is made in the Budget, Land Tax at the rate of one-twentieth of 1 per cent. on the assessed value of all land within the limits of the Settlement payable by the renters thereof and General Municipal Rate of 1 per cent. on the assessed rentals of houses within the Settlement payable by the occupants and of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the assessed rentals of houses beyond Settlement limits upon which General Municipal Rate is payable under provision of the Agreement of July 1, 1905, with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., payable in each case on July 1, 1919.

In pursuance thereof, a Committee consisting of Messrs. E. C. Pearce (*Chairman*), P. Fowler and the Rev. E. Morgan, and known as the "Municipal Employes' War Service Pay Committee," was appointed by the Council to advise as to what proportion of the Pay thereby authorised for issue should be paid in cash, placed to Superannuation, and invested respectively; and also to advise on the general conditions to be made applicable to its issue. The Committee met on three occasions and, as a result of its deliberations, during which specific cases were examined and a schedule of the various amounts payable was closely scrutinised in detail, the following recommendations were made:—

1.—That payment in terms of the amendment to Resolution V be made to all Municipal employees of Allied nationality who proceeded on War Service with the Council's permission under the Voluntary War Service Order No. 3797 (*vide* page 154B of the Annual Report for 1914).

2.—That payment likewise be made to all such employes who terminated their service with the Council with the express intention—afterwards carried into effect—of proceeding on War Service, and that where such intention was not known to the Council, its proof be upon the employes concerned.

3.—That no distinction be made between employes who joined the Council's Service before and those who joined after the outbreak of War.

4.—That no distinction be made between employes whose employment with the Council was of a permanent character and those who were merely serving on a temporary basis.

5.—That payment in terms of the amendment to Resolution V be made whether or not the employe concerned returns to the Council's Service.

6.—That in the case of the death on War Service of an employe, to whom payment is recommended, under the preceding recommendation, payment, as a general rule, be made to December 31, 1918, and not to the date of death. That payment so far as possible be made to those who are dependent on such employe, rather than follow the terms of the will, if any, or the law governing the distribution of the estates of intestates.

7.—That where payment is to be made to an employe who does not return to the Council's Service, or to the dependents of a deceased employe, the whole amount be paid in cash.

8.—That of the payment to be made to an employe who returns to the Council's service, 30 per cent. be placed to his Superannuation Fund Account and treated as his own contribution,

40 per cent. or such less amount as may be convenient, invested in the Municipal Loan of 1919, and the debentures handed to the employé, and the balance i.e. 30 per cent. be paid in cash, with the proviso that applications for the payment of a larger proportion in cash be considered on their merits.

9.—That a suspense account bearing interest at 6% per annum be opened and that the awards made upon the Committee's recommendations be credited thereto as from August 1, 1919; payments therefrom to be made upon the written application of the employé concerned.

The above recommendations were duly endorsed by the Council, and payment in the large majority of cases has already been made in accordance therewith.

WAR SERVICE.—

The death of Mr. S. Rayner, Headmaster of the Polytechnic Public School for Chinese, whilst on active service, is recorded with deep regret.

Three members of the Electricity Department Staff on war service were invalided during the year, viz:—G. F. Hoyland, Mains Engineer; W. B. Betts, Assistant Mains Engineer, and F. H. Lawrence, Meter Tester.

The services of the following members of the Staff on war service terminated during the year:—

Police Force.—2nd. Assistant Superintendent E. C. Creasy, Sergeants W. M. McSwiney and H. J. Beach, and Constables C. Burnie, J. W. Litt and J. W. F. Mackenzie.

Health Department.—Inspectors W. W. Melville and A. J. Castle.

Public Works Department.—Mr. K. H. Gardner, Temporary Assistant Engineer.

Secretariat.—Mr. W. E. Leveson, Secretary.

The following members of the Staff returned from war service and resumed duty during the year:—

Police Force.—Assistant Commissioner R. M. J. Martin, Cadets K. M. Bourne and F. L. Wainwright, Sergeants J. G. Adams, C. E. Beale, A. J. P. Coghlan, E. W. Everson, E. L. Gladwish, W. McGillivray, W. D. McGillivray, D. McInnes, M. O'Regan, E. E. Pilbeam, C. Powell and J. Ross; Constables N. J. Bournes, W. M. Calder, A. M. Cameron, R. Conduit, T. G. Coyne, J. F. Gabbutt and H. Young, and Warder W. C. Grant.

Health Department.—Mr. F. G. C. Walker, Analyst and Pharmacist, Chief Inspector H. Bland, Inspectors F. W. Ambrose and C. Houghton, and Assistant Nurse A. Harding.

Public Works Department.—Messrs. A. F. Gimson, District Engineer, A. C. B. Craddock, 2nd. Assistant Engineer, R. L. Wall, Assistant Architect, F. P. Bartley and T. W. R. Wilson, Assistant Land Surveyors, G. H. Rendall and J. O. L. Martin, Clerical Assistants, and Inspectors W. Fletcher, A. T. Gray and J. Lamont.

Electricity Department.—Messrs. F. G. Payne, Chief Mechanical Assistant Engineer, H. McAdam and C. A. Peake, Clerical Assistants, R. B. Roach, Meter Tester, T. Murphy, Meter Inspector, M. Conlon, Storekeeper, and Collector A. Murphy.

Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.—Mr. W. D. Anderson, Assistant Master.

Public School for Chinese.—Mr. H. E. Jones, Assistant Master, accepted other employment upon his return to Shanghai.

Finance Department.—Mr. T. H. Hutchison, Assistant.

Revenue Office.—Messrs. W. C. H. Knight, A. J. Hadley and V. H. W. Watton, Clerical Assistants, and Assistant Licensing Inspector E. Mellows.

Secretariat.—Messrs. A. G. Nugent and R. F. Barff, Assistants.

FIRE BRIGADE.—

Messrs. G. B. Thompson and W. J. Josephs were appointed Supervising Firemen, on August 27 and November 1, respectively. Mr G. C. Barlett was engaged as Fireman on June 6, and Mr. R. F. Black as Motor Mechanic on June 4.

POLICE FORCE.—

Long leave was granted to Mr. K. J. McEuen, Commissioner of Police, on October 25. Mr. W. Beatty received an appointment as 2nd Assistant Commissioner on April 22.

The Council having authorised the institution of the rank of Superintendent of Police, Chief Inspector J. Ramsay was appointed to this post on September 1.

Sub-Inspectors T. H. Steele and J. Sinclair were promoted to be Inspectors and six Sergeants to be Sub-Inspectors on May 1. Five Constables were promoted to be Sergeants. Long leave was granted to Chief Inspectors T. I. Vaughan and C. Dewing, Inspectors Fitzgibbon, O'Toole, Kerrigan, Wheeler, Sub-Inspector A. H. Aiers, Sergeant-Major W. E. Fairbairn and also to sixteen Sergeants, one Constable and one Japanese Interpreter. Seventy-four Constables were engaged and six transferred to the Gaol as Assistant Warders.

The service of Sub-Inspector W. G. Brown, nine Sergeants, two Constables and one Japanese Interpreter terminated during the year for various reasons. One Sergeant and two Constables were also invalided.

In the Gaol Staff, Senior Warder R. C. Blyton was permitted to terminate his service in March. Warder J. W. Jackson was promoted to be Senior Warder. Long leave was granted to Assistant Gaoler R. Sims, and to two Warders. Four Warders were invalided. Four probationary Warders were engaged during the year and the service of six terminated.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—

Dr. R. A. P. Hill was appointed Assistant Health Officer on August 24.

Inspector G. J. Turnbull was transferred to the Clerical Staff on April 1, and Mr. J. E. Fensham was appointed Inspector on probation on June 28. Mr. G. McDonald, Attendant at the Mental Ward, was permitted to terminate his service on December 11, and that of Inspectors F. J. Drakeford, H. V. Starling and M. A. Popp also terminated during the year. Long leave was granted to three Inspectors and four Nurses. Mrs. E. Thomas, Matron, Police Hospitals, was permitted to terminate her service on July 28, and Nurse J. F. Black was appointed Sister-in-Charge. The temporary service of Miss M. G. Newbery as Housekeeper at the Victoria Nursing Home terminated on February 28, and Miss M. H. M. Christie was appointed to the post. Eight Nurses and one Assistant Nurse were engaged and the service of two European and one Japanese Nurse terminated. Eight Probationer Nurses were engaged and the service of six terminated. Miss G. M. Smith was appointed temporary Housekeeper at the Isolation Hospital on June 29.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—

The following appointments were made during the year:—Mr. H. F. Barnes, Assistant Engineer, Mr. A. B. Puddicombe, Engineering Assistant, Mr. W. C. Johnstone, Clerical Assistant, Mr. D. E. Harbottle, temporary Inspector, Mr. W. Mitchell, Clerk of Works, Messrs. P. MacManus, A. J. Pratt, J. E. Morgan and E. Tompkins, Assistant Inspectors and Mr. E. G. Myhre, temporary Junior Clerk. Assistant Inspector A. J. R. Hodges was promoted to be Inspector on May 1.

The temporary service of the following terminated:—Messrs. F. S. Upham, 2nd Assistant Engineer, J. O. L. Martin, Clerical Assistant, and Mrs. H. H. Fowler, Stenographer and Typist.

Inspector A. R. White was invalided and the death of Inspector A. T. Kriger and Assistant Inspector W. Fletcher is recorded with regret.

Long leave was granted to Mr. W. A. L. Pardoe, Assistant Engineer, Messrs. R. E. Scatchard, L. J. Hughes and C. Cazier, Assistant Land Surveyors, Mr. D. MacGregor, Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces, Mr. H. Ross, Building Surveyor, Mr. W. A. B. Leach, Clerk of Works, Mr. W. Harvey, Clerical Assistant, and Inspector P. Ryan.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.—

The following appointments were made during the year:—Mr. H. Bough, Assistant Distribution Engineer, Messrs. J. Hay, W. Tinker and W. S. Whyte, Charge Engineers, Mr. H. Meighan, House Service Assistant, Mr. J. F. G. Harris, Underground Mains Foreman, Mr. N. G. Pells, Power Department Assistant, Mr. F. J. Brown, Meter Inspector, Mr. F. B. Toas, Meter Tester, and Mr. W. J. Taylor, Installation Inspector.

Long leave was granted to thirteen members of the Staff including Mr. A. H. Blagden, Deputy Engineer-in-Chief and Manager, Mr. G. Ewart, Assistant Power Engineer, Mr. J. F. Caie,

Accountant, and Mr. V. Olsen, Meter Engineer. The service of the following terminated during the year:—

Mr. A. D. Buchanan, Charge Engineer, Mr. T. H. Harden, temporary Clerical Assistant, and Mr. A. Leach, Mains Foreman. Other minor changes of a temporary nature also took place.

BAND.—

Mr. M. Paci received the appointment of Conductor on September 1.

Messrs. H. Goebel, J. Laudjil and G. V. Lestuzzi were appointed Musicians, and Messrs. J. Barton, B. Gershgorin, F. Wandrachek, P. Vassilliew, J. Shiller and A. Letvin were engaged as temporary Musicians, Mr. H. G. dos Remedios was re-engaged and the service of Musicians V. Drucker and M. dos Remedios terminated. Special leave was granted to Musician G. Alberto.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—

Public School for Boys.—Mr. R. Ross was promoted to be Senior Assistant Master on January 1 and performed the duties of Headmaster during the absence of Mr. G. M. Billings on long leave.

Messrs. P. W. Bennett and J. J. Pope received appointments as Assistant Masters in August and December respectively. Mr. G. H. Parkes was engaged as Schoolkeeper and assistant Boxing Instructor on March 3.

Mrs. Newcomb, Messrs. J. R. Trindle and W. H. S. Hatten held temporary posts in the teaching Staff during the year, the latter being subsequently transferred to the Public School for Chinese.

Public School for Girls.—Miss J. Patterson, Headmistress, was granted long leave, Miss A. D. Simon acting as Headmistress during her absence. The service of Mrs. F. Alan Robinson and Mrs. C. W. Malcolm, Assistant Mistresses, terminated.

Miss E. B. Bate, Miss H. McNaughton, Miss D. Sothcott and Miss F. MacGregor, Student Mistress, received appointments as Assistant Mistresses and the following were engaged temporarily:—

Mrs. F. W. Snape, Mrs. C. Irving, Mrs. H. F. Lord and Miss N. Trueman; the former was transferred to the Thomas Hanbury School for Girls on April 1.

Mrs. S. E. Taylor succeeded Mrs. J. M. Wheeler as temporary Music Mistress, and Mme. M. Probst was engaged as temporary French Mistress. Mrs. E. Murray was appointed Mistress-in-Charge of the Avenue Road School.

Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.—Mr. C. N. de Trafford was appointed Assistant Master on April 24, and Mr. G. C. Stockton on September 8. Mrs. P. E. H. Walter and Mr. J. A. Jackson also received temporary appointments. Miss L. Hiron, Matron, whose service had terminated in June, was re-engaged in December. Mrs. E. J. O'Toole was granted special long leave in December.

Thomas Hanbury School for Girls.—The service of Miss G. Meech and Miss R. H. Rees, Assistant Mistresses, terminated on August 31, Miss E. Allen and Miss M. Allen receiving appointments in October. Mrs. J. R. Trindle, Miss E. Heughan, Mrs. W. H. Corneek, Mrs. W. D. Anderson, Mrs. N. Kinipple and Mrs. H. McKenna were appointed temporary Assistant Mistresses during the year; the service of the last three subsequently terminating.

The service of Miss M. Ireland, temporary Assistant Matron, terminated on December 31. Long leave was granted to Miss J. W. Beckingsale, Assistant Mistress.

Public School for Chinese.—Messrs. H. G. Whitchee and H. E. Lobb received appointments as Assistant Masters, Mrs. H. G. Whitchee and Miss T. M. Pierce were engaged as temporary Assistant Mistresses. The service of Messrs. W. A. Hearn and H. E. Jones, Assistant Masters, terminated, the latter on his return from War Service, also that of Mrs. J. Frost, Mrs. L. Kershaw, Mrs. E. Box, and Mrs. J. M. Darroch, Assistant Mistresses. Long leave was granted to Mr. L. C. Healey, Acting Headmaster.

Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese.—Mr. H. S. Bartley was appointed Assistant Master on October 5, and the temporary service of Mrs. M. J. Gibson as Assistant Mistress terminated in that month.

Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese.—Mr. G. L. Aitchison was appointed Assistant Master on August 24.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.—

Mr. H. M. Mann, Acting Deputy Treasurer, was appointed Assistant Treasurer with effect from October 12, 1918, and granted long leave in March.

SECRETARIAT.—

Mr. N. O. Liddell, Acting Secretary, was confirmed as Secretary to the Council on February 20. Mr. J. M. McKee was appointed Assistant Secretary on July 1. Mr. S. H. Lewis was appointed Assistant Secretary on December 6. Mr. K. E. Newman, Legal Assistant, was permitted to terminate his service on December 8, and Mr. R. C. Faithfull received the appointment of Legal Assistant on December 1.

Messrs. T. L. Rawsthorne and E. T. Nash, Junior Clerks, were promoted to be Assistants on May 9 and October 6, respectively. Miss K. Walker was appointed Stenographer and Typist on April 25.

Long leave was granted to Messrs. K. E. Newman, Legal Assistant, Mr N. M. Harloe, Assistant, and Miss C. Allan, Stenographer and Typist.

In the Revenue Office, Mr. V. H. Bourne, Assistant, was granted long leave. Collector E. Mellows was appointed Assistant Licensing Inspector, and Mr. C. H. Ridgway, Collector on February 1. The service of Collector H. Schroder terminated on March 10.

The following members of the Municipal Staff on December 31, 1919, had served in the Great War:—

Police Force.

Major A. H. Hilton-Johnson
 „ K. M. Bourne, M.C. & Bar
 „ F. L. Wainwright, M.C.
 Capt. R. M. J. Martin
 „ P. Dowding
 „ J. A. Quayle
 Lieut. A. E. Balchin
 „ W. J. Elliott
 „ R. C. Hall
 „ J. U. J. Langridge
 „ J. Lawson
 „ D. McInnes
 „ C. Mills
 „ J. Ross
 „ A. D. Trowell
 2nd Lieut. J. G. Adams
 „ C. Bishop
 „ J. E. Fulton
 „ C. B. Henry
 „ J. Mason
 „ C. Powell
 „ R. M. Tinkler, D.C.M.
 Cadet A. G. Wadey
 Regt. Sergt.-Major A. J. P. Coghlan
 Petty Officer H. C. Jackson, R.N.
 Sergeant R. C. Andrew
 „ N. J. Bournes, M.M.
 „ W. M. Calder
 „ A. M. Cameron
 „ G. H. Craik, M.M.
 „ J. F. Gabbutt

Police Force.—cont.

Sergeant E. L. Gladwish, D.C.M.
 „ A. D. Hendry
 „ H. Hotchkiss
 „ J. F. Lovell, D.C.M.
 „ C. J. S. Macdonald
 „ G. D. Matcham
 „ W. D. McGillivray, M.M.,
 Croix de G. (Belge)
 „ E. E. Pilbeam
 „ W. J. Russell
 „ F. C. Stubbings
 „ R. Taylor
 A/Sergt. C. E. Thurgood
 Corp. J. Barry, M.M.
 „ C. E. Beale
 „ E. Bouvier
 „ R. Conduit
 „ W. C. Grant
 „ W. McGillivray
 „ R. H. Norton
 „ C. G. Phillips
 „ H. Robertson
 „ E. F. Walker
 „ A. E. Worwood
 Bomb. A. M. McGillivray
 „ D. B. Ross
 Lt/Corp. C. F. Danford
 „ H. Diprose
 „ J. Douglas
 „ W. Hotchkiss
 „ J. A. Isaacs

Police Force.—cont.

L/Corp. W. M. Lindsay
 „ H. J. Taylor, M.M.
 „ S. Wyles
 L/Seaman C. Young, R.N.
 A/Seaman R. H. Beer, R.N.
 „ H. A. Flower, R.N.
 „ W. Hall, R.N.
 „ G. McRobbie, R.N.R.
 „ R. W. Ward, R.N.
 Wireman V. Sharman, R.N.
 Trooper M. O'Regan
 „ J. M. Watson
 Gunner F. J. Carnell
 „ E. Chambers
 „ A. L. Crompton
 „ M. Harrison
 „ H. J. Hooper
 „ E. J. Ling
 „ T. O'Donovan
 „ W. H. Pike
 „ S. E. Spurgeon
 „ W. N. Webb
 Sapper E. A. Eva
 „ G. E. Knight
 Pte. W. R. Chisholm
 „ A. Cooper
 „ A. C. Craig
 „ J. Crowley
 „ G. W. Dudley
 „ L. Eaton
 „ P. A. Emery
 „ C. L. Fenton
 „ H. J. Foxworthy
 „ A. G. Hogg
 „ H. T. Hulbert
 „ W. W. Kay
 „ H. McGregor
 „ B. H. Munson
 „ F. W. Perkins
 „ O. B. Perkins
 „ W. J. Ryle
 „ W. Slater
 „ A. Watson
 „ H. Young
 „ J. A. Young

Health Department.

Major R. A. P. Hill
 Capt. (B-Major) F. G. C. Walker, M.C.
 Capt. F. W. Ambrose
 2nd Lieut. H. F. Bland
 Sergt. C. Houghton
 A/Seaman J. Fensham, R.N.

Public Works Department.

Lieut. Col. J. E. Needham, O.B.E.
 Capt. A. C. B. Craddock
 „ A. F. Gimson, M.C.
 „ G. H. Rendall
 Lieut. H. F. Barnes
 „ F. P. Bartley
 „ A. J. Clements
 „ J. Lamont
 „ R. L. Wall, M.C.
 Sub-Lieut. J. Dumont
 Sergt.-Major A. T. Gray
 Sergt. H. E. Jones
 Corp. G. S. Brian
 „ T. W. R. Wilson

Electricity Department.

Major F. G. Payne, D.S.O.
 Capt. A. Mitchell
 „ C. A. Peake
 „ H. G. Reed
 „ R. A. Williams, M.C.
 Lieut. R. B. Roach
 2nd Lieut. H. McAdam
 „ T. Murphy
 Q.M. Sergt. M. Conlon
 Bomb. A. Murphy

Educational Department.

Capt. P. W. Bennett
 „ J. J. Pope, M.C.
 Lieut. W. D. Anderson
 „ H. S. Bartley
 „ J. A. Jackson
 „ H. B. Lobb
 „ F. C. Millington
 „ H. G. Whitcheer
 2nd Lieut. C. N. de Trafford
 Sergt. G. L. Aitchison

Finance Department.

Major J. T. Ford, O.B.E.
 Capt. T. H. Hutchison, Croix de G.
 Lieut. J. C. Bosustow, M.B.E.

Secretariat.**Secretary's Office.**

Capt. R. F. Barff
 „ S. H. Lewis
 „ A. G. Nugent

Revenue Office.

Lieut. A. J. Hadley
 „ W. C. H. Knight, R.N.R.
 „ V. H. W. Watton
 2nd Lieut. E. Mellows

The following, who lost their lives in the Great War, were members of the Municipal Staff:—

Police Force.

E. Alderson
 G. W. Bradish
 W. H. Coles
 P. J. Heckford
 C. G. Kirk
 J. R. Malone
 T. H. Odey

Public Works Department.

H. E. Pollard
 M. H. Shorto

Public Works Department—cont.

A. Scougall
 F. O. R. Turner

Electricity Department.

W. J. C. Budd
 W. G. Green

Educational Department.

S. Rayner

Finance Department.

C. Wilson

The following return shows the personnel of the Municipal Foreign Staff on December 31, 1919, with the dates of expiry of agreements where existing:—

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
VOLUNTEER CORPS.			
Sergeant-Major	S. Wise	Dec. 4 1915	Jan 28 1921
Quartermaster-Sergeant	W. T. Rose	Mar 16 1910	Dec 31 1921
FIRE BRIGADE.			
Chief Officer	M. W. Pett	Nov 16 1912	
Station Officer	H. Upton	Mar 1 1915	
Departmental Engineer	F. M. Howard	Mar 25 1918	
Clerical Assistant	B. Hunting	Mar 1 1916	Feb 28 1922
Motor Mechanic	R. F. Block	Jun 4 1919	
Supervising Fireman	G. B. Thompson	Aug 27 1919	
do.	W. J. Josephs	Nov 1 1919	
do.	G. C. Barlett	Jun 6 1919	
Fireman	R. O. Jackson	Apl 1 1919	Mar 31 1922
POLICE FORCE.			
Commissioner	K. J. McEuen	Apl 19 1900	Sep 15 1922
Deputy Commissioner	Major A. H. Hilton-Johnson	Apl 15 1908	do.
Assistant Commissioner	Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, C.I.E.	May 1 1907	Sep 30 1920
do.	R. M. J. Martin	Nov 10 1905	Sep 30 1922
do.	M. O. Springfield	do.	Dec 19 1920
2nd do.	W. Beatty	Mar 22 1919	Apl 21 1922
Chief Detective Officer	W. Armstrong	Aug 1 1893	Jul 31 1921
Cadet	K. M. Bourne, M.C.	Jun 12 1914	July 19 1920
do.	F. L. Wainwright, M.C.	do.	
Superintendent	J. Ramsay	Aug 31 1883	Aug 30 1921
Chief Inspector	T. M. Wilson	Sep 20 1883	Mar 14 1920
do.	J. Bourke	Nov 16 1886	Feb 25 1922
do.	A. H. Aiers	Nov 1 1889	Jan 31 1921
do.	T. I. Vaughan	Nov 16 1900	Nov 15 1920
do.	C. Dewing	Mar 25 1901	Mar 24 1921
do.	W. R. Kinipple	Jul 10 1903	Aug 16 1921
Inspector	E. H. Lynch	Aug 7 1895	May 15 1921
do.	J. McGregor	Mar 19 1891	Feb 24 1922
do.	A. Eek	Jan 9 1893	Oct 4 1921
do.	G. W. Merrison	Jun 14 1899	Mar 6 1920
do.	G. Johnston	Sep 14 1896	Oct 25 1922
do.	M. Fitzgibbon	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1920
do.	J. O'Toole	do.	Jan 3 1922
do.	J. Burnside	Dec 27 1900	Dec 26 1920
do.	R. C. Aiers	Mar 17 1900	Mar 18 1921
do.	J. E. Wheeler	Nov 19 1902	Jan 14 1921
do.	T. Kerrigan	Mar 4 1905	Apr 20 1920
do.	S. C. Young	Sep 14 1904	Nov 7 1922
do.	J. Cruickshank	Jul 22 1905	Jul 21 1920
do.	W. H. Howell	May 17 1900	Mar 14 1921
do.	P. W. Reeves	Nov 19 1902	Jan 14 1921
do.	T. H. Steele	May 25 1906	Jul 2 1921
do.	J. Sinclair	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1920
Sub-Inspector	M. Gibson	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1920
do.	A. McGregor	Jul 17 1902	Jul 16 1922
do.	J. Dee	Jan 4 1900	Jan 3 1920
do.	C. Mills	Jul 17 1903	Jul 16 1921
do.	J. Shaw	Oct 24 1903	Oct 23 1921
do.	C. Maguire	Mar 4 1905	Apl 20 1920
do.	A. H. Aiers	Nov 7 1902	Dec 22 1920

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
Sub-Inspector	T. P. Givens	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1922
do.	H. E. Peck	Jun 20 1908	Aug 2 1920
do.	J. Campbell	Sep 14 1904	Nov 7 1922
do.	W. Whiting	Aug 3 1905	Sep 12 1920
do.	T. Crookdake	Feb 2 1906	Mar 12 1921
do.	J. W. Prince	May 11 1907	Jun 27 1922
do.	J. Sullivan	Mar 16 1907	Apl 30 1922
do.	J. F. Prosser	May 11 1907	Jun 27 1922
Sergeant-Major and Drill Instructor	W. E. Fairbairn	Oct 26 1907	Dec 11 1922
Sergeant	S. Costelloe	Mar 4 1906	Apl 4 1921
do.	E. W. Everson	Jun 8 1906	Jul 15 1921
do.	A. J. Ferguson	Oct 31 1905	Dec 8 1920
do.	W. Moore	Aug 3 1905	Sep 12 1920
do.	J. Hamilton	Sep 29 1906	Dec 4 1921
do.	P. Lavelle	Apl 9 1906	Apl 8 1921
do.	P. J. Dunne	Mar 4 1906	Apl 4 1921
do.	T. Foley	Aug 25 1906	Oct 19 1921
do.	M. Ganly	do.	Oct 19 1921
do.	M. O'Regan	Sep 14 1904	
do.	J. A. Mackenzie	May 25 1906	Jul 2 1921
do.	T. McKenna	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1922
do.	G. Hermitage	Nov 16 1905	Nov 15 1920
do.	T. Elliott	Mar 16 1907	Apl 30 1922
do.	W. Jones	Jan 10 1907	Feb 6 1922
do.	J. Rush	Apl 10 1907	May 6 1922
do.	G. Sale	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1922
do.	J. Wilson	Jan 10 1907	Feb 6 1922
do.	J. Anderson	Feb 5 1908	Mar 31 1920
do.	A. J. P. Coghlan	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1922
do.	F. Langford	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1920
do.	C. Morris	Oct 12 1907	
do.	W. C. Woodfield	do.	Nov 24 1922
do.	J. F. W. Milne	do.	do.
do.	A. G. Long	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1922
do.	C. H. Lilley	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1920
do.	G. C. Holt	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1922
do.	G. Morgan	Nov 22 1907	Nov 21 1922
do.	E. L. Gladwish, D.C.M.	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1920
do.	I. C. Kiloh	Apl 25 1908	Jun 16 1920
do.	A. Mackintosh	Jan 19 1907	Mar 3 1922
do.	W. Abbott	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1922
do.	J. A. Nield	Nov 23 1907	Jan 11 1920
do.	A. Paterson	Jan 20 1908	Aug 2 1920
do.	B. J. Selvey	Apl 25 1908	Jun 16 1920
do.	G. McKay	Oct 12 1907	Nov 24 1922
do.	R. Wilson	Feb 15 1908	Mar 31 1920
do.	P. Curtin	Nov 7 1908	Dec 25 1920
do.	A. J. Emery	Oct 26 1907	Dec 11 1919
do.	W. D. McGillivray, M.M.	Dec 19 1908	Feb 1 1921
do.	W. McGillivray	Oct 9 1909	Nov 26 1921
do.	W. Spark	Apr 25 1908	Jun 16 1920
do.	T. Dunne	Nov 7 1908	Dec 25 1920
do.	C. Powell	do.	do.
do.	F. Shipley	do.	do.
do.	J. Ross	Dec 23 1910	Feb 21 1920
do.	E. Ring	Dec 19 1908	Feb 1 1921
do.	J. Hunter	Dec 31 1910	Feb 14 1920
do.	P. S. Page	Mar 25 1911	May 6 1920
do.	R. Ockwell	Dec 19 1908	Feb 1 1921

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
Sergeant	L. E. Todd	Jun 20 1908	Aug 2 1920
do.	G. Gilbert	May 7 1910	Jan 19 1922
do.	R. J. Crouch	Dec 23 1910	Feb 21 1920
do.	S. H. Rawlings	Nov 7 1908	Dec 25 1920
do.	T. Robertson	Mar 25 1911	May 17 1920
do.	D. McInnes	Nov 19 1910	Jan 5 1920
do.	(P. Dowding)	Apl 25 1908	
do.	(W. W. Kay)	Oct 12 1907	
do.	J. G. Adams	Nov 7 1908	Dec 25 1920
do.	W. Robertson	Jan 3 1911	Feb 11 1920
do.	D. J. Webb	Mar 25 1911	May 6 1920
do.	W. Champney	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1920
do.	E. E. Pilbeam	Sep 9 1910	Oct 16 1922
do.	G. Sadler	Sep 9 1910	Oct 16 1922
do.	P. Keane	Sep 5 1911	Oct 24 1920
do.	C. W. Higgs	Dec 31 1910	Feb 14 1920
do.	F. C. Bridger	Aug 26 1911	Oct 9 1920
do.	D. Ginnane	Jan 6 1912	Jan 22 1921
do.	F. Mitchell	Jan 3 1913	Feb 17 1922
do.	J. Sullivan	Jan 6 1912	Jan 22 1921
do.	R. W. Yorke	Jan 3 1913	Feb 17 1922
do.	G. H. Hall	Mar 25 1911	May 6 1920
do.	A. O'Dwyer	Jan 6 1912	Jan 22 1921
do.	H. J. Schmidt	Feb 12 1913	May 11 1922
do.	H. J. Jefferson	May 10 1913	Jun 22 1922
do.	J. J. Kilkenny	do.	do.
do.	F. A. Treacher	do.	do.
do.	N. White	do.	do.
do.	J. Knight	Jan 24 1914	Mar 9 1920
do.	W. J. MacDermott	do.	do.
do.	(E. F. Walker)	Mar 10 1910	
do.	C. E. Beale	Jun 4 1910	July 19 1922
do.	T. J. Fitzpatrick	Sep 14 1912	Oct 27 1921
do.	A. Groves	Jan 3 1913	Feb 17 1922
do.	C. J. Bull	May 10 1913	Jun 22 1922
do.	R. Shellswell	do.	do.
do.	J. B. Clissold	Jan 24 1914	Mar 9 1920
do.	W. Howells	do.	do.
do.	J. Watson	do.	do.
do.	H. C. Pelling	May 7 1914	Jun 19 1920
do.	C. J. Curtis	do.	do.
do.	A. J. Knight	do.	do.
do.	F. C. Stubbings	do.	do.
do.	C. W. Morgan	Jan 24 1914	Mar 9 1920
do.	H. Young	Feb 26 1910	Apr 10 1922
do.	W. M. Calder	Jan 3 1913	Feb 17 1922
do.	A. M. Cameron	Sep 15 1914	Sep 14 1920
do.	R. Conduit	May 10 1913	Jun 22 1922
do.	N. J. Bournes, M.M.	Jan 3 1913	Feb 17 1922
do.	J. F. Gabbutt	Sep 14 1912	Oct 27 1921
do.	(W. J. Elliott)	Aug 26 1911	
Constable	M. Fitzpatrick	Jan 6 1912	Jan 22 1921
do.	T. G. Coyne	Sep 14 1912	
do.	C. Schooler	May 7 1914	Jun 19 1920
do.	J. Withers	Jan 24 1914	May 9 1920
do.	(W. J. Russell)	Sep 14 1912	
do.	(A. D. Hendry)	May 10 1913	
do.	(J. F. Lovell, D.C.M.)	Mar 1 1914	
do.	(E. A. Eva)	May 7 1914	

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
Constable	(C. G. Phillips)	do.	
do.	(A. D. Trowell)	do.	
do.	J. Allen	Jun 25 1919	Aug 9 1922
do.	C. Bishop	do.	do.
do.	R. H. Beer	do.	do.
do.	A. C. Craig	do.	do.
do.	H. Diprose	do.	do.
do.	J. E. Fulton	do.	do.
do.	H. A. Flower	do.	do.
do.	C. B. Henry	do.	do.
do.	R. C. Hall	do.	do.
do.	W. Hotchkiss	do.	do.
do.	H. Hotchkiss	do.	do.
do.	A. G. Hogg	do.	do.
do.	G. E. Knight	do.	do.
do.	H. McGregor	do.	do.
do.	B. H. Munson	do.	do.
do.	A. McGillivray	do.	do.
do.	W. J. Ryle	do.	do.
do.	W. N. Webb	do.	do.
do.	J. A. Young	do.	do.
do.	C. Young	do.	do.
do.	W. Hall	do.	do.
do.	J. A. Isaacs	do.	do.
do.	G. D. Matcham	do.	do.
do.	R. H. Norton	do.	do.
do.	D. B. Ross	do.	do.
do.	R. M. Tinkler, D.C.M.	do.	do.
do.	A. G. Wadey	do.	do.
do.	J. M. Watson	do.	do.
do.	R. C. Andrew	Oct 9 1919	Nov 21 1922
do.	A. E. Balchin	do.	do.
do.	J. Barry, M.M.	do.	do.
do.	H. A. Brown	do.	do.
do.	F. J. Carnell	do.	do.
do.	E. Chambers	do.	do.
do.	W. R. Chisholm	do.	do.
do.	A. Cooper	do.	do.
do.	J. Crowley	do.	do.
do.	G. H. Craik, M.M.	do.	do.
do.	A. L. Crompton	do.	do.
do.	C. F. Danford	do.	do.
do.	J. Douglas	do.	do.
do.	L. Eaton	do.	do.
do.	C. L. Fenton	do.	do.
do.	H. J. Foxworthy	do.	do.
do.	M. Harrison	do.	do.
do.	M. Healy	do.	do.
do.	H. T. Hulbert	do.	do.
do.	H. C. Jackson	do.	do.
do.	J. U. J. Langridge	do.	do.
do.	E. J. Ling	do.	do.
do.	W. M. Lindsay	do.	do.
do.	C. J. S. Macdonald	do.	do.
do.	G. McRobbie	do.	do.
do.	T. O'Donovan	do.	do.
do.	W. H. Pike	do.	do.
do.	F. W. Perkins	do.	do.
do.	O. B. Perkins	do.	do.

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
Constable	H. Robertson	Oct. 9 1919	Nov 21 1922
do.	V. Sharman	do.	do.
do.	S. E. Spurgeon	do.	do.
do.	W. Slater	do.	do.
do.	R. Taylor	do.	do.
do.	C. E. Thurgood	do.	do.
do.	A. Watson	do.	do.
do.	R. W. Ward	do.	do.
do.	A. E. Worwood	do.	do.
do.	S. Wyles	do.	do.
Head Gaoler	C. Weatherhead	Dec 28 1901	
Assistant Gaoler	R. Sims	Jan 6 1905	Feb 13 1920
Senior Warder	D. McKenzie	Nov 3 1906	Dec 23 1921
do.	J. F. Franklin	Dec 21 1907	Feb 9 1920
do.	H. Radford	Feb 26 1910	Apl 10 1922
do.	J. W. Jackson	Aug 27 1910	Oct 13 1922
Warder	F. Down	Mar 25 1911	May 6 1920
do.	V. G. Westwood	Aug 26 1911	Oct 9 1920
do.	W. C. Grant	Aug 27 1910	Oct 17 1922
do.	M. Hanrahan	Jan 24 1914	Mar 9 1920
do.	J. R. Vouden	do.	do.
Assistant Warder	G. W. Dudley	Jun 25 1919	Aug 9 1922
do.	P. A. Emery	do.	do.
do.	H. J. Hooper	do.	do.
do.	H. J. Taylor, M.M.	do.	do.
do.	E. Bouvier	Jul 1 1919	
Japanese Interpreter	Suzyo Nakagawa	Apl 1 1909	Mar 31 1920
do.	Tsunesaki Maruyama	Aug 13 1910	Aug 12 1920
do.	Komajiro Menju	Jun 7 1917	
Interpreter	H. S. Kim	Feb 15 1919	
Stenographer and Typist, Mixed Court	Miss R. E. King	Feb 18 1918	Feb 17 1921

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Health Officer	A. Stanley, M.D., B.S., (Lond.), D.P.H.	Feb 11 1898	Dec 31 1920
Assistant Health Officer	A. Moore, M.D., (Dub.), D.P.H., D.T.M.	Jan 10 1902	Jan 9 1920
do.	C.N. Davis, M.D., (Lond.), D.P.H., D.T.M.	Jan 17 1908	Feb 24 1920
do.	R. A. P. Hill, M.D., (CANTAB.), D.P.H.	Jul 11 1919	Aug 23 1922
Analyst and Pharmacist	F. G. C. Walker, M.C., F.L.C.	Aug 3 1905	Sep 10 1920
do.	E. O. Wilson	Aug 27 1909	Oct 2 1921
Chief Inspector	H. Bland	May 26 1904	May 25 1922
do.	C. Hill	Mar 8 1900	Apl 16 1921
do.	E. Kilner	Aug 21 1902	Sep 30 1920
do.	F. J. W. Melville	May 1 1906	Jun 30 1922
Inspector	F. W. Ambrose	Jul 10 1911	Jul 9 1920
do.	H. G. Brewster-Gow	Apl 10 1917	do.
do.	R. W. Burton	Mar 5 1915	Mar 4 1921
do.	C. Champion	Mar 1 1891	Dec 31 1921
do.	J. E. Fensham	Jun 28 1919	
do.	J. S. Graham	Oct 1 1911	Dec 31 1921
do.	G. B. Haines	Jun 1 1913	Aug 31 1922
do.	C. Houghton	Jun 9 1899	Jun 8 1922
do.	N. J. Hughes	Mar 1 1916	May 31 1922
do.	D. P. W. Jones	Apl 1 1910	Mar 31 1922
do.	B. T. Prideaux	Sep 10 1907	Dec 31 1921
do.	W. J. Terrill	Jul 1 1906	Dec 31 1921
do.	P. Veit	May 26 1911	
do.	A. Watson	Mar 23 1903	Dec 31 1921
Clerical Assistant	G. J. Turnbull	Apl 1 1910	Mar 31 1922
Sanitary Overseer	G. Mingozzi	Mar 26 1915	May 13 1920
do.	C. W. Norman	Apl 1 1918	

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
Matron, Victoria Nursing Home	Miss E. Summerskill	Aug 30 1907	Aug 13 1921
do. Isolation Hospital	Miss M. M. Murphy	Nov 11 1904	Sep 16 1920
do. Isolation Hospital for Chinese	Miss L. M. Dawson	Jul 25 1913	do.
do. Mokanshan Sanatorium	Mrs. M. Garton-Stone	Dec 12 1914	Dec 11 1920
Sister-in-charge, Police Hospitals	Miss J. F. Black	Jan 13 1917	Mar 17 1920
Supt., Private Nursing Service	Miss C. Hutton	Apl 28 1905	Apl 24 1921
Nurse	Miss M. Buchanan	Sep 18 1915	Oct 30 1921
do.	Miss M. I. Clarke	Jul 10 1914	Aug 21 1920
do.	Miss C. Dalton	May 20 1919	Jun 28 1922
do.	Miss D. M. Dalton	Jul 25 1913	Aug 31 1922
do.	Miss M. Daly	Mar 4 1919	Apl 25 1922
do.	Miss K. Edelman	Nov 12 1918	Dec 24 1921
do.	Miss E. C. Ensor	Dec 24 1918	Feb 15 1922
do.	Miss M. Hirata	Feb 15 1912	Feb 14 1921
do.	Miss A. C. M. Kavanagh	May 20 1919	Jun 28 1922
do.	Miss K. Kushiro	Nov 1 1918	
do.	Miss G. Morris	Oct 23 1914	Oct 22 1920
do.	Miss A. M. Nicholls	Jan 1 1918	
do.	Miss B. Phillips	Jun 28 1914	Jul 12 1920
do.	Miss E. Redmile	Mar 4 1919	Apl 25 1922
do.	Miss E. Rice	May 3 1914	May 17 1920
do.	Miss A. T. Robinson	Jan 13 1917	Mar 17 1920
do.	Miss F. H. Saunders	Sep 18 1915	Oct 30 1921
do.	Miss E. Stillwell	Jun 28 1914	Jul 12 1920
do.	Miss E. J. Swinton	Dec 1 1913	
do.	Miss A. A. Thomlinson	Mar 22 1914	Apl 6 1920
do.	Miss E. Towner	Dec 24 1918	Feb 15 1922
do.	Miss G. M. Gull	Nov 20 1919	
do.	Miss H. M. Lennox	Dec 10 1919	
do.	Miss E. C. Brotherhood	Dec 13 1919	
do.	Miss Abe Wae	Aug. 1 1919	
Assistant Nurse	Miss A. Harding	Apl 25 1906	Apl 24 1921
do.	Miss A. M. Donald	Oct 1 1919	
do.	Miss M. H. Walsh	Mar 19 1917	Mar 18 1920
Probationer	Miss R. Cantorovitch	Nov 6 1917	Nov 5 1920
do.	Miss P. Ceetare	Jun 14 1918	Jun 13 1921
do.	Miss D. M. Foucar	Dec 27 1919	
do.	Miss E. Gilbertson	Feb 1 1919	
do.	Miss D. C. Heal	Apr 1 1917	Mar 31 1920
do.	Miss M. E. Lamb	Dec 27 1919	
do.	Miss A. Leps	Aug 1 1919	
do.	Miss M. MacDonald	Jan 2 1919	Jan 1 1922
do.	Miss C. D. Malcolm	Oct 27 1918	Oct 26 1921
do.	Miss D. P. Malcolm	do.	do.
do.	Miss N. H. Parker	Jan 2 1919	Jan 1 1922
do.	Miss E. R. Salter	Mar 1 1919	
do.	Miss K. M. Taylor	Sept 10 1919	
do.	Miss M. Tuller	Dec 14 1918	Dec 13 1921
do.	Miss L. V. Vale	Oct 1 1919	
Attendant, Mental Ward	G. McDonald	Oct 26 1907	
Female Attendant, Mental Ward	Mrs. A. M. Corti	Dec 1 1915	Oct 31 1922
Custodian, Isolation Hospital	W. Palmer	Nov 3 1910	May 31 1922
Housekeeper, Victoria Nursing Home	Miss M. H. M. Christie	May 20 1919	Jan 28 1922
do. Isolation Hospital	Miss G. M. Smith	Feb 22 1919	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner of Public Works	C. H. Godfrey, M.Inst.C.E.	Dec 10 1897	Nov 28 1921
Deputy Commissioner of Public Works	C. Harpur	Jul 25 1902	Dec 31 1921
Chief Assistant Engineer	(J. E. Needham, O.B.E.)	Dec 2 1904	

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
Assistant Engineer	F. G. Helsby, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E.	Apl 19 1907	May 19 1922
2nd Assistant Engineer	A. C. B. Craddock	Sep 5 1912	Sep 4 1921
do.	A. J. Clements	Nov 20 1911	Aug 14 1921
do.	A. B. Puddicombe	Mar 27 1919	Jul 31 1922
do.	W. A. L. Pardoe	Apl 21 1913	May 4 1922
District Engineer	A. F. Gimson, M.C., B.Sc., Lond.	Apl 21 1913	May 4 1922
Engineering Assistant	J. B. Johns	Apl 24 1907	Apl 23 1922
do.	T. P. Moorehead	Feb 2 1918	
do.	H. F. Barnes	Aug 8 1919	
Architect	R. C. Turner	Mar 11 1904	Apl 13 1922
Assistant Architect	R. C. Young	Nov 22 1907	Dec 30 1922
do.	R. L. Wall, M.C., A.R.I.B.A.	Apl 21 1913	May 4 1922
Land Surveyor	W. E. Sauer	Oct 22 1903	Feb 28 1921
Assistant Land Surveyor	P. Ayres	Jun 21 1914	Jul 6 1920
do.	F. P. Bartley	Oct 18 1906	Nov 23 1921
do.	C. Cazier	Nov 17 1914	Apl 30 1922
do.	J. Dumont	Nov 19 1918	
do.	L. W. D. Hoffman	Jun 10 1907	Dec 31 1921
do.	L. J. Hughes	Jun 15 1914	Jun 28 1920
do.	E. McIntyre	do.	do.
do.	R. P. Roberts	Apl 1 1914	Mar 31 1920
do.	R. E. Scatchard	Feb 16 1906	Mar 25 1921
do.	T. W. R. Wilson	Apl 15 1907	Apl 15 1922
Building Surveyor	H. Ross	Oct 24 1904	Oct 5 1920
Chief Clerk	A. Diercking	Dec 1 1899	
Clerical Assistant	W. Harvey	Oct 1 1914	Sep 30 1920
do.	W. C. Johnstone	Jul 7 1919	
do.	G. H. Rendall	Mar 18 1902	Dec 31 1920
do.	W. Stuart	Apl 3 1916	
do.	T. Thurnheer	Jul 1 1903	Jun 30 1921
Junior Clerk	E. G. Myhre	Apl 7 1919	
Stenographer and Typist	Miss G. McInnes	Feb 1 1905	Jan 31 1920
Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces	D. MacGregor	Jan 22 1904	Feb 28 1922
Assistant do.	W. H. Etterley	Sep 9 1910	Oct 17 1922
Park Keeper	R. R. Crooks	Mar 1 1915	Feb 28 1921
Clerk-of-Works	W. J. Bidgood	Aug 14 1908	Sep 18 1920
do.	J. Eitter	Mar 1 1882	Dec 31 1920
do.	A. T. Gray	Aug 14 1908	Sep 18 1920
do.	W. S. Hibbard	Oct 10 1906	Sep 30 1920
do.	H. E. Jones	May 13 1907	Jun 25 1921
do.	G. H. Lawrence	Jun 6 1917	Jun 5 1920
do.	W. A. B. Leach	Sep 18 1902	Oct 28 1920
do.	W. Mitchell	Mar 10 1919	Mar 9 1922
do.	L. Spiegler	Nov 9 1914	Nov 8 1920
Overseer, Pingchiao Quarry	A. J. R. Hodges	Mar 19 1917	Apl 30 1922
Inspector do.	H. Fitzgeorge	Sep 15 1914	Sep 14 1920
Inspector, Concreteware Yard	A. R. Scott	Sep 2 1912	Oct 31 1921
Inspector	H. H. Cox	Jan 1 1916	May 31 1920
do.	W. V. Field	Sep 17 1910	Sep 16 1922
do.	D. E. Harbottle	Nov 1 1919	
do.	R. J. Harris	Apl 1 1912	Dec 31 1921
do.	T. V. Jenkins	Jun 9 1917	Aug 31 1920
do.	J. Johnstone	Jul 1 1916	May 31 1920
do.	J. Lamont	Sep 15 1914	Sep 14 1920
do.	M. McLennan	Nov 1 1906	Dec 31 1921
do.	P. Ryan	Dec 16 1913	Mar 15 1920
do.	H. Schultz	May 28 1884	
do.	J. Weidman	Aug 1 1915	Apl 30 1920

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
Assistant Inspector	J. T. Course	May 7 1916	May 6 1922
do.	G. S. Brian	May 17 1918	Dec 31 1921
do.	P. MacManus	Aug 25 1919	Oct 31 1922
do.	J. E. Morgan	Jul 1 1919	Sep 30 1922
do.	A. J. Pratt	Jul 10 1919	Oct 31 1922
do.	E. E. Sizemore	Jul 18 1916	Jul 17 1922
do.	E. Tompkins	Jan 1 1919	
Custodian, Town Hall	W. J. Roberts	Feb 15 1881	Dec 31 1921

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

Engineer-in-Chief and Manager	T. H. U. Aldridge, M.I.E.E., M.I. MECH. E., FEL. A.I.E.E.	Mar 21 1901	Apl 30 1922
Deputy Engineer-in-Chief and Manager	A. H. Blagden, A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I. MECH. E.	May 15 1902	Jun 22 1920
Chief Assistant Engineer	W. J. Williams, A.M.I.E.E., M.A.I.E.E.	May 29 1911	May 28 1920
Secretary	H. B. Woodford	Aug 30 1907	
Chief Mechanical Assistant Engineer	F. G. Payne, D.S.O., A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I. MECH. E.	Jul 8 1904	
Power Engineer	C. S. Taylor, A.M.I.E.E.	Mar 10 1913	Mar 9 1922
Distribution Engineer	C. M. Perrin, A.M.I.E.E.	Apl 1 1917	Mar 31 1922
Testing Engineer	R. A. Williams, M.C., B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I. MECH. E.	May 22 1910	

Generating Department Staff:—

Power Stations Superintendent	W. E. Nops	Nov 29 1904	Jan 8 1920
Foreman Mechanic	P. B. Critchley	Aug 27 1903	Aug 26 1920
Second Foreman Mechanic	S. T. Clarke	May 24 1912	May 23 1921
Electrical Assistant in Power Station	J. E. Wilson	May 4 1913	
do.	T. Rogers	Jul 6 1913	
do.	J. F. Jones	Oct 20 1912	Nov 2 1921
Charge Engineer	W. A. E. Gardner	Oct 11 1917	Oct 10 1920
do.	J. Hay	Nov 3 1919	
do.	A. D. Henne	Nov 26 1918	
do.	A. A. Malcolm	Mar 1 1915	Feb 28 1921
do.	A. H. Meggitt	Apl 19 1916	
do.	A. Mitchell	Mar 14 1910	
do.	J. C. O'Kane	Nov 29 1915	Nov 28 1921
do.	R. Peden	May 29 1915	May 28 1921
do.	L. Smith	Feb 1 1916	Jan 31 1922
do.	J. Stoddart	Mar 2 1914	Mar 1 1920
do.	W. Tinker	Jan 13 1919	
do.	J. S. Tyson	Dec 19 1918	
do.	D. S. Whyte	Dec 1 1919	

Distribution Department Staff:—

Assistant Distribution Engineer	H. Bough	Aug 19 1919	
Assistant Mains Engineer	O. L. Ilbert, A.M.I.E.E.	Nov 29 1904	Jan 8 1920
do.	C. Knight	Jul 27 1913	
Senior House Service Assistant	F. J. Gayes	Mar 17 1912	Apl 8 1921
House Service Assistant	H. Meighan	Jun 2 1919	
Underground Mains Assistant	H. Perry	Jan 1 1915	Dec 31 1920
Mains Foreman	A. L. Biggs	Feb 1 1916	Jan 31 1922
do.	G. A. Marshgreen	Aug 25 1912	Sep 9 1921
do.	J. J. Marshgreen	Jun 18 1911	Jul 3 1920
Underground Mains Foreman	J. F. G. Harris	Jul 1 1919	
Senior Installation Inspector	W. J. Furness	Mar 11 1907	
Installation Inspector	J. J. Murphy	Jul 6 1913	
do.	W. F. Dearn	Jan 18 1905	Jan 17 1920
do.	W. J. Taylor	Feb 10 1919	

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
Power Department Staff:—			
Assistant Power Engineer	G. Ewart	Nov 25 1907	
Power Department Assistant	J. J. Brooks	Nov 13 1914	Nov 12 1920
do.	N. G. Pells	Jul 26 1919	Sep 7 1922
Showroom Engineer	N. Bowey, A.M.I.MECH.E.	Jan 12 1913	Jan 26 1922
do. Assistant	A. E. Knibb	May 20 1915	May 19 1922
Meter Department Staff:—			
Meter Engineer	V. Olsen, A.A.I.E.E.	Aug 15 1910	Aug 14 1922
Testing Assistant	M. P. Baker	Apl 6 1913	
Meter Tester	F. B. Toas	Dec 2 1919	
do.	C. Ward	Aug 22 1910	
do.	M. G. Brawley	Sep 1 1919	
do.	R. B. Roach	Dec 16 1912	
Drawing Office Staff:—			
Chief Draughtsman	E. M. F. Guignard, n.s.c.	Apl 2 1917	
Draughtsman	R. de Jonge	Dec 1 1918	
do.	A. M. Levenspiel	Sep 1 1918	
Clerical Staff:—			
Accountant	J. F. Caie	Sep 22 1914	Sep 21 1921
Clerical Assistant	W. T. Bertenshaw	Aug 23 1909	
do.	W. S. Clay	May 2 1909	May 19 1921
do.	W. C. Fisher	Dec 1 1916	
do.	W. G. H. Forrest	Aug 1 1916	
do.	S. M. Gidley	Oct 1 1915	Sep 30 1921
do.	J. W. Harding	Sep 29 1911	Oct 16 1920
do.	H. McAdam	Sep 1 1911	Aug 31 1920
do.	C. A. Peake	Apl 1 1914	
do.	H. G. Reed	Dec 18 1919	
do.	J. A. Smallbones	Nov 2 1914	Nov 1 1920
do.	D. Wilson	Jun 15 1917	Jun 14 1922
Correspondence Clerk	Miss G. L. Bateman	Mar 16 1914	Jun 15 1920
Stenographer and Typist	Miss D. M. Dixon	Jan 2 1913	Mar 31 1921
do.	Miss D. Davey	May 1 1919	Sep 2 1922
do.	Miss A. M. Guttierrez	Oct 15 1910	Oct 14 1922
Controller of Stores	A. Habecost	May 1 1914	Apl 30 1920
Storekeeper	A. Kane	Nov 16 1903	
do.	H. J. Andrews	Jun 1 1913	May 31 1922
do.	M. Conlon	Feb 1 1908	
Collector	C. Wagstaff	May 1 1904	Apl 30 1922
do.	C. H. Bailey	Jun 1 1912	May 31 1921
do.	C. H. Carrott	Apl 10 1917	Apl 9 1920
do.	A. Murphy	Aug 25 1906	Oct 19 1921
do.	I. Tuttelman	Jun 4 1917	
Meter Inspector	O. Hedin	Jun 17 1898	Jun 16 1921
do.	T. Murphy	May 10 1909	May 9 1921
do.	F. W. Snape	Apl 20 1910	Apl 19 1922
do.	F. J. Brown	Dec 5 1919	

PUBLIC BAND.

Conductor	M. Paci	Sep 1 1919	
Assistant Conductor	A. de Kryger	Sep 5 1909	Sep 22 1921
Musician	D. Alberti	Feb 16 1915	Feb 15 1921
do	J. Barton	Nov 1 1919	
do.	L. Cattapan	Jul 7 1914	Jul 6 1920
do.	R. Dramis	Jun 1 1916	Nov 30 1922

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
Musician	B. Gershgorn	Nov 1 1919	
do.	H. Goebel	Nov 1 1919	Oct 31 1922
do.	J. Laudjil	do.	do.
do.	G. V. Lestuzzi	do.	do.
do.	T. Percu	Dec 6 1916	Jun 5 1920
do.	A. Letvin	Nov 1 1919	
do.	V. Siroido	May 5 1919	
do.	J. Shiller	Nov 1 1919	
do.	P. Vassilliew	do.	
do.	F. Wandrachek	do.	
do.	G. Alberto	Jun 20 1911	Jun 14 1920
do.	V. Bagaman	May 15 1916	May 14 1922
do.	P. Bonifacio	Jun 1 1916	May 31 1922
do.	P. Brea	Jun 20 1911	Jun 14 1920
do.	F. Calibo	Jul 1 1905	Jun 30 1920
do.	M. de la Cruz	Mar 25 1913	Mar 24 1922
do.	T. Cruz	Mar 14 1917	Mar 13 1920
do.	F. Endaya	Nov 1 1917	Nov 10 1920
do.	P. Fernandez	Oct 15 1914	Oct 14 1920
do.	H. José	Nov 1 1918	Oct 31 1921
do.	C. Legaspi	Jul 1 1905	Jun 30 1920
do.	A. Mendosa	Jan 1 1917	Dec 31 1919
do.	M. Muyot	Jun 20 1911	Jun 14 1920
do.	E. Orden	Nov 1 1917	Nov 10 1920
do.	J. Pintado	Jun 20 1911	Jun 14 1920
do.	B. Sado	Jul 1 1905	Nov 21 1921
do.	H. Sanjuan	do.	Jun 30 1920
do.	R. Santos	do.	do.
do.	E. Sueza	Jul 2 1917	
do.	S. Toledo	Jun 1 1916	May 31 1922
do.	N. Zamora	Aug 21 1910	Aug 20 1922

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Headmaster	G. M. Billings, B.A. (Oxon)	Jun 1 1903	May 31 1921
Senior Assistant Master	R. Ross, B.A. (Oxon)	Jan 29 1910	Mar 11 1922
Assistant Master	P. W. Bennett, B.A. (Lond.)	Jul 11 1919	Aug 23 1922
do.	D. Drake	Jan 6 1916	Jan 5 1922
do.	S. Hore	Aug 23 1912	Mar 8 1920
do.	J. J. Pope, M.C., M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.)	Dec 2 1919	
Language Master	H. L. Fardel, B. es L. (Lausanne)	Mar 31 1917	Apl 6 1920
Director of Physical Training	C. D. Gianque, A.B. (Oberlin) U.S.A.	Sep 1 1918	
School Keeper and Boxing Instructor	G. H. Parkes	Mar 3 1919	Mar 2 1922
Assistant Mistress	Mrs. F. L. Garner, L.L.A. (St. Andrews)	Jun 1 1903	Dec 31 1921
do.	Mrs. H. G. Hunter	Sep 24 1917	Sep 23 1920
do.	Mrs. W. F. Tyrer (Dipl.) R.D.S.	Sep 9 1918	
do.	Miss G. M. Ware, B.A. (Missouri) U.S.A.	Jan 7 1918	Jan 6 1921

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Headmistress	Miss J. Patterson	Jul 1 1893	Apl 19 1920
Assistant Mistress	Miss T. W. Balean	Sep 6 1917	Sep 5 1920
do.	Miss E. B. Bate	Jan 1 1919	Mar 16 1922
do.	Miss M. C. Cardwell	Feb 1 1895	Sep 30 1921
do.	Miss S. A. Harvey	Jan 5 1917	
do.	Miss E. A. Hoodless	Dec 1 1909	Nov 30 1921
do.	Miss C. Irving	Jan 6 1919	
do.	Mrs. A. M. Kirk	Apl 24 1917	Apl 23 1920
do.	Miss V. Knight	Sep 6 1917	Sep 5 1920

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
Assistant Mistress	Mrs. H. F. Lord	Sep 30 1919	
do.	Miss F. Macgregor	Jan 1 1915	Dec 31 1921
do.	Miss A. M. Manning	Jul 1 1913	Dec 31 1920
do.	Miss H. McNaughton	Sep 1 1918	Mar 16 1922
do.	Mrs. E. Murray, B.A.	Mar 13 1911	Jun 12 1920
do.	Miss B. B. Rasmussen	Apl 3 1913	Apl 2 1922
do.	Miss A. A. Samson	Jan 13 1912	Mar 3 1921
do.	Miss A. D. Simon, B.A.	Mar 27 1915	Apl 18 1921
do.	Miss D. Sothcott	Sep 17 1919	Oct 19 1922
do.	Miss N. Trueman	Apl 28 1919	
do.	Miss A. H. Ware, B.A.	Mar 1 1918	
do.	Miss M. Firth	Sep 17 1919	
French Mistress	Mlle. M. Probst	Jan 6 1919	
Music Mistress	Mrs. E. Drake	Apl 3 1918	
do.	Mrs. S. E. Taylor	Sep 8 1919	
Student Mistress	Miss H. Macgregor	Feb 1 1917	
THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.			
Headmaster	A. J. Stewart	Jun 7 1901	Dec 28 1922
Assistant Master	W. D. Anderson	Jul 26 1914	Aug 10 1920
do.	C. N. de Trafford	Apl 24 1919	Dec 31 1922
do.	W. C. Divers	May 1 1909	Apl 30 1920
do.	J. G. Moore	May 29 1918	May 28 1921
do.	J. A. Jackson	Dec 15 1919	
do.	G. C. Stockton	Sep 8 1919	Sep 7 1922
do.	H. Standing	Nov 29 1919	
Hindustani Teacher	Bhai Gajjan Singh	Nov 1 1918	Feb 3 1924
Assistant Mistress	Mrs. F. J. Baker	Sep 9 1918	
do.	Miss A. Lawrie Smith	Jan 8 1917	Jan 7 1920
do.	Mrs. E. J. O'Toole	Sep 6 1917	Sep 5 1920
do.	Mrs. R. Peach	Jan 11 1916	Jan 10 1922
do.	Mrs. M. G. Stuart	May 22 1916	
Matron	Mrs. A. Thompson	Jun 5 1913	Feb 24 1922
do.	Miss L. Hiron	Dec 1 1919	
THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.			
Headmistress	Miss E. H. Mayhew	Oct 9 1906	Oct 8 1921
Assistant Mistress	Miss E. Allen	Sep 17 1919	Oct 19 1922
do.	Miss M. Allen	do.	do.
do.	Miss F. M. Alliston	Sep 6 1916	Sep 5 1922
do.	Miss I. W. Beckingsale	Nov 14 1914	Dec 21 1920
do.	Miss L. Bochcovsky	Oct 1 1918	
do.	Mrs. A. Davey	Mar 4 1913	Mar 3 1921
do.	Miss E. Heughan	Jan 6 1919	
do.	Mrs. L. Snape	Jan 6 1919	Apl 30 1922
do.	Miss A. Stevens	Jan 7 1918	Jan 6 1921
do.	Mrs. J. R. Trindle	Sep 8 1919	Sep 7 1922
Music Mistress	Miss O. M. Parsons	Nov 1 1916	
Shorthand Mistress	Mrs. W. H. Corneck	Feb 1 1919	
Cookery Mistress	Mrs. A. M. Kirk	Oct 6 1919	
Matron	Miss F. M. Gaunt	Mar 18 1912	Sep 30 1921
do.	Mrs. A. F. Phillips	Sep 1 1916	Aug 31 1922
Assistant Matron	Miss M. Ireland	Oct 3 1918	
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.			
Headmaster	G. S. F. Kemp	Jan 8 1904	Feb 5 1922
Assistant Master	T. G. Baillie, B.Sc.	Oct 2 1915	Nov 15 1921
do.	W. H. S. Hatten, B.A.	May 13 1919	
do.	H. B. Lobbs, B.Sc.	Aug 20 1919	Oct 11 1922
do.	H. G. Whitchee, B.Sc.	Jun 28 1919	Aug 11 1922

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
Assistant Mistress	Mrs. M. L. Passikides	Nov 1 1915	Dec 31 1920
do.	Miss T. M. Pierce, M.A.	Sept 8 1919	Sept 7 1922
do.	Mrs. H. G. Whitcher	Sept 15 1919	
do.	Miss D. E. James	Aug 1 1919	Jan 9 1923
do.	Miss E. M. Adlam	Oct 29 1919	Jan 15 1923

ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

Headmaster	R. G. Dowie	Sep 1 1912	Aug 31 1921
Assistant Master	H. S. Bartley	Aug 21 1919	Oct 4 1922
do.	L. Kershaw	Dec 31 1915	Feb 26 1922
do.	(F. C. Millington)	Jan 4 1915	
Assistant Mistress	Mrs. A. M. Burke-Scott	Sept 10 1917	Aug 31 1921
do.	Miss A. I. Hamilton	Sept 1 1918	
do.	Miss F. M. Reid	Nov 5 1917	Aug 31 1921

NIEH CHIH KUEI PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

Headmaster	L. H. Turner	Nov 20 1909	Jan 5 1922
Assistant Master	G. L. Aitchison	Jul 11 1919	Aug 23 1922
do.	A. F. T. Holland	Oct 3 1914	Nov 21 1920
Assistant Mistress	Miss P. R. Bowditch	Apl 6 1917	Apl 27 1920

POLYTECHNIC PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

Acting Headmaster	L. C. Healey	Aug 14 1912	Sep 25 1921
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PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Librarian	Mrs. H. Allan	Jun 1 1913	May 31 1922
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CHINESE STUDY.

Director	R. A. Parker	Feb 1 1916	Dec 31 1920
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FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Treasurer and Comptroller	E. F. Goodale, A.C.A.	Oct 11 1907	Jan 31 1922
Deputy Treasurer	(J. C. Bosustow, M.B.E.)	Jul 11 1901	
Assistant Treasurer	(J. T. Ford, O.B.E., A.C.A.)	Mar 6 1908	
do.	H. M. Mann, A.C.A.	Feb 3 1911	
Chief Accountant	A. W. Macphail	Jun 1 1909	May 31 1921
Assistant Accountant	L. D. Lemaire	Jun 1 1909	May 31 1921
Assistant	A. H. Campbell	Feb 25 1918	Dec 31 1922
do.	G. H. Charlton	Nov 1 1910	
do.	(T. H. Hutchison, Croix de G.)	Aug 23 1909	Aug 22 1921
do.	G. O. Jackson	Jun 1 1915	May 31 1921
do.	F. Oldfield	Aug 12 1918	
do.	C. J. Passikides	Jul 1 1916	Jun 30 1922
do.	S. J. Williams	Dec 1 1915	Nov 30 1921
do.	S. H. Ross	Nov 29 1919	
Stenographer	Miss d'A. Graham	Jun 1 1914	Jun 30 1921

SECRETARIAT.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Secretary	N. O. Liddell	Jul 20 1915	Jun 30 1920
Assistant Secretary	E. S. B. Rowe	Aug 4 1905	Feb 5 1922
do.	J. M. McKee	Nov 1 1908	Jun 30 1922
do.	S. H. Lewis	Dec 6 1919	Dec 5 1922
Assistant	A. G. Nugent	Jan 1 1911	Dec 31 1919
do.	R. F. Barff	Jul 1 1914	
do.	J. Egan	Feb 1 1916	Jan 31 1922
do.	N. M. Harloe	May 7 1914	Dec 12 1920
do.	T. L. Rawsthorne	May 1 1915	May 8 1922
do.	E. T. Nash	Dec 20 1915	Oct 5 1922

Office.	Name.	Date of Entering the Service.	Date of Expiry of Agreement where existing.
Stenographer and Typist	Miss C. Allan	May 1 1914	Apl 30 1920
do.	Mrs. R. E. Ede	May 6 1918	May 5 1921
do.	Miss K. Walker	Apl 25 1919	Apl 24 1922
Legal Assistant	R. C. Faithfull	Dec 1 1919	

REVENUE OFFICE.

Superintendent of Revenue	E. L. Allen	Mar 26 1889	Mar 14 1920
Assistant Superintendent of Revenue	F. A. Sampson	Sep 24 1889	Jun 30 1920
Assistant	V. H. Bourne	Feb 16 1911	Nov 30 1920
do.	A. J. Hadley	Oct 8 1910	Jan 24 1921
do.	W. C. H. Knight	Dec 10 1909	Dec 9 1921
do.	V. H. Watton	May 1 1913	Jun 21 1921
Junior Assistant	F. Henry	Dec 17 1917	
Inspector of Taxes	D. McAlister	Jun 1 1899	Dec 31 1921
Licensing Inspector	J. A. J. Johansson	Jul 2 1895	Dec 31 1921
Assistant Licensing Inspector	E. Mellows	Oct 22 1903	Feb 28 1922
Tax Collector	S. Chilver	Nov 1 1889	Mar 8 1920
do.	W. Cobb	Jan 17 1916	Sep 30 1922
do.	G. Crank	Oct 1 1888	Dec 31 1921
do.	A. Dahl	Aug 6 1894	do.
do.	J. J. H. Dearn	May 17 1898	May 16 1922
do.	F. George	Sep 1 1907	Dec 31 1921
do.	J. H. Inwood	May 1 1915	Apl 30 1921
do.	E. A. Lake	Sep 18 1917	
do.	C. E. Larsen	Oct 25 1906	Dec 31 1921
do.	G. E. Marshall	Dec 10 1889	do.
do.	C. H. Ridgway	Feb 1 1919	Jan 31 1922
do.	E. H. Solly	Nov 1 1915	Oct 31 1921
do.	D. Sullivan	Apl 1 1915	Sep 30 1922
do.	T. Watanabe	Dec 1 1915	Nov 30 1921
do.	T. E. Wilson	Jul 1 1907	Dec 31 1921

WEATHER DIAGRAM

1919

DATE	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1	F O	F O	F O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O
2	F O	F O	F O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O
3	F O	F O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O
4	F O	F O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O
5	F O	F O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O
6	F O	F O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O
7	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O
8	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O
9	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O
10	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O
11	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O
12	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O
13	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O
14	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O
15	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O
16	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O
17	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O
18	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O
19	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O
20	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O
21	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O
22	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O
23	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O
24	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O
25	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O
26	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O
27	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O
28	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O
29	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O
30	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O
31	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O	R O

EXPLANATORY NOTE

6 A.M. TO 9 A.M. NOON	9 A.M. TO 3 P.M. TO 6 P.M.
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O DENOTES DRY WEATHER
R DENOTES RAINY WEATHER
F DENOTES FROST
S DENOTES SNOW



PORTION OF PUBLIC GARDEN AT JUNCTION OF SOOCHOW CREEK AND WHANGPOO RIVER.

WORKS MATTERS.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The writer left Shanghai at the end of November 1918, on six months' leave, with instructions while in America and Canada to take extended leave to investigate matters relating to Sewage Disposal, which occupied an additional two months. From the end of November to the end of July therefore, the Department was in charge of Mr. C. Harpur, Deputy Engineer. In September the title of the Head of the Department was changed from Engineer and Surveyor to Commissioner of Public Works.

The question of Sewage Disposal has been dealt with fully in reports published in the Municipal Gazettes of 22nd August and 25th December, 1919. The handcars of the Health Department and the vacuum tank wagons of the P.W.D. are kept working at very high pressure emptying cesspools, particularly in the eastern portion of the Central District, and it is certain that the pressure will continue to increase, so that propulsion through underground pipes becomes imperative and urgent. The proposals put forward in my report of the 22nd November, 1919, are, as stated, only provisional and to deal only with that portion of the Central District lying between Honan Road and the Bund. That other areas will shortly have to be dealt with, becomes evident when one hears that a new hotel with 700 rooms, each provided with a bath and watercloset, is to be erected in the Western District.

Thus, while it may not be necessary in the immediate future to embark on a general scheme for the disposal of the sewage of the whole of the Settlement, the problem (and it will be a difficult one) is to devise means whereby particular districts may be dealt with in such a manner that any work carried out now may—with a minimum amount of alteration—form integral portions of the larger scheme.

Plans for the reconstruction of the Szechuen Road Bridge over the Soochow Creek are in hand, and it is hoped that it will be possible to commence work during 1920. Practically all the wooden bridges over the Soochow Creek are overstressed and this condition shortens the life of the timber; without exception they are too narrow for the traffic concentration which occurs two or three times a day. Szechuen Road and Honan Road Bridges require first consideration. The continual repairs which are necessary are carried out under considerable difficulties and with great inconvenience to the public. It is proposed that all new bridges should have a centre steel span of 100 or 120 feet with two approach spans of reinforced concrete.

A great deal of useful road widening and extension work has been carried out during the year, the most noticeable perhaps being that of Bubbling Well Road and Yuyuen Road, forming as they do the main approach to Jessfield Park.

The ever increasing traffic in Shanghai has brought out a fair amount of public criticism as to the inadequacy of the roads, particularly in the Central District. It is apparent to most residents that a great deal of widening is necessary. But while road widening and very costly widening is necessary, it by no means goes to the root of the trouble, viz: the absence of a good arterial road system on a scale broad enough for present and future requirements. A most necessary trunk road is one which would lead from east to west without touching any part of the Central District: unfortunately this would involve the acquisition of land outside the Council's administrative area.

Some improvement would result in certain areas if occupiers of godowns would arrange that all vehicles should enter the godown for loading and unloading, and thus avoid the inconvenience now caused by these operations taking place on the roads and footways.

The parking facilities about to be provided on the Bund foreshore should also improve conditions now obtaining in the narrow roads between the Bund and Szechuen Road.

The rapid development of Shanghai; the very small areas in which land is held; the high values of land; and the number of Local Authorities and their diverse interests, all tend to complicate the road question and also the rational development of greater Shanghai. It requires a great deal of optimism to believe that the unity and co-operation so necessary in the best interests of the Port will be forthcoming.

Despite a very wet spring and a serious shortage of labour, 2.59 additional miles of road were surfaced with asphaltic concrete, making 4.63 miles so treated in all. Asphaltic concrete roads are by far the most durable and satisfactory which can be laid for anything like a reasonable cost. Unfortunately, however, it is already apparent that they cannot stand for many years where there is the heavy and unsprung loads of handcarts and wheelbarrows to be dealt with. Although the number of licensed handcarts and wheelbarrows has steadily increased, there is some probability that the advent of motor trucks will in time greatly reduce the numbers of slow moving vehicles which are now so extensively used for haulage purposes. The great objection to asphaltic roads is their slipperiness in wet weather (if the surface is not properly clean) and in cold dry weather. An endeavour will be made to mitigate this characteristic. The rapid absorption of heat is also a noticeable feature in hot weather.

I would again call attention to the fact that over 23 miles of trench work on public roads was carried out by the various public utilities. Careful attention has been given to road cleansing problems and it is felt that with the changing type of road surface, hand sweeping is even less satisfactory than before, additional coolie labour may not be available and in any case their operations in congested thoroughfares are very limited except in the early morning. Dust rises from the surface of asphaltic concrete and similar roads much more readily than from waterbound macadam and water sprinkling is a less effective palliative than upon the latter. Improvement lies in the adoption of mechanical dust removers and street washing on a larger scale with special appliances. The vacuum process seems ideal for the removal of street dust, but though useful experiments have been made in America with such machines, complete commercial success does not yet seem to have been realised. The amount of dust caused by attrition of road surface is small when compared with other causes, such as materials dropped during transport, particularly from wheelbarrows, litter thrown on to the streets from Chinese premises, loading and packing operations in or near the streets, leaves from trees, building operations, and many other causes.

An endeavour has been made by a series of traffic censuses, unfortunately very approximate, to estimate the daily ebb and flow of traffic into the central business area of the Settlement. For this purpose a radius of $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the junction of Nanking Road and the Bund was taken. The following table shows the result in round numbers:—

Pedestrians	145,500
Ricshas	66,100
Carriages	3,200
Motorcars	5,100
Motor trucks	870
Bicycles	2,600
Animals	360
Handcarts	3,500
Wheelbarrows	7,770
Tramcars	1,560

The above is the equivalent (one-way) traffic from all points and does not take into consideration the number of people in vehicles nor the purely local traffic within the $\frac{3}{4}$ mile radius, but necessarily includes traffic which crosses the area.

The overcrowding of tramcars, which occurs on almost every route, calls forcible attention to the inadequacy of the system to deal with traffic requirements. While some improvement might result from an increase in the frequency of service, such improvement is practically limited to such number of cars that each one gets away from its stopping place as, or before, the next one arrives; otherwise there will be little or no increase in the rate of moving traffic, and that is the main desideratum. The lack of additional routes east and west as well as north and south, brings about an undesirable concentration of pedestrian traffic on such routes as now exist. It seems abundantly clear to the writer that additional routes are necessary in the public interest.

The labour situation in Shanghai has probably never been so acute as during the past year. Apart from a few strikes and a general feeling of unrest, the shortage experienced was such that the progress of public works was seriously interrupted until late in the year.

This part of the world has so depended on a plentiful supply of cheap labour that few undertakings are equipped with labour aiding devices, nor are such readily obtainable on short notice.

It would seem that man-power for crafts and essential industries must be released by the use of labour-aiding devices where armies of men are now squandered. In no field does there seem more scope than in the various branches of handling and transporting men and merchandise. There is much food for reflection in the fact that in Shanghai one man in about ten of the Chinese population is engaged in carrying or wheeling, and that the haulage capacity of a coolie is something less than 3 ton-miles per day under ordinary conditions.

The past year has seen a careful and much needed report on the Conservancy of the Soochow Creek, issued under the auspices of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board by their Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. von Heidenstam. The lower part of this creek is a very important adjunct to the Port of Shanghai, and its present condition calls for urgent treatment. Although the course of this creek from 3 to 6 miles from its mouth is such that stability of the navigable channel cannot be ensured without expensive engineering works, very much benefit for a number of years would result from a good dredging scheme carried out through the last 3 miles of its course. Here, as in the case of the Bund foreshore, some quicker movement of the small lighters might be brought about by the provision of better landing facilities, in addition to the dredging works. A striking feature of this creek is the large number of craft which is almost permanently moored at the sides and which have a detrimental effect on the waterway by reducing the surface velocity, encouraging a deposition of silt, and thus contributing to the gradual diminution of the navigable channel. In the lower reach there is some beneficial harbour control, but where one bank of the creek alone is in the Settlement, there are hundreds of beggar boats moored in some sections of the other side, which cause a real injury to the creek.

In the absence of moderately priced mill sites in other parts of the Settlement, the number of mills on the banks of the Yangtszepoo Creek is gradually increasing and, as indicated last year, this small waterway must now be regarded from a new standpoint, and it is hoped that there will shortly be an opportunity for closely investigating its condition with a view to its permanent improvement.

Among the problems which have received consideration during the year, none is perhaps of greater importance than that of affording greater facilities for the free loading and unloading of cargo, both foreign merchandise and local building materials. The Bund foreshore is by far the most important landing place for imported merchandise, and statistics are not needed to show how congested the existing pontoons have become; some of the lighters which discharge cargo on the smaller pontoons are of much greater loaded displacement than the pontoons themselves. Steam and motor launches increase year by year, and it seems scarcely practicable to curtail the use of the foreshore unless some other satisfactory arrangement can be substituted. To merely increase the number and size of the pontoons would of course have the effect of quickening the movements of lighters and junks, but as all cargo must be manhandled from the pontoons to the river bank for loading, congestion would be transferred from the water to the shore.

A scheme by which cargo could be brought to the river bank on special ferries carrying self-propelling road vehicles, such as I understand has been suggested by the General Manager of the Tramway Company, has everything to recommend it, as it would save handling of cargo on the Bund, and would get the cargo away quicker than is possible by any other means. By some such scheme, carefully devised, the landing and shipping facilities would be increased and there would be little need for "dumping" on shore.

An important use of the Bund foreshore is the landing of passengers from large ocean-going steamers which lie at Woosung or in the lower reaches of the river. The inadequacy of the present arrangements is obvious and it is hoped that the scheme now under consideration will lead to practical results. An important feature of any new scheme should be the provision of public conveniences such as seating accommodation, lavatory, telephone service, and enquiry office.

Next to the Bund foreshore, the best public landing facilities on the Whangpoo are at the Wayside Public Wharf. This is more used at present for building materials than for imported merchandise, mainly on account of its situation and an inferior depth of water at low tide. A shelter such as has been proposed at this landing place would be of very great advantage and would make it suitable for some of the down river ferry traffic, which now brings passengers to the Bund foreshore and adds to the congestion.

On the 4th December there occurred a fire at Nanking which might well serve as an object lesson and warning to many property holders in Shanghai. The writer, in company with the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, made a purpose journey to Nanking to ascertain what had actually happened. It was found that the four-storey building known as the "Nanking Hotel", which had only been completed some six months previously, on the Bund at Hsiakwan, was, with the exception of two toppling walls, nothing but a heap of charred bricks.

From enquiries made on the spot it was gathered that about 11 p.m. on the night of the 4th December a cinematograph exhibition was in progress on the roof garden. Instead of reeling up the film properly, the operator allowed it to lie loose on the floor with the result that a cigarette end came in contact with the celluloid and there was a flare up. The operator and those near him bolted, leaving the fire to work its way through the tarred wooden floor and descend to the main portion of the hotel, which being of flimsy internal construction was soon ablaze. No water was available and the result was as stated above, the complete gutting of the premises which covered an area of about 250 feet by 200 feet. No authentic particulars are available as to loss of life, the lowest figure being put at 4 and the highest 200. Search among the ruins would probably not lead to recovery of any bodies as the heat must have been so terrific that there would be nothing left.

I understand that the building was erected by Chinese without any competent supervision. In this connexion it may be noted that the bricks appeared to be of really good quality, but the mortar was inferior and from what remained of the walls, the manner in which the work appeared to have been put together was, to say the least, faulty. Without the plans it is difficult to comment on the question of stairways and exits, but from the only information that could be gathered they were inadequate.

Furthermore the site of the building was practically enclosed on three sides, leaving the Bund—about 40 ft. wide—as the only means of access or egress.

Now the question may be asked, what has a conflagration at Nanking to do with Shanghai? I submit that there are several lessons to be learnt by building owners, architects and theatre-goers.

The position is that in Shanghai we have what may be considered to be a very moderate and reasonable code of Building Rules, compliance with which could not be regarded as a hardship on any property owner. To the credit of many property owners it must be said that they realise that these Building Rules are an important factor in the civic life of the Settlement. On the other hand there are building owners who regard the enforcement of any alterations in their previously badly conceived plans as interfering with their "rights", and in many cases, I regret to say, they have received support in what may be called "high quarters". Nor are the

architects themselves free from blame. Many of them do not appear to realise that the Building Rules are intended to strengthen the hands of architects more than anyone else—for this reason. The Council has done its utmost to obtain registration of architects with a view to preventing unqualified people submitting plans and obtaining permits to erect buildings which will receive no supervision whatever other than that afforded at the public expense by the P.W.D. staff. The practice of qualified architects selling their plans without any guarantee as to supervision of the work cannot be too strongly condemned.

Then again it is found that alterations are frequently made in buildings which have been licensed for a particular purpose, such as a theatre or hotel. In many cases exits have been found to be boarded up, stairs removed, etc., so that in the event of fire or panic the results would probably be disastrous. One has only to go round some of the large buildings in Shanghai at night and note the vast crowds which assemble, to realise what a stampede there would be in the event of fire and in some cases how difficult it would be to get the people out. It is for this reason that building owners and architects should co-operate with the Municipal Council in every possible way.

It will be seen from the tables embodied in this report that although the number of structures for which permits have been issued is only slightly in excess of last year's figure, the value is very considerably greater—the estimated value being nearly six million taels. This increase is almost entirely accounted for by the fact that the majority of the new buildings are larger and of a more expensive type than in previous years. During the last six months of the year under review there has been an average of 345 buildings or blocks of buildings in progress at one time, in different parts of the Settlement; this constitutes a record, but is likely to be exceeded in the near future.

It may be of more than passing interest to note that of the total number of foreign dwelling houses for which plans have been approved, only 15 houses were built for the purpose of letting to the public, the remainder having been erected for the occupation of the owners. There is, unfortunately, no record of buildings erected outside the Settlement on Municipal roads.

In the Deputy Engineer's Report for 1918 reference was made to the necessity for the systematic inspection of factories and workshops.

During the past year permits have been issued for the erection of 28 large factories and similar buildings, and the question of the escape of the employés in the event of fire has in all cases been carefully considered and adequate means of escape provided.

Unless systematic inspection of factories, mills and similar buildings is instituted, an important part of the work of the Department is in danger of being nullified by the carelessness or ignorance of the persons in charge, and in case of fire or panic it would probably be found that the doors were locked and emergency staircases piled with material, thus blocking the escape of the occupants. From casual inspection of several of the larger mills this state of affairs has been found actually to exist, and it is fortunate that hitherto no serious fires have taken place in large mills within the Settlement.

BRIDGES.

The number of bridges controlled by the Department is 49, classified as follows:—

Steel	10
Concrete	10
Timber	29

There are 212 concrete cross culverts varying in span from 3 feet to 12 feet.

Soochow Creek.—Extensive repairs have been carried out on the following timber bridges:—

Chapoo Road, Szechuen Road, Honan Road, Shanse Road, Fokien Road and Thibet Road.

Hongkew Creek.—Repairs have been carried out on the Hanbury Road, Yuhang Road, Yalu Road, Thorne Road, Kashing Road, and Thorne Road Bridges.

Minor Creeks.—The timber bridge (12 feet wide) in Brennan Road, crossing the Fahwah Creek, has been reconstructed in steel, one of the old Yangkingpang 30 feet bridges being

re-erected at the site. With the consequent widening and improved alignment of the roadway that have been effected, a notable improvement has resulted.

Repairs have been carried out on North Szechuen Road Bridge, Dixwell Road Bridge and the Warren Road Bridge.

CADASTRAL OFFICE AND SURVEY WORK.

Survey of Districts.—Owing to the depletion of the Surveying Staff, work on the re-survey of the Settlement was carried out only at intervals and an approximate area of 2214 mow in the Eastern B. and Northern Districts was surveyed and plotted to a scale of 50 feet to 1 inch.

The following tables give particulars of work done during the year, compared with the five years preceding:—

—	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914
Official measurements attended	766	624	609	779	709	727
Official plans of lots outside Settlement forwarded by Consulates and copied	302	311	343	572	466	500
Lots examined to ascertain whether the title deed will cover rights of way or public creeks	766	624	609	779	709	727

Official Plans prepared (in quadruplicate):—

Consulate	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914
British	259	241	249	230	271	295
American	48	32	22	36	16	39
Japanese	29	17	10	9	—	8
German	—	—	—	11	7	12
Italian	—	—	—	7	3	3
Belgian	2	1	1	2	—	5
French	5	4	1	—	—	2
Spanish	—	—	2	—	1	2
Netherlands	1	—	2	1	1	—
Russian	4	3	—	—	—	—
Danish	2	2	—	1	—	—
Norwegian	1	—	—	—	—	—
Austro-Hungarian	—	—	1	—	—	2
Swedish	—	—	—	—	1	—
Portugese	1	—	—	—	—	—
Brazilian	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	352	300	288	297	301	368

Certificates issued with regard to the erection of Boundary Stones defining Consular lots (Land Regulation VII.):—

Consulate	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914
British	401	325	319	405	410	492
American	78	69	69	89	76	87
Japanese	2	13	8	6	10	2
German	—	—	5	8	9	6
French	5	4	1	—	—	—
Netherlands	1	2	—	—	1	—
Norwegian	—	—	—	—	2	—
Belgian	—	1	—	—	—	—
Spanish	1	1	—	—	—	—
Swedish	—	1	—	—	—	—
Danish	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	488	416	402	509	508	587

The number of lots (including additions to old lots) placed under taxation :—

District	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914
Central	3	2	4	1	2	2
Northern	4	5	4	12	11	13
Eastern	95	48	64	47	58	49
Western	43	34	53	60	79	91
Totals	150	89	125	120	150	155

The number of old lots revised for area :—

Year	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914
Totals	182	240	123	121	105	206

Assessed value of additional land placed under taxation (Land Regulation IX) :—

District	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Central	8,397	2,432	54,371	9,713	7,514	6,648
Northern	36,664	21,222	60,449	48,986	82,071	77,363
Eastern	273,621	151,285	640,777	81,901	78,465	164,752
Western	136,778	120,350	177,197	129,811	212,015	246,134
Totals	455,460	295,289	932,794	270,411	380,065	494,897

Lots surveyed in connexion with Road improvements :—

Districts	1919		1918		1917		1916		1915		1914	
	Wid.	Ext.	Wid.	Ext.	Wid.	Ext.	Wid.	Ext.	Wid.	Ext.	Wid.	Ext.
Central	116	—	66	1	87	—	83	—	92	—	136	—
Northern	54	8	54	6	43	3	91	2	71	7	117	7
Eastern	112	31	56	77	43	313	136	102	87	83	102	164
Western	267	34	228	68	206	82	193	16	166	107	286	127
Totals	549	73	404	152	379	398	503	120	416	197	641	298

The area and cost of land acquired for Road Widenings and Extensions :—

Year	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914
Area in Mow	75,578	17,187	311,729	50,387	207,772	111,723
Cost in Taels	188,330	168,945	276,324	83,217	176,298	68,433

1,034 sets of plans of all descriptions have been prepared, compared with 1,007 prepared during 1918.

527 Boundary stones have been erected to define Municipal roads, compared with 373 erected during 1918.

BUILDINGS.**Administration Building.**

The question of housing the Electricity Department in the new Administration Building has been satisfactorily solved during the year. The proposal was not finally approved until July, after which the amended plans of the interior of the building were pushed forward with all speed, and work commenced on the re-arrangement in September.

The plans and particulars of the heating apparatus arrived from England in February, much delay in their preparation being due to the services of the Heating Engineer, Mr. W. W. Nobbs, being requisitioned by the Admiralty to heat large aerodromes in various parts of the country. Orders for the bulk of the heating material had, in the meantime, been placed with the various manufacturers with the view of obtaining priority over other similar orders, and large consignments of this material have already been delivered. Unfortunately no piping has yet arrived. It was hoped that the large stocks of piping held in Shanghai would overcome delay from that quarter, and full particulars of their quality were sent to Mr. Nobbs: his reply, however, precluded their use. He writes, "The piping appears to be a tube of a weight lighter than British standard for water quality, made especially for export. *It is of a weight and quality that special precautions were taken to guard against in my specification*, so though reluctant not to accept it, I feel it more satisfactory to use the quality pipe that is invariably used for a permanent building of this class."

The contract for erecting the Heating plant has now been placed, and the assembling of the boilers will proceed forthwith. The main trenches for external mains are well in hand, two-thirds being complete.

Plans and particulars of the complete lighting installation arrived in June, but the drastic alterations in the internal arrangement of the building, following the decision to eliminate residential quarters, rendered these plans mostly useless, and an entirely new lighting scheme had to be prepared; the contract was let in October and the work is now about half completed. The omission of the residential flats has permitted arrangements being made for the incorporation of the principal Police officials in the building, until the time arrives for the rebuilding of their own offices on the Honan Road, thus completing the block. On the Hankow-Kiangse Road façade the balustrade at 3rd floor level has been omitted and the architectural treatment made to conform with that of the Foochow Road. By this means 3,360 square feet of floor area are added to the building, at a cost of Taels 10,347.

The erection of this building has brought to light certain anomalies in the low-bearing capacity of the Shanghai subsoil. The Municipal Building Rules 1918 state that, "The pressure of the foundations on the natural ground shall not exceed 1,700 lbs. per square foot." Heretofore the foundation loads of all important Municipal Buildings have been distributed at 1,600 lbs. per square foot, without any appreciable settlement being recorded, and hence such load has been accepted as forming a safe empirical factor which could be relied upon, and was followed in connexion with this building. Careful and systematic observation has now shewn that such a factor is in some cases much too high, and in this building has resulted in a settlement of over a foot. This settlement, however, has not been uniform, and a subsidence of 18 inches has actually occurred under the foundations of the proposed tower where the load as existing is only 1,200 lbs. per square foot. These foundations consist of a raft of reinforced concrete 86 feet x 64 feet. This raft is perfectly intact, but steady settlement continued until February 1919, when piles were driven through the raft slab and thus arrested the trouble. It is very obvious that the subsoil at this part of the site must be of an unusually yielding nature, and it became a matter of serious consideration whether the tower could be erected without further subsidence occurring. To arrive at a conclusion on this point it was only necessary to load the ground floor with a quantity of sand equal in weight to the load of the tower: this was done, when a further settlement of half an inch soon became apparent and the load was removed. It is thus evident that the subsoil in some localities will *not* bear a pressure of 1,600 lbs. per square foot or even anything approaching that figure. The problem is not one of *foundation* strength but of subsoil compressibility at indefinite depths from the surface.

The delay in the progress of this building owing to war and other conditions has not been an unmixed evil: had work proceeded more rapidly and the heating, wiring, sanitary appliances and partition work been executed as originally designed for the residential portions of the building, much expense would have been incurred which is now unnecessary, and the ultimate conversion into offices, with all the attendant cost, waste and inconvenience, has been avoided.

Fire Brigade.

New Yangtzeppoo Fire Station.—A full description of this building appeared in last year's Report, page 7c. At the time of writing, the brickwork is rapidly approaching the first floor level.

New Workshops, Hongkew.—A description of this building appeared in last year's Report, page 7c. The work is nearing completion.

Police Force.

Louza Police Station.—General congestion at this station necessitates material additions on the southern area of the site, replacing the old cells, one storey offices, and the old godown which was erected in 1888 for P. W. D. purposes, but which was forthwith used for Chinese constables and is now occupied by Indians.

The new premises will be in three separate blocks, *i.e.* Indians' block, Office block with Chinese quarters over, and a Cell block. The Indians' block will be four storeys high, providing accommodation for 75 Indians in six separate dormitories, the ground floor providing the necessary kitchens, mess-room, bathroom, dry-room and locker room. This block will face west and will have a wide verandah its entire length.

The Foreign block will provide the office accommodation for Inspector, General Duty Sergeants, Foreign Detectives, Chinese Detectives, with property and arms room and a large Charge Room; all on ground floor. The upper floor is divided into 4 large dormitories for Chinese Constables, 50 in all, with two small rooms for Chinese Inspector, and with kitchen and dry-room. This block is designed to carry a third floor should this become necessary.

The Cell block provides four separate cells for ten prisoners in each. The upper storey will provide storage for stolen property and general Station stores.

A beggars' cell is provided at the east end.

The buildings will be constructed of red brick, with reinforced concrete floors and artificial stone dressings.

Electricity Department.

The following work has been carried out for the Electricity Department:—

Riverside Power Station.—The foundations of the turbine house and supports for the two new 18,000 K.W. Turbine-Generators were constructed during the summer months. This building is 60 feet wide by 152 feet long, the superstructure being of structural steel enclosed with corrugated iron, similar to the existing turbine houses. Isolated footings were adopted for supporting the turbines, and a continuous footing for the superstructure, instead of raft construction as used for the 1916 Turbine House, it proving more economical to use isolated footings supported by Foochow pole piles. The piles were designed to carry the entire load in order to preclude any possibility of settlement.

A lean-to was constructed at the west end of the 1916 Boiler House, and a temporary shed 221 feet by 25 feet built to replace numerous outbuildings on the property. This shed has brick walls, wooden trusses and a roof of concrete tiles.

Foundations and supports were constructed for two Willans turbines.

The drainage from the Foreign Quarters was diverted to the existing sewer system of the Station.

Work was commenced in December on the construction of the new Office Building and Switch House. This building covers an area of 103 feet 2 ins. by 48 feet 6 ins.

Fearon Road Power Station.—Switch and Transformer Cubicles were constructed in the east end of the Boiler House, and a corrugated iron roof supported on steel trusses placed over entrance court. Foundations for a synchronous condenser were put in.

Tonguin Road Sub-station.—This building covers an area of 102 feet by 55 feet and is three storeys in height. Work was commenced in September, and completed with the exception of the curtain walls of the top storey, and some of the cubicles.

Sub-stations.—Four other sub-stations were started during the year, those at Park Road and Whashing Road having been completed. The Woochang Road and the Central Offices Sub-stations will be finished early in the present year.

ROADS.

Works Completed on Existing Roads and Road Extensions.

Central District.—A commencement was made on the laying of asphaltic concrete in April, and during the year this class of paving has been laid on the following roads:—

Jinkee Road from the Bund to Szechuen Road.
Yuenmingyuen Road from Jinkee Road to Peking Road.
Szechuen Road from Nanking Road to Hongkong Road.
Ningpo Road from Szechuen Road to Kiangse Road.
Peking Road from Honan Road to Fokien Road (on the existing concrete).
Peking Road from Fokien Road to Thibet Road (for the extension of the Railless Tram Car Routes).
Peking Road from the Bund to Honan Road.
Kiukiang Road from Kiangse Road to the Bund.
Hankow Road from Kiangse Road to the Bund.
Fokien Road from Nanking Road to Avenue Edward VII,
(on the existing concrete).

Total Mileage 2.59.

The reconstruction of the defective sewer in Peking Road from Fokien Road to Thibet Road, by 1 foot 6 ins. \times 1 foot egg-shaped sewer tubes, has been completed. The culverting of the remainder of the Defence Creek, with 4 feet 6 ins. diameter tubes, from Peking Road to Soochow Creek, was commenced.

The surfaces of the following roads have been treated with asphaltum:—

Szechuen Road from Hongkong Road to Soochow Road.
Avenue Edward VII from Shantung Road to Thibet Road.
Honan Road from Peking Road to Nanking Road.

Total Mileage 0.73.

With desiccated tar:—

Kwangse Road from Chefoo Road to Tientsin Road.
Newchwang Road from Lloyd Road to Chekiang Road.
Ningpo Road from Lloyd Road to Chekiang Road.
Tientsin Road from Kweichow Road to Chekiang Road.
Yunnan Road from Chefoo Road to Ningpo Road.

Total Mileage 0.615.

Northern District.—The surfaces of the following roads have been treated with asphaltum:—

North Soochow Road from North Szechuen Road to North Honan Road.
Quinsan Road from North Szechuen Road to Woosung Road.
North Szechuen Road from North Soochow Road to Railway.
Range Road from Woosung Road to North Szechuen Road.
North Soochow Road from Garden Bridge to North Szechuen Road.
North Chekiang Road from Boundary Road to Haining Road.
Quinsan Gardens.
Hanbury Road from Woosung Road to Fearon Road.

Total Mileage 3.27

Eastern District.—Asphaltic concrete has been laid on Broadway East from Hwakee Road to Chaoufoong Road adjoining the recently widened section.

Lay Road has been made up for its full width from Yangtszepoo Road to the River.

Chemulpo Road, north of Yangtsepoo Road, to Rangoon Road has been raised.

An ash track has been laid in Pingyang Road from Pingliang Road to Yangtsepoo Road.

Tongshan Road from Dent Road to Kwenming Road has been made up to its full width and ballasted and metalled.

Yochow Road has been raised east and west of Kungping Road and a 12 feet wide strip ballasted and metalled.

Wayside Road west of Lay Road has been raised.

East Yalu Road from Chaoufoong Road to Dent Road has been ballasted and metalled for a width of 12 feet.

Pingliang Road from Thorburn Road westwards to the existing metalling, has been ballasted and metalled for a width of 12 feet.

Thorburn Road north of Kwenming Road has been raised and ashed.

Liping Road has been widened at its junction with the recently constructed ash road running from the Point to Woosung.

Ewo Road has been ballasted and metalled where it adjoins the Wayside Public Wharf.

Liping Road has been widened between Yangtsepoo Road and Pingliang Road.

Linchong Road has been raised and formed between Yangtsepoo Road and Pingliang Road.

Kirin Road east of Thorburn Road has been ballasted and metalled for a width of 12 feet.

Tsitsihar Road north of Ward Road has been raised and ballasted and metalled for a width of 12 feet.

A 4 feet 6 in. diameter culvert and a 3 feet by 2 feet egg-shaped culvert have been laid in Funing Road west of Lay Road.

The existing 1 foot 6 in. by 1 foot egg-shaped sewer in Yangtsepoo Road, east of Whashing Road, has been relaid.

The culverting of the Singkeipang from Dent Road to Singkeipang Road with 4 feet 6 in. diameter tubes is in progress; two-thirds of the length have been completed.

The laying of a 1 foot 6 in. by 1 foot egg-shaped sewer in Pingliang Road from east of Dalny Road to Thorburn Road has been completed.

The construction of the screening chamber at the outfall of the Ewo Road main sewer has been completed.

A 1 foot 6 in. by 1 foot egg-shaped sewer has been laid in Whashing Road north of Pingliang Road.

A 12 in. diameter sewer has been laid in Ningkuo Road south of Ward Road.

The surfaces of the following roads have been treated with asphaltum:—

Yangtsepoo Road from Lay Road to Liping Road.

Chaoufoong Road from Broadway East to East Yuhang Road.

East Yuhang Road from Chaoufoong Road to Singkeipang Road.

Tungchow Road from East Yalu Road to East Yuhang Road.

Urga Road from East Yalu Road to Sawgin Road.

East Yuhang Road from Singkeipang Road to Tungchow Road.

Urga Road from Sawgin Road to Dixwell Road.

Ward Road from Whashing Road to Lay Road.

Lay Road from Yangtsepoo Road to Ward Road.

Tongting Road south of Yangtsepoo Road.

Wetmore Road south of Yangtsepoo Road.

Ward Road from Whashing Road to Muirhead Road.

Ward Road from Lay Road to Ningkuo Road.

Ewo Road south of Yangtsepoo Road.

Thorburn Road from Ward Road to Baikal Road.

Pingliang Road from Macgregor Road to Whashing Road.

Total mileage 8.10.

With desiccated tar:—

Pingliang Road from Whashing Road to Lay Road.

Pingliang Road from Lay Road to Liping Road.

Total mileage 2.54.

Western District.—Bubbling Well Road between Hardoon Road and Hart Road has been widened to its scheduled width of 70 feet and surfaced with two coats of asphaltum; the widening has also been completed on the north side for a distance of 150 feet east of Love Lane.

The Yungzeenpang Creek from Hart Road to west of Siccawei Road has been culverted with 4 feet 6 in. diameter tubes and filled in.

The side ditch in Gordon Road between Sinza Road and Connaught Road has been culverted with 3 feet diameter tubes and filled in.

A 12 in. diameter sewer has been laid in Moulmein Road south of Weihaiwei Road.

The creek that runs through private property lying west of Gordon Road and north of Macao Road has been culverted with 3 feet diameter tubes and filled in, the water being diverted by the tubes being laid along the line of Gordon Road and Macao Road and continued through to the Soochow Creek via Ichang Road.

A 12 in. diameter sewer has been laid in Bubbling Well Road west of Ferry Road.

The footpaths have been made up and kerb and channel laid in Weihaiwei Road from Mohawk Road to Yates Road.

Yuyuen Road has been made up for its full width from Jessfield Road to Tifeng Road.

West Soochow Road east of Tonquin Road has been ballasted and metalled.

Avenue Edward VII has been straightened on the north side from Thibet Road to Mohawk Road.

The line of Great Western Road east of Yates Road has been straightened and the road made up.

A 3 feet diameter culvert has been laid in Bubbling Well Road from Tifeng Road to Yungtaipang. The creek has been filled in and the road raised and formed.

Kerb and channel have been laid and the footpaths made up in Mohawk Road from Bubbling Well Road to Weihaiwei Road.

Moulmein Road has been ballasted and metalled for a width of 12 feet south of Bubbling Well Road.

The following roads have been surface-treated with asphaltum:—

Mohawk Road from Weihaiwei Road to Avenue Edward VII.

Yates Road from Great Western Road to Bubbling Well Road.

Connaught Road from Hart Road to Jessfield Road.

Great Western Road from Chungking Road to Yates Road.

Great Western Road from Seymour Road to Hardoon Road.

Hardoon Road from Great Western Road to Bubbling Well Road.

Siccawei Road from Edinburgh Road to Avenue Joffre.

Gordon Road from Connaught Road to Ichang Road.

Edinburgh Road from Siccawei Road to Brenan Road.

Mohawk Road from Bubbling Well Road to Weihaiwei Road.

Kiaochow Road from Connaught Road to Robison Road.

Connaught Road from Hart Road to Gordon Road.

Park Road from Bubbling Well Road to Burkill Road.

Bubbling Well Road from Hart Road to Hardoon Road.

Chungking Road from Avenue Edward VII to Weihaiwei Road.

Yuyuen Road from Hart Road to Jessfield Road.

Hungjao Road from Siccawei Road to Tungwen College.

Burkill Road from Thibet Road to Park Road.

Chengtuo Road from Avenue Road to Burkill Road.

Myburgh Road from Bubbling Well Road to Avenue Road.

Gordon Road from Bubbling Well Road to Sinza Road.

Sinza Road from Carter Road to Gordon Road.
 Kiaochow Road from Connaught Road to Yuyuen Road.
 Seymour Road from Great Western Road to Sinza Road.
 Nanyang Road from Seymour Road to Hardoon Road.
 Ferry Road from Bubbling Well Road to Sinza Road.
 Gordon Road from Sinza Road to Connaught Road.
 Medhurst Road from Sinza Road to Connaught Road.
 Avenue Edward VII from Rue Vouillemont to Rue Wagner.

Total mileage 15.00

Description and Length of Roads.

The length of roads under the control of the Council is 138 miles, classified as follows:—
 Description and mileage of Roads—Carriageways only:—

Description	DISTRICTS.				Total
	Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Macadamised	4.838	6.233	13.325	9.717	34.113
Asphaltic Concrete	3.361	—	1.005	0.270	4.636
Asphaltum Surfaced	2.548	6.390	4.382	13.180	26.500
Tar Macadam	0.023	0.502	—	—	.525
Chip Paved	6.872	8.779	2.375	1.957	19.983
Tar Surfaced	2.569	1.193	3.350	13.790	20.902
Wood Paved	1.640	—	—	—	1.640
Mud	—	0.673	11.582	11.460	23.715
Ash Covered	—	0.650	3.114	8.250	12.014
Totals	21.851	24.420	39.133	58.624	144,028

and the length of Footways as follows:—

Description	DISTRICTS.				Total Length
	Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	
	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>
Paved	164,393	147,281	90,774	103,151	505,599
Unpaved	734	17,461	49,183	64,585	131,963
Totals	165,127	164,742	139,957	167,736	637,562

The lengths of trenches opened by public companies, etc., and made good during the year, are shewn in the following table:—

	Central District		Northern District		Eastern District		Western District		Total	
	Feet run	Super feet	Feet run	Super feet	Feet run	Super feet	Feet run	Super feet	Feet run	Super feet
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	2,380	4,394	1,861	3,199	4,362	8,381	1,989	3,733	10,592	19,707
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	10,261	24,235	2,311	9,202	7,104	24,073	10,726	22,544	30,402	80,054
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.	3,077	7,279	1,750	3,671	13,938	27,317	5,410	11,942	24,175	50,209
Electricity Department	2,535	5,352	11,495	27,691	732	1,834	30,842	65,517	45,604	100,394
Tramway Company	113	312	4,223	6,249	2,075	3,087	7,029	10,309	13,440	19,957
	18,366	41,572	21,640	50,012	28,211	64,692	55,996	114,045	124,213	270,321

Miles 23.52.

Tramway Track.

The maintenance of the track surfaces and the cleaning of the rail grooves have been carried out during the year by the Department, under the arrangement existing with the Tramway Company.

Several additional street islands have been constructed and shelters have been erected thereon by the Tramway Company.

Asphaltic concrete has been laid on the existing cement concrete for the entire length of the railless system in Fokien Road and Honan Road, and the route has been extended in Peking Road from Fokien Road to Thibet Road.

In this latter section, asphaltic concrete has been laid on a cement concrete foundation 4 in. in thickness, from Fokien Road to Chekiang Road, and on a spall foundation from Chekiang Road to Thibet Road.

Cleansing and Watering.

The boating contract for the removal of road sweepings and gully deposit from the various shoots, as delivered there by the Department's carts, has been carried out satisfactorily during the year.

All necessary repairs to carts and harness have been carried out departmentally at the Tungchow Road Workshops, and the Stud has been supplied under contract with the Shanghai Horse Bazaar.

The steam wagon has worked continuously during the year with satisfactory results.

Plant.—The particulars and dispositions of the *Rolling Stock* on December 31 were as follows:—

Description	Central and Western Districts	Northern and Eastern Districts	Total
Water Carts	37	26	63
Steam Water Wagon	1	—	1
Gully Carts	10	9	19
Dust Carts	21	15	36
Machine Scrapers	11	2	13
Machine Brushes	22	14	36
Works Carts	38	36	74
Garbage Carts	16	—	16
Sets of Harness	110	79	189
Steam Rollers	—	—	10
Motor Wagons	—	—	9
Vacuum Tank Wagons	—	—	2

ROAD SWEEPINGS, GULLY DEPOSIT, ETC., COLLECTED.

Month	Garbage Cartloads	Road Detritus Cartloads	Gully Deposit Cartloads	Total
January	122	4,456	1,122	5,700
February	132	3,497	824	4,453
March	124	4,174	1,005	5,303
April	120	4,022	819	4,961
May	124	3,519	841	4,484
June	120	3,451	893	4,464
July	124	3,815	701	4,640
August	125	3,843	606	4,574
September	120	3,680	609	4,409
October	123	3,757	530	4,410
November	120	3,510	650	4,280
December	124	3,841	752	4,717
Totals	1,478	45,565	9,352	56,395

Of the 45,565 cartloads of detritus collected, 7,360 cartloads were used for raising land in private gardens.

WATER SUPPLY.

The following is the annual return supplied by the courtesy of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Waterworks Company:—

**MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY FOR WATERING ROADS AND ALL OTHER PURPOSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1919.**

Month	Watering Roads		All other purposes	Water used Total Gallons
	Cartloads	Gallons		
January	5,195	1,039,000	5,867,591	6,906,591
February	7,677	1,535,400	5,737,542	7,272,942
March	12,227	2,445,400	5,912,832	8,358,232
April	26,765	5,353,000	6,081,112	11,434,112
May	39,746	7,749,200	7,506,294	15,255,414
June	29,258	5,851,600	7,453,268	13,304,868
July	39,310	7,662,000	7,888,616	15,550,616
August	46,527	9,305,400	9,052,252	18,357,652
September	39,373	7,874,600	7,744,417	15,617,017
October	39,268	7,853,600	8,175,514	16,029,114
November	23,876	4,775,200	7,226,022	12,001,222
December	12,920	2,564,000	6,726,772	9,310,772
Totals	320,142	64,028,400	85,372,232	149,400,632
Watering roads on 318 days, 320,142 carts				64,028,400 gallons.
Police Stations, Abattoirs, Markets, Latrines, etc.				56,371,000 "
Electric Light Works				19,339,000 "
Making roads, steam rollers, washing carts, etc.				6,824,150 "
Sanitary purposes				480,000 "
Used at Fires				2,358,082 "
Total				149,400,632 gallons.
Daily average 409,317 gallons.				

Hydrants and Mains.

Sixty-two additional hydrants for fire extinguishing and street watering purposes have been erected on Municipal roads, as follows:—

Central District	17
Northern "	—
Eastern "	12
Western "	33
Total	62

The following lengths of water mains have been laid in Municipal roads:—

District	6" Main Lineal feet.	8" Main Lineal feet.	12" Main Lineal feet.	20" Main Lineal feet.	30" Main Lineal feet.
Central	832	48	—	3,939	—
Northern	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern	2,259	—	—	—	839
Western	6,066	—	2,246	—	—
Totals	9,157	48	2,246	3,939	839

LABOUR.

The following table shows the average number of men employed daily upon public works, exclusive of those employed at Pingchiao Quarry and of Contractors' employes:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Foremen	210	239	238	238	239	241	240	258	240	239	241	242
Artisans	278	353	429	526	502	427	503	418	387	423	365	319
Coolies	2,312	2,344	2,906	3,456	3,125	2,859	2,663	2,669	2,609	2,728	2,541	2,576
Mafoos	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	162

Convict Labour.

Bass brooms and handles have been manufactured for the Department and bass supplied to the Tungchow Road Workshops amounting to \$986.40.

The Printing department supplied printed matter to the General Office and Tungchow Road Workshops to the value of \$97.10.

Convicts were also employed throughout the year on whitewashing and vermin-proofing at the Gaol and Gaol Reformatory, and the earnings on this account amount to \$1,458.00.

Sundry small repairs at the Gaol buildings, amounting to \$99.95, were carried out by convicts, as well as one pair iron gates and three pairs window frames supplied for the new Cell Blocks, valued at \$169.00, and ten Cells constructed in the Deport Block at Goal at a cost of \$106.00.

Matting supplied for the new bungalow at the Pingchiao Quarry, to the value of \$141.00, and for the Town Hall, amounting to \$227.00 including cost of cleaning and repairing the old matting, were further sources of revenue.

Work Shelters.

The nationalities of the inmates were as follows:—

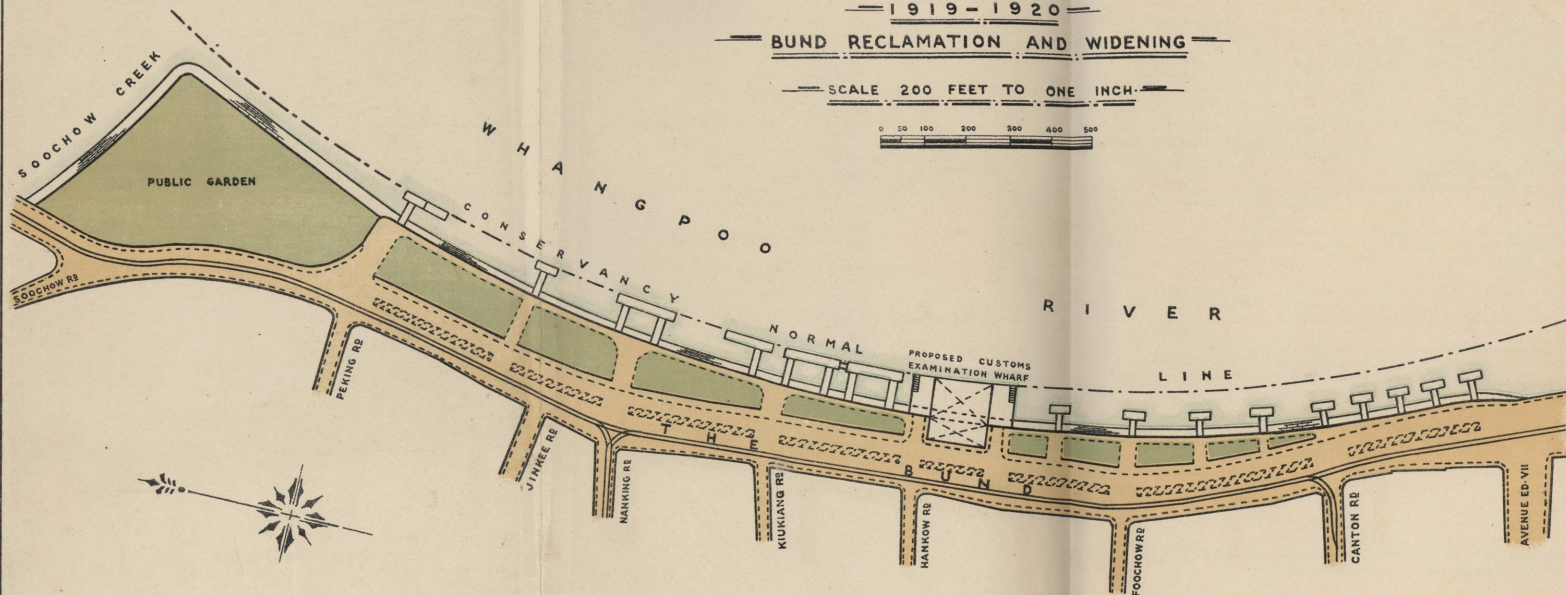
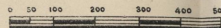
British	3
Esthonians	1
Finns	27
Germans	1
Greeks	1
Norwegians	1
Persians	4
Poles	2
Portuguese	1
Roumanians	9
Russians	1
Total	51


The number of admissions and record of work done are as follows:—

Month	Admissions.	Bundles of Wood chopped	Cubic feet of stone broken
January	20	—	55
February	30	21	88
March	14	30	—
April	13	—	—
May	17	—	—
June	54	120	—
July	117	306	—
August	22	54	—
September	67	177	—
October	273	260	380
November	187	180	256
December	66	150	—
Totals	880	1,298	779

— 1919-1920 —
BUND RECLAMATION AND WIDENING

— SCALE 200 FEET TO ONE INCH —



VEHICLE STANDS SHOWN THUS 

CHAS. H. GODFREY,
 COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

CREEKS AND RIVER.**Dredging.**

Extensive dredging operations have been carried out in some of the main waterways, and the following table shows the amounts of mud that have been dredged and removed during the year:—

Hongkew Creek	3,656 fong
Wayside Wharf	1,018 "
Soochow Creek	332 "
Defence Creek	249 "
Whangpoo River near Avenue Edward VII	289 "

Systematic and regular dredging has been carried out on all minor creeks.

Bundings.

Whangpoo River.—The reclamation for a width averaging about 50 feet on the Bund foreshore from Peking Road to Avenue Edward VII, was commenced during the year; the labour, plant, and mud filling being supplied under contract.

Soochow Creek.—A concrete bunding has been constructed by departmental labour at Wenchow Road, to replace the old defective timber bunding at this point. The construction of a short length of concrete bunding east of Cadastral Lot 731 W. has also been carried out.

A dwarf timber bunding has been constructed in Brenan Road for a length of about 400 feet, the work being rendered necessary on account of a subsidence in the roadway following on heavy rains during the summer months.

Hongkew Creek.—A concrete bunding has been constructed under contract in Dixwell Road for a section of the length between Broadway East and East Seward Road.

Extensive repairs have been carried out on the timber bundings in Fearon Road and Dixwell Road.

Yangtsepoo Creek.—A short length of dwarf timber bunding has been constructed in Lay Road south of Tangyang Road, where a subsidence of the roadway had taken place.

Landing Accommodation.

Pontoons.—Minor repairs only have been carried out during the year. In July the P. & O. Pontoon was damaged by a steamer colliding with it and it had to be removed for the necessary repairs to be carried out.

Landing Stages.—An additional concrete jetty has been constructed in North Soochow Road east of North Fokien Road.

A commencement has been made on the construction of reinforced concrete landing steps at Kwanghsin Road, the work being carried out by contract.

Three timber jetties in North Soochow Road have been replaced by the standard type of reinforced concrete structures.

An additional reinforced concrete jetty has been constructed in Dixwell Road between Broadway East and East Hanbury Road.

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

The following tables show the number of street lamps in lighting on December 31, 1919:—

Gas.

Type	Removed during 1919	Erected during 1919	In Lighting December 31, 1919				
	District C. N. E. W. Total	District C. N. E. W. Total	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total
"C" Burners	1 16 — 1 18	2 — — — 2	101	204	56	86	447
Refuge lamps	— 1 — — 1	— — — — —	—	1	—	—	1
600 c.p. Self Intensifiers	— — — — —	— — — — —	—	5	—	1	6
300 c.p. Self Intensifiers	— — — — —	— — — — —	—	4	1	2	7
Bijou burners	— — — — —	— — — — —	—	17	25	—	42
Flame burners	— — — — —	— — — — —	49	2	4	1	56
Other burners	— — — — —	— — — — —	6	—	—	—	6
High Pressure lamps	— — — — —	— — — — —	32	10	—	—	42
Totals	1 17 — 1 19	2 — — — 2	188	243	86	90	607

Electricity.

Type	Removed during 1919					Erected during 1919					In Lighting December 31, 1919				
	District					District					District				
	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total	C.	N.	E.	W.	Total
Metallic Filaments 2,000 c.p.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
1,000 c.p.	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	4	17	—	—	1	18
800 c.p.	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	3	15	3	—	—	18
400 c.p.	4	1	—	—	5	1	4	3	—	8	92	134	44	61	331
200 c.p.	1	1	2	2	6	—	9	—	32	41	114	25	26	69	234
100 c.p.	—	—	1	16	17	5	21	2	44	72	7	52	110	116	285
60 c.p.	1	2	—	27	30	3	5	25	20	53	97	139	305	494	1035
Totals	9	4	3	45	61	12	42	30	97	181	346	353	485	741	1925

The following table shows the fines which have been imposed for defective and/or unlighted lamps:—

Month.	Electricity Tls.	Gas \$
January	257.84	68.19
February	38.53	41.67
March	42.86	24.84
April	23.97	24.00
May	40.80	23.16
June	68.43	8.85
July	46.66	15.15
August	210.50	33.26
September	152.15	43.36
October	71.34	32.42
November	57.81	29.89
December	66.62	39.99
Totals	1,077.51	384.78

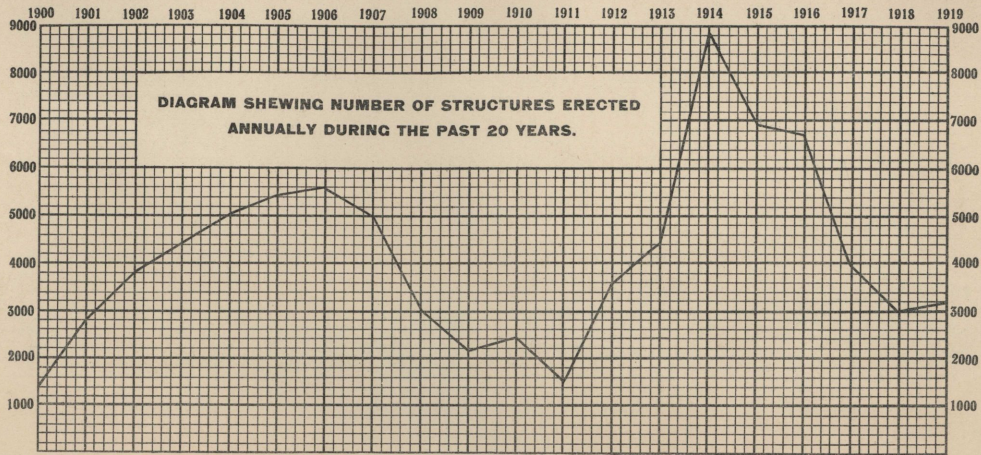
NEW BUILDINGS.

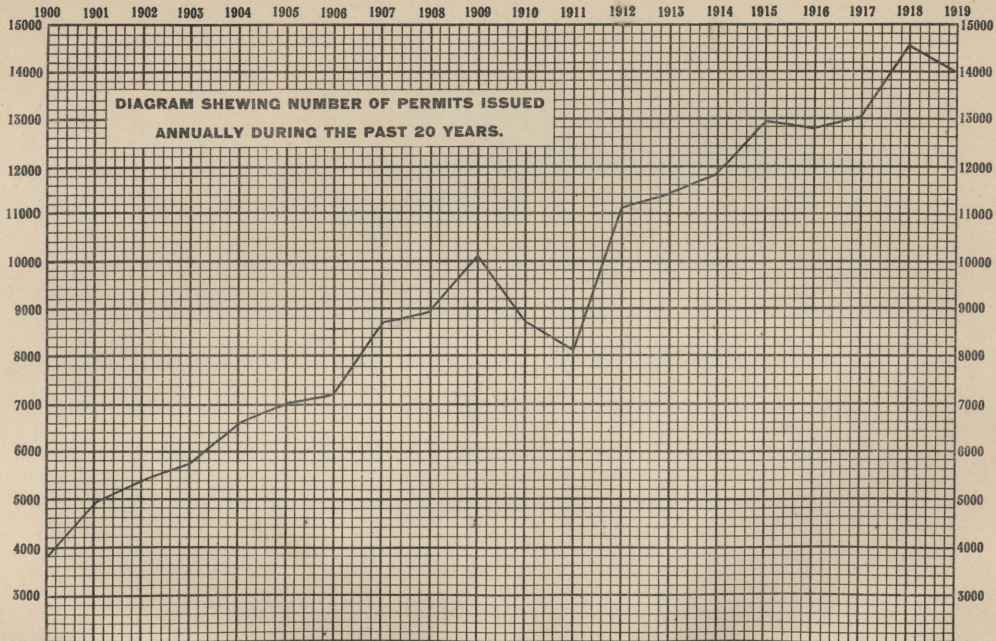
The more important buildings and blocks of houses erected and in progress during the year were:—

Central District.—2 Godowns and offices Peking Road; foreign store Nanking Road; 36 Chinese houses Peking Road; 33 Chinese houses Chekiang Road; 80 Chinese houses Hoopoh Road; 92 Chinese houses Honan Road; block of offices Kiukiang Road; Reinforced concrete garage and workshops Hongkong Road; 30 Chinese houses Foochow Road; Great Northern Telegraph Offices Avenue Edward VII; block of offices Kiangse Road; Guild Meeting Hall and offices Thibet Road; block of offices Canton Road and the Bund; 62 Chinese houses Avenue Edward VII, Yunnan and Thibet Roads.

Northern District.—Godown Tiendong Road; 79 Chinese houses and 8 foreign shops Chapoo and Tiendong Roads; 5 godowns Alabaster Road; 37 Chinese houses Miller Road; godown Woosung Road; 31 Chinese houses North Shan Road.

Eastern District.—6 Godowns Chinwangtao Road; 2 factories, 4 godowns and offices Ward Road; 10 foreign houses Pingliang Road; glass factory Lay and Baikal Roads; 2 cotton mills Seoul Road; 32 Chinese houses East Seward Road; 48 Chinese houses East Yalu and Yochow Roads; Tramway car shed Yangtszepoo Road; 3 godowns Yangtszepoo Road; factory Yochow Road; timber drying kilns Yangtszepoo Road; Y.M.C.A. School Kinchow Road; weaving mill





and offices Dent Road; 2 engineering works Yangtsepoo Road; 32 Chinese houses Rangoon Road; 2 godowns Broadway East; 2 godowns Rangoon Road; 5 foreign houses Macgregor Road; 42 Chinese houses, foundry and machine shop Dalny Road; 2 blocks of offices Yangtsepoo Road; cotton mill Whashing Road; cotton mill Pingliang Road; steam laundry Thorburn Road; godown and laboratory Ward Road; block of offices, weaving mill and 5 godowns Tsitsihar Road; 49 Chinese houses Hochien Road.

Western District.—43 Chinese houses Sinza Road; weaving mill Markham Road; 8 godowns West Soochow Road; godown Markham Road; cotton mill Markham Road; 12 foreign houses Gordon Road; cotton mill West Soochow Road; 46 Chinese houses Sinza and Tating Roads; weaving mill Tonquin Road; Japanese school Gordon Road; 54 Chinese houses Markham Road; 53 Chinese houses Ferry Road; flour mill Ichang Road; godown and factory West Soochow Road; 191 Chinese houses Penang Road; factory and offices Kiaochow Road; 43 Chinese houses Tonquin Road; 9 blocks of stables Mohawk Road; cotton mill Mokanshan Road; factory West Soochow Road; industrial school Kiaochow Road; 117 Chinese houses Robison Road; 2 flour mills and 2 godowns Mokanshan Road; flour mill West Soochow Road.

PERMITS.

During the year, permits have been issued for the erection of 3,131 structures, as against 2,968 structures in 1918.

The following table gives comparative figures for the past 10 years:—

Year	Central	Northern	Eastern	Western	Total
1910	555	601	515	696	2,367
1911	479	139	355	280	1,253
1912	533	1,035	956	939	3,513
1913	702	1,160	538	2,035	4,435
1914	1,380	1,622	2,153	3,669	8,824
1915	848	1,848	1,411	2,785	6,892
1916	879	1,042	2,221	2,625	6,767
1917	923	632	1,462	909	3,926
1918	590	360	1,068	950	2,968
1919	650	277	874	1,330	3,131

The new buildings erected during the year, as compared with the four preceding years, may be classified as follows:—

Description	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
Chinese houses	2,336	2,313	3,324	5,903	6,134
Foreign buildings	101	75	58	89	41
Godowns	52	55	36	41	27
Stables and Garages	52	4	17	15	21
Sheds	94	97	71	103	100
Miscellaneous	468	424	403	616	569
Mills and factories	28	—	—	—	—
Totals	3,131	2,968	3,968	6,767	6,892
Estimated value in Taels	5,852,600	4,402,600	4,783,400	6,323,000	4,982,500

Plans submitted for approval 1,055 { 450 by Foreigners.
605 by Chinese.

The following table shows the number of permits issued for all purposes during the year, as compared with the four preceding years:—

Description	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
New buildings	685	581	573	644	677
New buildings (renewals)	87	68	—	—	—
General	283	296	608	334	460
General (minor purposes)	6,616	6,744	5,430	5,866	6,221
Landing materials	676	580	553	543	529
Sunshades	3,866	4,213	3,468	3,441	3,276
Gas Co. (mains and services)	391	656	792	685	755
Waterworks Company	1,341	1,477	1,560	1,237	1,113
Tramway Co. (track repairs)	4	4	28	26	—
Watercloset installations	34	26	18	—	—
Totals	13,983	14,645	13,030	12,776	13,031

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

Description of Work	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
*Buildings under construction	291	264	295	302	297	288	316	333	388	332	342	363	
Plans submitted for approval	76	39	77	75	81	75	115	116	109	100	95	97	1,056
Plans approved	52	23	65	52	54	46	79	82	67	62	63	55	709
Inspections by Inspectors	2,972	2,039	2,432	3,437	2,941	2,967	2,893	2,943	3,043	3,210	3,317	3,107	35,291
Boundary Walls erected													
Carpenters' sheds erected													
Repairs effected to Buildings													
New shop fronts inserted													
Shop fronts, etc., painted	400	364	543	540	946	783	944	474	430	444	379	269	6,616
Alterations effected													
Fences erected													
Signboards erected													
Drying stages erected													
Temporary mat sunshades erected													
Temporary mat sunshades erected over road	0	1	0	13	46	13	9	8	6	6	0	0	102
Temporary cloth sunshades erected	3	69	173	1,655	1,311	221	124	280	20	8	2	0	3,866
Applications for licences dealt with	20	25	35	26	29	26	47	27	22	14	14	25	319
Licensed premises inspected	50	41	56	40	40	40	59	52	57	32	42	42	551
Dangerous notices issued	10	3	4	10	2	3	3	2	1	2	0	2	42
Drain Connections made	7	8	13	14	8	7	12	7	9	16	16	7	124
Defective eaves notices	1	0	1	0	6	5	57	1	0	0	0	1	72

*These figures refer to the number of blocks of buildings under construction, the number of structures would be considerably greater.

PINGCHIAO QUARRY.

Quarrying.—19,342.50 fong of stone were blasted during the year, 3,300 fong of which were rejected. 48,775 feet of borings were drilled and blasted, and 5,908 lbs. of gelignite used, giving an average of 3.27 fong (13.64 tons) per lb. of explosive.

Plant.—The No. 1 Machine (Baxter 16 ins. × 9 ins.) worked 300½ days and produced 3,581.25 fong of stone. The No. 2 Machine (Gates) worked 277 days and produced 5,374.50 fong

of stone. The No. 3 Machine (Baxter 24 ins. \times 15 ins.) worked 289 $\frac{3}{4}$ days and produced 7,081.75 fong of stone.

All the machinery and boilers have been thoroughly overhauled, and all superstructure of the three breakers repaired and parts renewed where necessary.

Buildings.—The new bungalow (No. 3) was completed and occupied in the early part of the year. Nos. 1 and 2 bungalows have been painted throughout and kept up in good order. Extensive repairs will be necessary in the roof of the No. 2 bungalow next year.

Boundary wall.—A 5 feet boundary wall constructed of rejected stone has been built on the north boundary of the Quarry; this wall stretches from the creek to the No. 2 bungalow, measuring 527 feet in length.

Coolie Lines.—The first seventeen houses built for the coolies are nearing completion; seven are in occupation, the other ten it is hoped will be ready in a few weeks.

Filter and Reservoir.

A filter and reservoir have been constructed with pipes leading to the new Coolie lines.

Labour.

The average number of coolies employed in 300 $\frac{1}{2}$ working days was 191. No deaths from accident occurred during the year.

Materials.

	<i>Fong</i>	<i>Fong</i>
In Stock 31st December, 1918		4,125.00
Excess		224.00
Produced		
Machine broken $\frac{1}{2}$ " chips	961.50	
" " 1" "	6,011.00	
" " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	6,628.25	
Unscreened	877.75	
Machine sand	1,559.00	
Unbroken stone	5.00	
	<hr/>	16,042.50
	Total	20,391.50
Despatched to Public Works Department	<i>Fong</i>	<i>Fong</i>
Machine broken $\frac{1}{2}$ " chips	670.00	
" " 1" "	5,486.50	
" " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	7,144.50	
Unscreened	18.50	
Machine sand	1,397.50	
Unbroken stone	5.00	
	<hr/>	14,722.00
To Hangchow Authorities		
Machine broken 1" chips	25.00	
" " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	276.75	
Machine sand	173.50	
	<hr/>	475.25
Used on new Bungalows and Quarry		
Machine broken 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " chips	3.50	
Machine sand	0.50	
	<hr/>	4.00
		15,201.25
In Stock 31st December, 1919		5,190.25
	Total	20,391.50

(1 fong=100 cubic feet or 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons)

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

All the plant and machinery under the control of this Department have been in operation constantly throughout the year and maintained in good order.

Five additional motor trucks have been obtained, and one new motor vacuum pumping apparatus has been constructed at the Tungchow Road Workshops.

This vacuum pumping apparatus, though of slightly larger capacity, is in construction and design similar to the pump constructed at the Workshops last year.

The steam dredger, steam launch and motor houseboat have all been put in the weighs and thoroughly overhauled and repainted.

The asphaltic concrete plant at the Sinza Depôt was thoroughly overhauled as soon as the cold weather made further work on the roads impossible.

All repairs and renewals to the plant and machinery during the year have been carried out at the Tungchow Road Workshops; the number of jobs booked and completed during the year being 1,660. The number of artisans employed averaged 170 daily.

To cope with the pressure of work and more especially on account of the shortage of machine tools, it was necessary to carry out night work 331 days.

Insufficient space has been sorely felt at the Workshops, especially for motor wagon sheds, timber and stores godown, offices and construction shed, and motor repair and painting shops.

BOILER INSPECTION.

Twenty inspections of boilers have been made during the year, and in most cases the boilers were found in good condition. No case of overloading of safety valves was found, and only one case where it was necessary to have the safety valve removed on account of faulty design.

CONCRETEWARE.

The total output of concreteware during the year amounted to 150,558 pieces, as against 81,686 pieces in 1918. The increase in quantity is due principally to facing bricks made for buildings in connection with the new Central Offices, and also to the increased use of footway slabs which are now being used extensively in place of constructing footways *in situ*.

Roof slabs and beams were made in the Yard and shipped to the Quarry for the Chinese quarters built there; this system of unit construction proving quite successful. Parts were made for the feeder switch cubicles required by the Electricity Department, a standard type having been adopted by them for use in transformer houses, it being more practical to build these in units at the Yard and afterwards to set them when required.

The following is a list of the articles made:—

Machine made pipes 4", 6", 9", 12"	18,416
Circular tubes 3' 0" and 4' 6"	2,005
Egg-shaped tubes 1' 6" × 1' 0", 2' 3" × 1' 6", 3' 0" × 2' 0"	2,330
Reinforced concrete piles and sheet piles	69
Manhole shafts, slabs, covers and bricks	29,542
Kerbs and channels	10,152
Grave slabs	892
Gullies and covers	406
M.C.R. stones and boundary stones	492
Bends	236
Inverts	43
Junctions	42
Slabs and buttresses for 5' × 10' culvert	296
Sidewalk slabs	12,079
Facing bricks	51,865
Cable poles	15
Roof tiles	18,414
Beams for Quarry Houses	192

Slabs for roofs of Quarry houses	508
Pavement tubes and sockets	1,029
Crematory urns	19
Horizontal sheeting for Bund foreshore reclamation	1,153
Latrine seats	41
Partitions and platforms for Feeder Switch Cubicles	319
Miscellaneous	3

Total 150,558

Forty-four consignments of cement have been tested in accordance with the Municipal Standard Specifications. The total quantity of cement passed through the Yard was 21,000 casks, as against 22,250 casks in 1918.

CHAS. H. GODFREY,
Commissioner of Public Works.

MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.

WAYSIDE MARKET.—

The existing Wayside Market on Lot 1970 is part of the Gaol site and is now required for inclusion therein. Arrangements were accordingly concluded with Mr. C. Luthy, for the purchase of an approximately equivalent area, measuring 2 mow, of Lot 1974 on the opposite side of the Chusan Road. The purchase price, at Tls. 4,000 per mow, is Tls. 8,000.

YANGTSZEPOO MARKET.—

Correspondence with Messrs. Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd., relative to a proposed exchange of this site for another piece of land in the neighbourhood :—

Shanghai, March 25, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—We would be obliged if your Department, in conjunction with the Health Office, would give your careful consideration to our suggestion of removing the Yangtszepoo Market on B. C. Lot No. 7222 to B. C. Lot No. 8388 situated on the corner of Batavia and Jansen Roads.

Our asking you to do this is the necessity of our building a row of quarters for the Foreign Staff at the Oriental Cotton Mill on B. C. Lot. No. 8387, as near the Yangtszepoo Road as possible, which would place them right in front of the Market and subject them to many inconveniences in the way of smells and flies during the Summer months.

In addition to the advantage which would occur to us would be several in our opinion favourable to the removal of the market. In its present condition, the market is small, very congested, and the stalls, hawkers and patrons overflow on to the Yangtszepoo Road, which, being subject to rapidly moving traffic, is of great danger to the patrons of the market all days of the week.

We are the owners of B. C. Lot No. 8388 and one of the conditions of the transfer could be that we would give you a larger area and place the market in a safer position for those using it. We would, therefore, suggest that the South-West corner of this lot would be suitable and agreeable for us to surrender for an improved market. The lot runs along a public road, is well subject to those resident in the Chinese houses adjoining and should in every way be more suitable as a market.

We are, Dear Sir, yours faithfully, Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.,
per pro ARNHOLD BROS. & Co., Ltd., J. A. MOLLER,
General Managers.

C. HARPUR, Esq.,
Deputy Engineer and Surveyor.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 11, 1919.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 25, relative to a proposal to remove the Yangtszepoo Market to an alternative site in the neighbourhood, i.e., from Cadastral Lot 2757 to Cadastral Lot 2731.

In reply, I am directed to point out that it is essential that the Market should have proper access by a Municipal road, and that the Council cannot, therefore, consider its transfer to the South-Eastern corner of Lot 2731—the South-Western corner would be unsuitable—until the scheduled extension of the Jansen Road from Pingliang Road to Yangtszepoo Road has been surrendered for public use and made up. When this happens, so far as can be foreseen there would be no objection to the transfer, on payment to the Council of the difference in the assessed values of the present site and the proposed site, plus the cost of removal and reconstruction, provided that the immediate neighbourhood of the proposed site is not then under development as a foreign residential property.

I am to observe that your statement that the stalls, hawkers and patrons of the present Market overflow on to the Yangtszepoo Road is incorrect.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Messrs. ARNHOLD BROTHERS AND Co., Ltd.,
General Managers, Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—

In accordance with the correspondence which follows, the question of the compensation payable for the piece of unregistered land North of Lot 1135, will be referred for settlement by the Land Commissioners:—

Shanghai, May 16, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—With regard to the negotiations that have ensued concerning the acquisition of unregistered land north of Cadastral Lot 1135, required for the Isolation Hospital Extension, I beg to inform you that the Council is prepared to pay you the sum of Tls. 9,126 in full settlement of your claim. I shall be obliged if you will inform me whether this arrangement is acceptable.

Yours faithfully,
C. HARPUR,

Acting Engineer and Surveyor

FEE KING-SHAN, Esq.

Translation of letter from Mr. Fee King-shan to the Municipal Engineer, dated May 27, 1919.

In reference to your letter re Fearon Road Hospital at Yalu Road. I beg to inform you that my land measuring Mow 1.089. On this land there are 12 houses. These houses cost me over Tls. 6,000 to build, and if pulled down cannot be rebuilt, as there is no further ground. I therefore ask Tls. 16,000 for the land and houses and will pay the title deed fees.

As I live on the rental of this property I shall be grateful for your kindly help in this matter.

I hear that for Mrs. Yang's land 7 fun and houses in Woosung Road and Mrs. Kaman's land 5 fun and houses, both received Tls. 14,000 a few years ago, in surrendering to the Council, so please treat my case equally.

Council Room, Shanghai, August 30, 1919.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of May 27 to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of your piece of land measuring Mow 1.089, I am directed to state that the Council is unable to increase the offer, conveyed to you by the Acting Engineer, of Tls. 9,126 in full settlement of your claim, and to inform you that it will be requisite, if you are not willing to accept this offer, for this claim to be referred for settlement by the Land Commissioners.

I am directed, therefore, to inform you that application will be made forthwith to the Land Commissioners to fix a date and hour for the hearing of this case, with a view to a decision on the subject in the near future.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

FEE KING-SHAN, Esq.

CHAUFOONG ROAD DEPÔT.—

A report by the Commissioner of Public Works was submitted, on the subject of the need for Departmental workshops, for which a Budget appropriation of Tls. 20,000 was provided this year. He pointed out that extension was essential for the efficient administration of the Public Works Department, and that insufficient land was available for the sorely needed motor waggon sheds, iron and timber store, offices, etc., and suggested utilization of the site purchased in 1907 for a Police depôt in the Eastern District. The Commissioner of Police concurred in the desirability of transfer, it being noted that the depôt site is not now required for Police purposes, although the area thus transferred will need to be made good hereafter, as and when development should occur. The transfer of this site to the Public Works Department was accordingly approved.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, BOONE ROAD.—

Correspondence with the Board of Trustees of the Soochow University on the subject of a right of way through the school property from Boone Road:—

Shanghai, June 23, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned, have been appointed by the Board of Trustees of the Soochow University, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to request the Municipal Council to sell to the Mission a strip of land about ten feet wide off the eastern end of the lot on which the Public School for Girls on Boone Road is located. We wish to obtain a right of way from our lot of land, situated at 18 and 19 Quinsan Road, to Boone Road. We are willing to pay a reasonable price for the strip of land, which we think can be settled by negotiation. This right of way would be a great convenience to us in developing our land, and we trust the Municipal Council can see their way clear to accede to our request. We beg to remind the Council that when, several years ago, they desired us to let them have a strip of our land on the north side of the Public School, at the corner of Chapoo Road and

Young Allen Terrace, we yielded to their request and let them have the land at the price they named. We venture to think that in considering the request that we now make they will, in view of our action under similar circumstances, look upon it favourably and agree to our proposal.

Awaiting your reply which we trust will be a favourable one.

Yours faithfully,
A. P. PARKER,
W. B. BURKE.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 19, 1919.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of June 23, requesting that the Council will grant you a right of way, about 10 feet wide, on the Eastern side of the property known as the Public School for Girls in Boone Road, I am directed to state that the Council willingly acquiesces in your request to obtain this right of way, without payment, provided you will give the Council an equivalent area at the North side of the same lot, so as to leave more room for light and air between the school buildings and your property, and provided that you will at your own expense set back the shed which at present stands on the piece of land which you desire.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Rev. Dr. A. P. PARKER, AND OTHERS,
for the Soochow University.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND, AND FIRE STATION.—

Additional pieces of land to complete this property have been purchased, as detailed hereunder:—

B. C. lot 3887 from Mr. P. Tilley,	Mow	1.827	for	Tls.	4,567
Unregistered	„	Chinese	„	1.600	„ 4,000
„	„	„	„	1.113	„ 1,804
„	„	„	„	1.871	„ 4,000

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—

For extension of the school playground, the Council approved purchase for Tls. 10,100 of a strip of land measuring Mow 1.259, on the east of the school site, which was formerly covered by a row of Chinese dwellings.

FEARON ROAD ELECTRICITY STATION.—

Arrangements have been concluded for the purchase of a piece of unregistered land required for this site, measuring Mow 0.993, for the sum of Tls. 12,600.

ELECTRICITY SUB-STATION SITE—MEDHURST ROAD.—

A proposal was approved whereunder the Council's site, Cadastral Lot 3101, purchased for an electricity sub-station, has been exchanged for Cadastral Lot 3107, near the corner of Medhurst and Sinza Roads, in the former ownership of Messrs. Macleod and Wilson, with a cash adjustment in favour of the Council of Tls. 2,500. The area of the new site is Mow 0.231.

SURPLUS LAND.—

The following pieces of Surplus Land were sold, or otherwise disposed of, during the course of the year under review.

North Szechuen Road.—B. C. Lot 177 Paoshan, measuring Mow 3.235, at Tls. 2,000 per mow, a total of Tls. 6,470.

Dalny Road.—Lot 2698 (U. S. Lot 1312) measuring Mow 1.994 was sold to the Oriental Engine Works for Tls. 7,000.

Avenue Road.—Arrangements were made to transfer the eastern portion of Lot 114 to the Electricity Department as a site for a sub-station. The area measures Mow 0.273 and the value at purchase price plus interest amounts to Tls. 7,406.

Various pieces of surplus land were acquired during the year in the course of road negotiations, and particulars will be found under "Road Extensions and Widenings."

Here follows a complete schedule of properties owned or controlled by the Council:—

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number	Consular Number	Area Mow.
CENTRAL OFFICES	T 1932	168 C	57, 59	24.276
VOLUNTEER CORPS				
Rifle Range	T 511	N	57 Pao., etc.	241.547
Riding School	T 1811, 654	3948 W	7553	3.611
Artillery Stables	L	W		
FIRE BRIGADE				
Soochow Road Sub-Station		C		1.206
Hongkew Station	T 2063	1153 N	8339	1.378
Victoria Station	T 1276	420 W	4205	1.510
Yangtsepoo Station	T 2241	5027 E	3759	8.288
POLICE FORCE				
Louza Station	T 168	621 C	1722	7.000
Casual Ward	L 53	572 C	1305	
Hongkew Station	T 71	1068 N	1157	7.450
Hongkew Station Quarters	L 21	1071 N	1530	0.869
West Hongkew Station	T 1911	545 N	2345	3.894
North Szechuen Road Station	L 52	N	4 U.S. Pao.	
Sikh Gurdwara	T 1917	N	525 Pao.	2.323
Harbin Road Station	L 31	479 E	3649	2.617
Wayside Station	T 1450	2000 E	2261	2.913
Gaol	T 1438	1970 E	3932	26.805
Reformatory	L 62	E		
Yangtsepoo Station	T 203	5037 E	973	3.005
Yingshiangkong Police Post	L 44	E		
Bubbling Well Station	L 25	W		6.896
Carter Road Quarters	T 408	1180 W	1672	1.595
Gordon Road Station (Western Depôt)	T 1458	3840 W	5755	15.053
Dog Kennels	T 1458	4262 W	5755	0.641
Sinza Station	T 1276	420 W	4205	6.820
HEALTH OFFICE				
HOSPITALS				
Victoria Nursing Home	T 2155	979 N	2765	24.904
Isolation Hospital	T 1623	1150 N	4287	39.802
Mokanshan Sanatorium	T 1696			25.068
PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH	T 511, 654	N	57 Pao.	1.420
MARKETS				
Maloo	T 132	631 C	1305	4.032
Hongkew	T 1850	1070 N	1525, 1967	9.939
Elgin	T 749	534 N	3948	5.280
Pardon	T 2220	676 N	8648	1.609
Wayside	T 1438	1970 E	3932	0.845
"	T 2547	1973 E	9870	2.023
"	T 1292	845 E	2195	1.721
East Hongkew	T 1925	2757 E	7222, 7554	0.833
Yangtsepoo	T 2006	6858 E	2664	2.684
Sungpan	T 1306	456 W	7552	2.665
Sinza	T 2432	1620 W	5195	2.048
Mohawk	T 2153	371 E	8448	1.810
Wuchow Road	T 227	1081 N	560, 564	4.667
SLAUGHTER-HOUSE	T 1623	1150 N	4287	5.710
CATTLE SHEDS	T 1994	4432 W	2638, 3692, 5513, 7550/1	6.049
HOUSE REFUSE DEPÔT	T 2279	W	9150	12.056
CEMETERIES				
Shantung Road	T 24	251 C	74	9.091
Bubbling Well	T 1449	2580 W	2179	61.085
Fahsienjao	T 1714	Fr. Sett.	813	48.250
Footong	T 1622		181	31.056
Soldiers'				4.361
Plague	T 500	E	2843	3.389
LATHINES AND URINALS				
Buntongloong	T 1221	368a C	5754	0.131
Fokien Road	T 1749	452a C	7361	0.063
Boone Road	T 466	420 N		0.044
Durpoe Road	T 312	814 N	649 U.S.	0.269
Haining Road	T 544	150 N	3328	0.064
"		725 N		0.076
"	T 437A	120 N		0.017
Kansuh Road	T 1085	245 N	4693	0.077
North Chekiang Road		676 N	1790	0.141
North Honan Road				
North Shanse Road	T 2065	558 N	8360	0.079
Thorne Road	T 1623	1153 N	4287	0.032
Broadway East	T 383	631 E	2093	0.209
Chaufoong Road	T 2062	1212 E	8326	0.072
Dent Road	L	E		
Dixwell Road		483 E	4490	0.063
East Hanbury Road		258 E		0.252
East Seward Road	T 360	699 E	2062	0.200
East Yaln Road	T 1828	218 E	7585	0.028
Hwakee Road	T 320	574 E	2006	0.176
Jansen Road	T 2259	2735 E	9046	0.270
Kwenming Road		E		0.072
Lay Road	T 1712	5050 E	7176	0.155
Mukden Road	L 31	485 E	2318	0.078
Pingliang Road	T 2088	2769 E	8299	0.105
Rangoon Road	T 1615	4080 E	7039	0.050

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
LATRINES AND URINALS—cont.				
Thorburn Road	T 1230	3183 E	5864	0.164
Wetmore Road	L		2400	0.065
Wuchow Road	T 1731	437 E	7257	0.257
Avenue Road	T 644	547 W	3751	0.124
" "	T 2039	W	8203	0.069
Carter Road	T 1716	3023 W	7250	0.133
Mohawk Estate 2	T 537	W		0.038
" " 3	T 538	W		0.038
Moji Road	T 1745	4386 W	7291	0.067
Park Road	T 643,753	392 W	3750	0.190
Sinza Road	T 683	599 W	3793	0.144
Taising Road	T 605	298 W	3531	0.056
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT				
TOWN HALL	T 132	631 C	1305	2.670
WAYSIDE PUBLIC WHARF	T 1836	2372 E	4507	15.706
DEPÔTS				
Soochow Road	L 53,61	572 C	555	0.982
Shanse Road	T 1938	267 C	409	0.190
Thorne Road	T 1623	1153 N	4287	15.690
North Chekiang Road	T 544	150 N	3328	1.179
North Honan Road	T 919	691 N	4444	3.520
Lay Road	L 30	5160 E		5.070
Sawgin Road	T 2290	431 E	2294	6.272
Wayside	T 1438	1970 E	3932	0.876
Yangtsepoo Road	L	2372 E		
Burkill Road	L	W		
Sinza	T 2373	807 W	9349	11.767
Markham Road	T 96	4328 W	1190	1.331
" "	T 630	3522 W	1020	2.760
Jessfield Road	T 2402	W	9211	0.921
Soochow Creek	T 929	4931,2 W	4553	4.311
AVENUE ROAD QUARTERS	T 1820	442 W	7426	1.205
CARPENTER'S SHOP	L	C		
WORKSHOPS	T 1292	845/653 E	2195	4.320
" "	T 1553	1318 E	4238	2.231
" "				15.783
DRAINAGE CREEKS				
Near Connaught Road	T 1133	3930 W	5435	0.253
Near Robison Road	T 1134	5456 W	5436	0.570
Near Siccawei Road	T 548	2601 W		0.119
" "	T 598	W		0.471
PINGCHIAO QUARRY	M 200			155.000
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES				
Bund Foreshore		C		
Soochow Creek Foreshore		C		
Public Garden		C		27.978
Reserve Garden		C		4.211
Chinese Garden	T 229	C		6.216
Quinsan Square	T 1138	898 N	2220	10.272
Hongkew Recreation Ground	T 1379,1822	N	various Pao.	299.440
Pingliang Piece	T 2341	5420 E	9223	0.842
" "	T 2342	5417 E	9235	0.737
" "	T 2492	5421 E	9502	1.558
" "	T 2491	5424 E	9501	0.563
Studley Park	T 2315	2330 E	9245	5.469
Wayside Park	T 1507	3700 E	3136	36.608
Public Recreation Ground	L 18	1309 W	715	402.524
Jessfield Park	T 2130,2301	W	various	200.000
Brenan Piece	T 1309	W	5974	4.950
Warren Piece	T 2328	W	8416	6.395
NURSERIES				
Hungjao Road		W	6929	18.357
" "		W	6930	102.196
Siccawei Road	T 1184	W	3677	14.460
ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT				
Offices	L 77	C		
Peking Road site	T 2401	77a C	8538	2.604
Fearon Road Station	T 299,342	1082 N	2058,597 U.S.	4.100
Riverside Station	T 2299,2372	6054 E	1499	100.192
Showroom	L 57	C		
" "	L 80	N		
Godown	L 78	E		
Depôt	L 74	E		
Sub-stations				
Chekiang Road	T 1927	472c C	7740	0.169
Foochow Road	T 2051	664 C	8290	0.228
Ningpo Road	T 1943	328a C	8290	0.195
Shanse Road	T 1938	267 C	409	0.261
Alabaster Road	T 1821	13 N	7572	0.040
North Honan Road Depôt				
included in	T 919	691 N		
West Hongkew Police Station				
included in	T 1911	545 N		
Woochang Road	T 2173	882 N	2098 U.S.	0.360
Tungchow Road	T 1292	853 E	2195	0.133
Ward Road	T 2157	2081 E	8673	0.527
Wayside Road	T	5690 E	8700	1.377
Yangtsepoo Road	L 84	6013 E		0.165

Description.	Reference Number.	Cadastral Number.	Consular Number.	Area Mow.
ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT—cont.				
Sub-stations—Avenue Road	T 2280	114 W	2667	0.273
Bubbling Well Police Station included in	L 25	W		
Bubbling Well Road	T 2136	2588 W	7163	0.202
Chungking Road	T 2517	2945 W	856, 1663, 2820	3.987
Ferry Road	T 2433	1500 W	8776	0.257
Haiphong Road	T 1933	3350 W	3093, 3798	0.604
Kiaochow Road	T 2368	4490 W	9348	0.393
Macao Road	T 2260	6135 W	9048	0.800
Markham Road Depôt included in	T 2118	5203 W	8530	0.795
Sinza Road	T 630	W		
Stonebridge Road	T 2546, 1621	3107 W	3686, G.C. 44	0.266
Tonequin Road	T 1982	693 W	7947	0.110
Weihaiwei Road	T 2457	4641 W	8325	0.992
Whashing Road	T 2172	2307 W	8760	0.982
	T 1799	2988 E	2405	0.481
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT				
Public School for Boys	T 511	N	57, 58 Pao.	22.953
" " Girls	T 1159	899 N	2007	10.874
" " " "	T 2484	W	6297, 9723, 3887	59.201
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	T 2072	N	867 Pao.	9.857
" " " " Girls	T 216	1045 N	1526	4.019
Public School for Chinese	T 839	503 N	3031	12.546
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	T 1852	924 W	7555, 7617	9.506
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese	T 2434	2231 E	8098, 8617	17.552
Polytechnic Public School for Chinese	T 2164	687 C	931	9.773
SURPLUS LAND				
Near Hongkew Recreation Ground	T 792	N	178 Pao.	1.150
" " " "	T 511	N	57 Pao.	17.103
" " " "	T 2076	N	201 Pao.	2.456
North Shanse Road	T 2208	372 N	8767	0.089
Alecock Road	T 2343	1575 E	9288	0.031
Baikal Road	T 1517	3899 E	6846	1.396
" " " "	T 1517	3896 E	6847	0.365
Chemulpo Road	T 2471	5680 E	1629 U.S.	0.494
Dalny Road	T 1468	2697 E	1312 U.S.	0.394
Dent Road		892 E	9774	0.172
East Yalu Road	T 2400	1400, 1 E	3139	0.799
Kinchow Road	T 2240	2242 E	8988	1.027
" " " "	T 2450	1850 E	9636	0.547
" " " "		1851 E		0.065
Kirin Road	T 2500	3720 E	3136	0.072
" " " "	T 2500	3722 E	3136	0.187
" " " "	T 1809	3723 E	6631	0.860
Kungping Road	T 2374	1416 E	9372	0.017
" " " "	T 2374	1417 E	9371	0.099
Liaoyang Road	T 2463	2232 E	9635	0.052
" " " "	T 2490	3596 W	9722	0.226
Pingliang Road	T 2340	5425 E	9222, 9601	0.393
" " " "	T 2340	5427 E	9222	0.352
" " " "	T 2341	5430 E	9223	0.849
" " " "	T 2342	5435 E	9235	0.919
" " " "	T 1710	3942 E		0.525
Pingyang Road	T 2505	6443 E	9572	0.837
" " " "		6448 E		0.007
Rangoon Road	T 1434	4072 E	6474	1.067
Thorburn Road	T 1213	3286 E	1120 U.S.	0.718
Tsitsihar Road	T 2446	5735 E	9388	0.024
" " " "		5738 E		0.325
Ward Road	T 1098	1940 E	212 G.	0.102
Wayside Road	T 1245	3611 E	3901	0.160
" " " "	T 1251	3610 E	3039	1.374
" " " "	T 2500	3575 E	3136	3.181
Whashing Road	T 2221	3973 E	2306	1.117
" " " "	T 2221	4045 E	2306	0.080
" " " "	T 1799	2989 E	2405	0.049
Avenue Road	T 2539	1115 W	3119	0.082
" " " "	T 2280	114 W	2667	0.955
" " " "	T 2280	115 W	2667	0.168
" " " "	T 2529	1115 W	3119	0.082
Bubbling Well Road	T 2506	W	9660	0.136
" " " "		W	9661	0.008
Bubbling Well and Hart Roads	T 2154	2471 W	5868	0.968
Connaught Road	T 882	3556 W	4513	0.358
" " " "	T 1458	3661 W	5755	0.376
Gordon Road	T 1811	4334 W	7553	1.495
Great Western Road	T 1135	1768 W	5460	0.111
Jessfield Road	T 1244	W	5783	0.053
" " " "	T 1568		6986	0.333
Kiaochow Road	T 2367	6139 W	9224	0.243
Markham Road	T 1811	4335 W	7553	0.935
Medhurst Road	T 1838	3104 W	7594	0.057
Moulmein Road	T 2242	2289 W	7346	0.168
Nanyang Road	T 1349	2837 W	6099	0.129
Shanhaiwan Road	T 1513	977 W	4559	1.168
Siccawei Road	T 1184	W	3677	0.051
Singapore Road	T 2307	W	8916	2.156
Sinza Road	T 1180	2701 W	3178	1.254
Tatung Road	T 1503	1122 W	6722	0.041
Warren Road	T 2129	W	8144	0.188
West Soochow Road	T 1849	4724 W	3285	0.500
" " " "	T 2101	672 W	503	0.229
Yates Road	T 692	2155 W	2478	0.217
Yuyuen Road	T 2082	2610 W		1.711

ROAD EXTENSIONS AND WIDENINGS

The plans showing new roads and modifications of existing roads in the five districts of the Settlement were issued on March 6, *vide* Notification No. 2587. Among the more important improvements for which provision was made were the following:—

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

Honan Road to be 60 feet wide throughout its length.

Foochow Road from the Bund to Kiangse Road to be 50 feet wide.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

A widening is shown ex the Hongkew Police Station site in Minghong and Woosung Roads.
North Honan Road to be 60 feet wide.

Tiendong Road to be 50 feet wide.

Broadway to be 60 feet wide from the Garden Bridge to Seward Road.

Seward Road to be 60 feet wide throughout.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Tongshan Road to be 50 feet wide between Kwenming and Singkeipang Roads.

Jansen Road.—The section south of Yangtszepoo Road is transposed to the east of Lot 2446.

Liaoyang Road.—Lot 2232 is shown acquired.

Yochow Road.—Lot 1318A, having been sold last year, no longer appears as Municipal property.

Nieh Chih Kuei School.—An addition on the north is shown acquired.

Pingliang Piece.—Lots 5421 and 5424 are shown acquired.

Rangoon Road.—An improvement in the line of this road is scheduled between Lay and Chemulpo Roads.

Wayside Road is scheduled for extension westward to join Muirhead and Yangtszepoo Roads.

East Seward Road to be widened to 60 feet.

Chaoufoong Road to be widened to 40 feet between Tongshan Road and Broadway East.

Muirhead Road is scheduled to a width of 60 feet and will extend north-west to the Chaoufoong Road.

Tongshan Road will be connected through Lot 142 to join up with Dixwell Road.

A new 50 feet road is scheduled along the Settlement Boundary from East Yalu Road.

Arthur Road will be deviated to the west through Lot 140 and will be extended north to the East Yalu Road.

Pingyang Road.—Lots 6443 and 6448 are shown acquired.

Liping Road.—The alignment opposite Lots 6070 and 6080 will be improved.

Pingliang Road.—The alignment will be improved east of Kueiyang Road.

A new road is scheduled 50 feet wide along the Settlement Boundary to the village of Yinghsiangkong and will then connect with the Pingliang Road.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Lot 1500 is shown as the site of a new electricity sub-station.

Chungking Road.—The scheduled widening between Weihaiwei Road and Avenue Edward VII will be taken entirely from the west side.

Great Western Road.—The section between Yates and Moulmein Roads will be straightened, under arrangement with the French Municipal Council.

Carter Road is scheduled 50 feet wide.

Seymour Road.—An improvement in the alignment has been scheduled.

Avenue Road is scheduled for extension to the Jessfield Road, in place of the projected Selangor Road, which is removed from the plan.

Yuyuen Road between Hart Road and Jessfield Road will be 50 feet wide.

Wuting Road will be widened to 50 feet and extended to the Kiaochow Road.

Seymour Road will be extended at a width of 50 feet to meet the Haiphong Road.

Tonquin Road will be scheduled at a width of 50 feet to meet the Sinza Road.

Manila Road.—The scheduled widening to 90 feet in continuation of the Avenue Edward VII will be taken entirely from the South side.

Ferry and Singapore Roads will be improved at their point of junction.

Gordon Road is scheduled 50 feet wide.

West Sookchow Road is scheduled 50 feet wide in the neighbourhood of the Markham Road.

Four new roads, 50 feet wide, are scheduled in the undeveloped northern portion of the Western District.

NEW ROADS.—The policy of provision of new roads and of widening and extending existing roads, as and where required, has continued to engage the Council's attention during the year under review, and the following interchange of letters with the Rev. Dr. J. R. Hykes, a former Municipal Councillor, on this subject, is included herein for purpose of record:—

Shanghai, December 16, 1918.

SIR,—In connexion with my letter of even date *re* the extension of water mains to the Ang Hwo Dairy, 53 Edinburgh Road, I would respectfully submit that in my opinion it is a wise policy to extend such conveniences as water and electricity to residences erected on the out-lying Municipal roads.

Some years ago, when I was a member of the Council, I advocated the macadamizing of the Municipal roads outside of the Settlement and the policy of extending the water and electricity mains to houses, erected on them, which paid Municipal rates.

This was being done in what is now the French Settlement extension and the manner in which it has been built up, as contrasted with the Western District, proves the wisdom of the more liberal policy adopted at that time by the French Municipality.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN R. HYKES.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 31, 1919.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of December 16, on the subject of the macadamising of new roads and the policy of extending water mains to new houses erected on them, I am directed to inform you that the Council recognizes the desirability of the adoption of a broad-minded and liberal policy in this respect, and is ready and willing at all times to act and does act thereon so far as is possible, having regard to public requirements and the financial situation.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Rev. Dr. J. R. HYKES.

The amount expended in acquiring land and in road construction during the year has been as follows:—

Land for widenings	Tls. 217,157.90
Land for extensions	„ 17,721.57
Construction work	„ 132,275.95
	<hr/>
	Tls. 367,155.42

Particulars are contained in the following summary:—

CENTRAL DISTRICT.**NANKING ROAD.—**

Three claims for the widening of this road have been settled during the year, on the basis of the assessed value plus 10% for compulsory surrender and less one-third for betterment, on an area sufficient to widen the road to 40 feet, payment being made in full for the balance of area.

The lots are as follows:—

Lot 31 E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.	Mow 0.029 Tls. 2,706
Lot 29 Atkinson & Dallas, Ltd.	Mow 0.185 Tls. 12,064
Lot 29c A. R. Burkill & Sons.	Mow 0.129 Tls. 9,445

The claim of Mr. E. A. Probst was also dealt with in respect of Lot 30, compensation being paid at the assessed value, Tls. 47,000 per mow, plus 10% for compulsory surrender and less one-sixth for betterment, or Tls. 3,834 for Mow 0.089 plus the cost of reinstatement of a wall and gateway.

CHEKIANG ROAD.—

Negotiations have been concluded with Messrs. Algar & Co., Ltd., for the surrender of the scheduled area of Lot 698, on the following terms:—

Area required to widen the road to 30 feet.

Mow 0.039 at Tls. 19,000 per mow.	Tls. 741
Less 1/3rd for betterment	247

494
Plus 10 per cent. 49

Tls. 543

Remaining area required for 40 ft. road.

Mow 0.068 at Tls. 19,000 per mow	Tls. 1,292
----------------------------------	------------

Plus 10 per cent. 129

1,421

Total Tls. 1,964

AVENUE EDWARD VII.—

Correspondence containing the terms of compensation arranged for the scheduled area of Lot 186:—

Shanghai, May 23, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd. have instructed us to reply to your letter dated April 17, 1919, in which you ask to be informed upon what terms they will be prepared to surrender, should the Council decide to acquire it, that portion of B. C. Lot 175, Cadastral Lot 186, Avenue Edward VII, which is scheduled for acquisition on the official plan of Road Extensions and Widenings, measuring Mow 0.037, and coloured red on the plan accompanying your letter.

Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd. are prepared to surrender the aforesaid piece of land at the assessed rate per mow, namely Tls. 37,000, with an additional 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender, and do not admit any betterment to their property.

The claim would be as follows:—

Mow 0.037 at Tls. 37,000 per mow	Tls. 1,369.00
Add 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender	136.90
	Tls. 1,505.90

Yours faithfully,
MOORHEAD AND HALSE.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, June 6, 1919.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 23, on the subject of the surrender from Lot 186 of the area required to widen Avenue Edward VII.

In reply thereto, I am directed to inform you that the Council has given consideration to your claim, but considers that the compensation applicable to this surrender should be on the same basis as arranged for Cadastral Lot 120, *vide* Municipal Gazette of August 29, 1918, as follows :—

Mow 0.037 at Tls. 37,000 per mow	Tls. 1,369
Less one-third for betterment	456
	<hr/> 913
Plus 10 per cent.	91
	<hr/> Tls. 1,004

I am to express the hope that you will be so good as to signify acceptance of these terms, whereafter deeds of surrender will be forwarded to you for signature.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

MESSRS. MOORHEAD AND HALSE.

Shanghai, July 11, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—We have for acknowledgement your letter of 6th ultimo in connexion with the surrender from B. C. Lot 175 of the area required to widen the Avenue Edward VII.

In our letter of May 23 we claimed compensation at the assessment rate per mow, plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender, and made no allowance for betterment.

In your letter the Council offer compensation on the same basis less one-third for betterment.

It must be remembered that the Avenue Edward VII is some 70 or 75 feet wide at the place where this lot is situate.

If you can show wherein the lot will benefit by the addition of about 3 feet to the width of the road the beneficial owner is agreeable to accept compensation on the basis suggested in your letter.

Yours faithfully,
MOORHEAD AND HALSE.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 21, 1919.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 11, with reference to the surrender of the scheduled area of Cadastral Lot 186 required for the Avenue Edward VII.

In reply thereto, I am directed to refer you to the Council's letter to yourselves dated August 10, 1918, relative to Lot 61, which reads in part as follows :—

“When consideration is given to the fact that the widening from this property forms a part of the scheme for the Avenue Edward VII improvement, and when the present conditions are compared with those which obtained when the old Sungkiang Road and the insanitary Yangkingpang still remained in existence, the contrast is so obvious that, in the members' opinion, it obviates the necessity for advancing further arguments in support of the view that vast improvement therein has since been effected.”

It is, of course, admitted that the terms of compensation in one case do not necessarily govern the terms payable in another, but as regards the conversion of the former Yangkingpang into a broad commodious thoroughfare, the same principle as to betterment applies whether the area to be surrendered is large or small. In the latter case, of course, while the value of the betterment may not be so obvious as in the former, the contribution to the improvement represented by the deduction for betterment, bears a similar ratio to the cost of the improvement.

I am directed, therefore, to reaffirm the terms set out in my letter of June 6, and to request that you will be so good as to indicate acceptance thereof.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

MESSRS. MOORHEAD AND HALSE.

Shanghai, July 23, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—We have for acknowledgement your letter of 21st instant with reference to the surrender of the scheduled area of Cadastral Lot 186 required for the Avenue Edward VII.

In reply thereto we beg to say that we are instructed to accept the terms set out in your letter of June 6 last.

Yours faithfully,
MOORHEAD AND HALSE.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Further improvements arranged in the District are tabulated hereunder:—

<i>Road.</i>	<i>Agent or Owner.</i>	<i>Cad. No.</i>	<i>Area Mow.</i>	<i>Compensation.</i>
Avenue Edward VII	R. F. McBain & J. Prentice	61	0.042	Tls. 3,500
Bund and Peking	Stewardson & Spence	23	0.035	2,618†
Canton	Davies & Brooke	110	0.051	1,683‡
Chekiang	Atkinson & Dallas, Ltd.	563	0.019	439†
"	Algar & Co., Ltd.	698	0.107	1,964‡
Chekiang and Avenue Edward VII	J. Ambrose	700	0.943	20,746†
Fokien	Hanson, McNeill, Jones & Wright	547	0.016	475†
Hongkong	Y.M.C.A.	17D	0.068	1,696‡
Kiangse	Algar & Co., Ltd.	141	0.051	1,160‡
"	do.	124	0.044	1,134‡

† At the assessed value plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender.

‡ At the assessed value plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender and less one third for betterment.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

NORTH HONAN, TSEPOO AND TONGDONGKALOONG ROADS.—

Correspondence with Messrs. Platt, Macleod & Wilson containing the terms of compensation agreed upon in respect of the scheduled widening of Lots 342 and 343:—

Shanghai, December 13, 1918.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to the conversation of our Mr. Ziar with you yesterday afternoon in connexion with the surrender by us to the Council of such portion of Cadastral Lots 342 and 343 as delineated on the Council's plan No. 8513 and coloured red thereon, we now write to make a formal claim for the sum of Tls. 15,910.40 of which particulars are as follows:—

Surrender of portion of Cadastral Lot 342 measuring 8 fun, 7 li and 5 haou and assessed at Tls. 16,000 per mow	Tls. 14,000.00
Surrender of portion of Cadastral Lot 343 measuring 5 li and 8 haou and assessed at Tls. 8,000 per mow	464.00
Increase of 10 per cent. on the assessed value for enforced surrender	1,446.40
	Tls. 15,910.40

If it is necessary for us to sign a Deed of Conveyance of the portions surrendered to the Council, we shall be obliged if you will send the draft deed to us for our approval.

Yours faithfully,

C. HARPUR, Esq.,

PLATT, MACLEOD & WILSON.

Acting Engineer and Surveyor.

Shanghai, January 13, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to our letter of December 13, 1918, in connexion with Cadastral Lots 342 and 343, we shall be obliged if you will send us a cheque for Tls. 15,910.40 at your early convenience.

Yours faithfully,

C. HARPUR, Esq.,

PLATT, MACLEOD & WILSON.

Acting Engineer and Surveyor.

Council Room, Shanghai, January 31, 1919.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of December 13, 1918, to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the surrender from Cadastral Lots 342 and 343 of land for the North Honan, Tsepoo and Tongdongkaloong Roads, I am directed to state that the Council accepts your claim, provided you are willing to consent to a deduction in respect of the frontages of the two roads last named, as indicated hereunder:—

North Honan Road.

Cad. Lot 342.	Tls.
0.525 mow at Tls. 16,000 per mow	Tls. 8,400
Plus 10%	840
	9,240
	9,240

Tsepoo Road.

Cad. Lot 342.	Tls. 2,000
0.125 mow at Tls. 16,000 per mow	200
Plus 10%	200
	2,200
Less 1/3rd for betterment	733
	1,467
Cad. Lot 343.	
0.058 mow at Tls. 8,000 per mow	464
Plus 10%	46
	510
Less 1/3rd for betterment	170
	340
	1,807

Tongdongkaloong.

Cad. Lot 342.	
0.225 mow at Tls. 16,000 per mow	3,600
Plus 10%	360
	3,960
Less 1/3rd for betterment	1,320
	2,640
	2,640
	Tls. 13,687

I shall be glad, therefore, if you will be so good as to express your acceptance of these terms, whereafter deeds of surrender will be prepared accordingly for your signature.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

MESSRS. PLATT, MACLEOD AND WILSON.

Shanghai, March 1, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—We shall be much obliged if you will inform us when the Council will be able to complete the widening of the Chapoo Road from North Honan Road to North Shanse Road.

Yours faithfully,
PLATT, MACLEOD & WILSON.

C. HARPUR, Esq.,
Acting Engineer and Surveyor.

Shanghai, March 4, 1919.

GENTLEMEN,—Your letter of the 1st instant, enquiring as to the widening of the Chapoo Road, is intended I presume to refer to the Tsepo Road, and has reference to the Council's letter of January 31.

With regard to other properties on the Tsepo Road between North Honan and Shanse Roads, I can give no definite information as to when the widening will be completed, as it is the practice to proceed with such widenings only as demolition of the affected houses or redevelopment of the property takes place.

Yours faithfully,
C. HARPUR,
Acting Engineer and Surveyor.

MESSRS. PLATT, MACLEOD AND WILSON.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 10, 1919.

GENTLEMEN,—I shall be much obliged if you will be so kind as to favour me with a reply to the Council's letter to yourselves of January 31, on the subject of the North Honan, Tsepo and Tongdongkaloong Roads.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

MESSRS. PLATT, MACLEOD AND WILSON.

Shanghai, March 10, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—We thank you for your letter of the 4th instant. Our letter of the 1st instant was intended to refer to the widening of the Tsepo Road and had reference to the Council's letter of January 31.

Regarding the surrender of land along Tongdongkaloong, the lease of the buildings thereon has yet 6 years to run and it, therefore, seems to us premature to discuss any terms concerning the surrender.

As to the surrender along the Tsepo Road, there is no betterment to the reserved property since the Council has no definite knowledge as to when the widening of the road will be completed. Moreover, the surrender means loss of rentals of at least 3 shop buildings along the North Honan Road. Therefore we cannot consent to the deduction mentioned in your letter of January 31, and have to claim full compensation for the surrender.

We shall be much obliged if you will send us the deeds of surrender for our approval at your early convenience.

Yours faithfully,
PLATT, MACLEOD & WILSON.

C. HARPUR, Esq.,
Acting Engineer and Surveyor.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 21, 1919.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 10, on the subject of the surrender of the scheduled area of Lots 342 and 343 N.

In reply thereto, I am directed to state that as regards the 2nd paragraph of your letter relating to land in the Tongdongkaloong, upon which it is noted there is a lease which has yet six years to run, the Council is quite willing to defer the negotiations for surrender until such time as rebuilding takes place or the public need for the widening should become urgent. The reason why this area is dealt with at all at the present time is due to the fact that it was included in your claim dated December 13, 1918.

As regards Tsepo Road, which prior to the present building operations varied from a width of 11 ft. 9 in. to 18 ft. 11 in., there can be no doubt that the widening has benefited your property and I am, therefore, directed to inform you that the Council can make no concession in the matter of its claim for a deduction for betterment.

As to the North Honan Road frontage of your property, and the statement in your letter that "the surrender means loss of rentals of at least three shop buildings", I am directed to point out that you have apparently overlooked the fact that the Council has accepted your claim in full for this area without any deduction for betterment.

Annual Report of the Shanghai Municipal Council, 1919.

The only revision, therefore, which appears called for in the Council's offer of January 31, is in regard to the Tongdongkaloong, and the revised offer will, therefore, read as follows:—

North Honan Road.—

Cad. Lot 342.		
0.448 mow at Tls. 16,000 per mow	Tls. 7,808	
Plus 10%	781	
	<hr/>	8,589

Tsepoo Road.—

Cad. Lot 342.		
0.125 mow at Tls. 16,000 per mow	Tls. 2,000	
Plus 10%	200	
	<hr/>	2,200
Less 1/3rd for betterment	733	
	<hr/>	1,467
Cad. Lot 343.		
0.058 mow at Tls. 8,000 per mow	Tls. 464	
Plus 10%	46	
	<hr/>	510
Less 1/3rd for betterment	170	
	<hr/>	340
	<hr/>	1,807
		Tls. 10,396
		<hr/>

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

MESSRS. PLATT, MACLEOD & WILSON.

Shanghai, April 15, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 21 and are now instructed by our clients, the beneficial owner of the property, to accept the revised offer of the Council contained in your letter.

We shall be glad to have the deeds of surrender sent to us for our signature, together with a cheque for Tls. 10,396 in due course.

Yours faithfully,
PLATT, MACLEOD & WILSON.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 23, 1919.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 15, and to convey to you the Council's thanks for the arrangement therein concluded; the surrender of Mow 0.671 of land from Cadastral Lots 342 and 343, for the widening of the North Honan and Tsepoo Roads, for the sum of Tls. 10,396.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

MESSRS. PLATT, MACLEOD & WILSON.

Shanghai, April 28, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—We acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, together with the surrender deeds in triplicate for the surrender to the Council of portions of Cadastral Lots 342 and 343.

We now return the surrender deeds duly executed by our Mr. Platt and Mr. Macleod and shall be glad to have your cheque for Tls. 10,396 in due course.

Yours faithfully,
PLATT, MACLEOD & WILSON.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

NORTH FOKIEN AND TSEPOO ROADS.—

The offer of the Chinese owner was accepted, to surrender without compensation an area of Mow 0.102 required for improving the south-west corner of the North Fokien and Tsepoo Roads. The plan of the road and relative deed of surrender were forwarded as usual through the Senior Consul to the Joint Measurement Office for record.

NORTH SHANSE ROAD, AND SURPLUS LAND.—

A piece of unregistered land on the line of the North Shanse Road, south of Tsepoo Road, was purchased at the rate of Tls. 8,000 per mow for the surplus land, and Tls. 4,000 per mow for the road land, or a sum of Tls. 3,324 for Mow 0.722. The piece of surplus land measures Mow 0.109.

Further improvements arranged in the District are tabulated hereunder:—

Road.	Agent or Owner.	Lot No.	Area Mow.	Compensation.
Dixwell	Chinese	S. of 64	0.288	Tls. 864†
East Seward	Platt, Macleod and Wilson	1165	0.307	1,857
Miller	Fleming, Davies and Bryan	U. S. 2452	0.215	1,892†
Muirhead	China Realty Co., Ltd.	896	0.106	140†
North Szechuen	Capt. J. H. P. Parker	B. C. 60 Pao.	0.172	860

†At the assessed value plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

CHEMULPO ROAD.—

The offer of the Yangtze Land & Finance Co., Ltd. was accepted, to make free surrender of that part of Lot 5078, measuring Mow 0.197, required for the extension of this road.

CHEMULPO ROAD AND SURPLUS LAND.—

Negotiations were concluded with the Rev. J. T. Proctor, of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, East China Mission, under which the Council purchased U.S. Lot 1629, Cad. Lot 5680, at the original purchase price, including the Chinese houses thereon, \$1,231.50. Of the area thus acquired, Mow 0.529 will be used for the road, and two pieces of surplus land remain, measuring Mow 0.453 and Mow 0.041 respectively.

FUNING ROAD.—

The Yangtze Land & Finance Co., Ltd. surrendered that part of Lot 5078, measuring Mow 0.196, which is required for the extension of this road.

LIAOYANG ROAD AND SURPLUS LAND.—

A piece of unregistered land, measuring Mow 0.390, was purchased at the proclamation rate for roadland, Tls. 150 per mow, or a sum of Tls. 59; also a further lot of land situated partly within the road lines measuring Mow 2.412 at Tls. 650 per mow, or a sum of Tls 1,568. Of the total area thus acquired, a piece of surplus land remains, measuring Mow 0.226, for which the apportionment of cost is Tls. 147.

LINCHING ROAD.—

Messrs. Dowdall & Read agreed to surrender without compensation the area required for this road from Lots 6827 and 6835, a total area of Mow 2.152, upon condition that when houses are erected on these properties, the Council will construct free of charge a cement concrete footpath over a frontage of 740 ft., the approximate length of frontage from which surrender is effected.

LIPING AND LIANGCHOW ROADS.—

The claim of the East Kiangse Mission was accepted, for the surrender of the scheduled area of Lot 6070, at the rate of Tls. 500 per mow.

The land required for Liping Road measures Mow 2.709, and that for Liangchow Road measures Mow 0.674, and the compensation paid totals Tls. 1,691.

PINCLIANG PIECE, SURPLUS LAND AND CHEMULPO ROAD.—

Chinese owned land for these properties has been purchased on the following terms, Mow 1.303 at Tls. 600 per mow, and Mow 0.290 at Tls. 100 per mow. Of the area thus acquired, Mow 0.563 is for Pingliang Piece, Mow 0.637 is for Chemulpo Road, and Mow 0.373 remains available as surplus land.

RANGOON ROAD AND SURPLUS LAND.—

Arrangements have been concluded for the straightening of the road by the purchase of Mow 0.996 of land at Tls. 1,200 per mow, Tls. 1,195.

This arrangement will result in leaving in the Council's hands a small piece of surplus land which, with part of the old road land, will measure Mow 1.361.

TSITSIHAR ROAD AND SURPLUS LAND.—

The offer of Mr. J. O. Anderson was accepted, for the sale of B.C. Lot 9388, formerly 8876, measuring Mow 0.945, of which Mow 0.596 is required for road purposes. The price paid was Tls. 550 per mow or a sum of Tls. 520 for the property. Of this area, Mow 0.349 remains available as surplus land.

WAYSIDE ROAD.—

The offer of Mrs. H. de Villard was accepted, to surrender without monetary compensation the scheduled area of Lot 5740, measuring Mow 0.367.

WHASHING AND YANGCHOW ROADS.—

The terms upon which Mr. Tam Wa has agreed to surrender the scheduled area of Lots 2986 and 2987 are contained in the following correspondence :—

Shanghai, July 16, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—Some time in May 1916 you wrote to enquire whether I am prepared to make free surrender of three strips of land from B.C. Lots 4085 and 4125; in reply, I regret to say that I cannot agree, and wish to point out that with regard to B.C. Lot 4125 the land is only suitable for building a poorer class of Chinese dwelling houses, and therefore, a 40 ft. road would be quite ample, and by a having a 50 ft. road it would not enhance the value of the lot. However, I should suggest that I will surrender free the land required for making up a 40 ft. road, and the Council will pay for the extra 10 ft. strip at the assessed value.

With regard to B.C. Lot 4085, I agree to surrender free the land coloured pink, measuring mow 0.115, and since this lot has a road frontage of over 100 ft. on the Whashing Road, I don't see the value of having another frontage on the Yangchow Road, and therefore, I cannot surrender free the land required for making up this road, but am prepared to surrender against payment at the assessed value.

Yours faithfully,
TAM WA.

C. HARPUR, Esq.,
Acting Engineer and Surveyor.

Council Room, Shanghai, September 19, 1919.

SIR,—I am directed to refer to your letter of July 16, on the subject of the surrender for the Whashing and Yangchow Roads of the scheduled strips of Lots 2986 and 2987.

In reply thereto, I am to inform you that the Council accepts your offer to surrender free the whole of the land required from Lot 2986 for the Whashing Road, measuring Mow 0.115, and such of the area of Lot 2987 as is required for making a 40 ft. road. The remainder of the scheduled strip of the last named lot consists of a 5 ft. strip, not a 10 ft. strip, since the extra 10 ft. width must be divided equally between yourself and the owner on the opposite side of the road.

In these circumstances, I am directed to inform you that the Council's offer for the requisite surrenders is as follows :—

Whashing Road—Lot 2987—a 5 ft. strip, i.e. Mow 0.115 at Tls. 1,000 per mow	Tls. 115
Yangchow Road—Lot 2986—Mow 0.400 less Mow 0.010 (being the area of the corner which can be incorporated in your lot) i.e. Mow 0.390 at Tls. 800 per mow	Tls. 312
Less 1/3rd for betterment	104
	Tls. 208
Plus 10 %	21
	229
	Tls. 344

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

TAM WA, Esq.,

Shanghai, September 22, 1919.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of September 19, I beg to state that I accept the Council's offer for the surrender of the scheduled strips of Lots 2986 and 2987.

Yours faithfully,
TAM WA.

E. S. B. ROWE, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary, Municipal Council.

WESTERN DISTRICT.**BUBBLING WELL ROAD.—**

Negotiations were concluded with Mr. S. A. Hardoon, whereunder, in return for the cession to him of the alleyway known as the Yusingka, certain minor road modifications in the Kiukiang Road and vicinity have been arranged, as also the surrender by Mr. Hardoon of the strip of land measuring Mow 1.164 required from his residential property, Lot 2437, for widening the Bubbling Well Road, payment being made for the balance of area, a net sum of Tls. 8,469, inclusive of all charges for reinstatement of wall, rebuilding of gatehouse, and such other buildings as are affected by the widening.

With a view to improving the awkward bend in this arterial thoroughfare, an improvement urgently necessitated by modern traffic conditions, Lot No. 2945, measuring Mow 6.470, was purchased from Mrs. K. E. Wrightson for the sum of Tls. 50,000. Of this area, it is anticipated that approximately one half will be available for use hereafter or for re-sale to the frontage owners on the new line of road.

Correspondence and Award by the Land Commissioners containing the terms upon which expropriation has been arranged of the scheduled area of Lot 2816:—

Shanghai, April 8, 1918.

DEAR SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly inform me upon what terms you will be prepared to surrender, should the Council decide to acquire it, that portion of Cadastral Lot 2816 which is scheduled for acquisition on the official plan of Road Extensions and Widenings, measuring mow 0.404 and coloured red on the accompanying plan.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
CHAS. H. GODFREY,
Engineer and Surveyor.

M. CHAUMONT, Esq.

Shanghai, April 13, 1918.

DEAR SIR,—We have been requested by Mr. Chaumont to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 8th instant, inquiring upon what terms he will be prepared to surrender, should the Council decide to acquire it, that portion of Belgian Lot 18, Cadastral Lot 2816, of land which is scheduled for acquisition for the Bubbling Well Road widening, measuring mow 0.404, and coloured red on the plan accompanying your letter.

He has instructed us to reply and point out that the surrender of the strip in question, curtails the lawns of the two front houses standing upon the lot, to such an extent as to render them too small for lawn tennis.

Under these circumstances he bases his claim upon the estimated loss of rental of the houses by reason of the absence of a tennis lawn which we estimate at Tls. 15 each per house per month, or a total of Tls. 360 per annum. To reproduce this sum it will be necessary to invest at say 7 per cent. the sum of Tls. 5,142. He therefore, claims this amount plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender.

It is, of course, understood that the cost of setting back the boundary wall and gate piers to the new scheduled line will be borne by the Council.

Yours faithfully,
ALGAR & Co., Ld

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer & Surveyor.

Council Room, Shanghai, April 24, 1918.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 13 to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of the widening of the Bubbling Well Road ex Lot 2816.

In reply thereto, I am directed to state that the Council is of opinion that a claim based on loss of rental at Tls. 15 per house per month is too high. It should be borne in mind that tennis is possible for only six months of the year and it is inconceivable that the tenants pay the unduly high price of Tls. 30 per mensem for such a privilege. The Council would not be indisposed to agree to pay compensation on the terms you suggest, as a special case, provided that Tls. 15 per month is taken as the basis. The compensation payable would then be as follows:—

Tls. 15 for 12 months	Tls. 180 capitalized at 7 per cent.	Tls. 2,571
Plus 10 per cent.		257
		<hr/> 2,828
Plus cost of reinstating wall and piers.		220
		<hr/> Tls. 3,048

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Messrs. ALGAR & Co., Ld.

Shanghai, May 1, 1918.

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your favour of the 24th ultimo in connexion with the claim for compensation for the Bubbling Well Road Widening ex Belgian Lot 18, Cadastral Lot 2816 W.

We regret that the Council is of the opinion that a claim based on a loss of rental of Tls. 15 per house per month is too high.

We still maintain that the claim is not too high and may mention that we have consulted two or three other landlords who are of our opinion.

We admit that tennis is only possible for six months in the year, but it must be borne in mind that the loss of a tennis court is not the only inconvenience that a tenant is put to. It includes a reduced size of garden all the year round, the cutting down of trees and bushes of several years growth and the inconvenience while the boundary wall is being set back.

Under the circumstances we ask that the Council will again consider the claim as set forth in our letter dated April 13, addressed to the Municipal Engineer. We may mention that the owner would prefer that the Council undertake the reinstating of the boundary wall and piers.

In conclusion we would draw your attention to the fact that the lease of No. 185 Bubbling Well Road does not expire until December 14, 1919, and that of No. 186 until January 31, 1919. Should the Council wish to carry out the improvement before the expiry of the leases, arrangements must be made with the tenants.

Yours faithfully,
ALGAR & Co., LD.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Acting Secretary, Municipal Council.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 27, 1918.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of May 1, on the subject of the surrender from Lot 2816 of the area required for widening Bubbling Well Road, I am directed to state that the Council remains of opinion that your claim for loss of rental at the rate of Tls. 180 per house per annum capitalized at 7 per cent. is altogether too high.

I am directed, therefore, to inform you that the matter will be referred to the Land Commission for settlement.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Messrs. ALGAR & Co., LD.

LAND COMMISSION.

CASE No. 119.

Bubbling Well Road.

Cadastral Lot 2816—Western District. Registered Owner M. Michel H. Chaumont, heard in the Council Room on April 23, 1919.

PROCEEDINGS.

The Council is represented by the Assistant Secretary, Mr. E. S. B. Rowe, the Deputy Engineer being in attendance. Mr. A. E. Algar of Messrs. Algar & Co., Ltd., appears as agent for the Registered Owner.

The Assistant Secretary states that in this case the Council is prepared to pay full and fair compensation for the land to be surrendered, but this case was noteworthy in that it was sought to recover special compensation on the grounds that surrender of the scheduled area precluded use of the remaining portion of the garden for tennis. The case might, therefore, become one of considerable importance as a precedent in future similar cases. The registered owner put forward a claim based on the loss of two tennis courts, which worked out at approximately 4 times the value of the strip of land. The Council had offered, as a special case, to pay on the basis of Tls. 15 per month, seeing that tennis was only playable for half the year.

Mr. Algar enquires how the Council arrived at the figure of Tls. 15 per month, to which Mr. Rowe replies that it was based on no principle at all but was made with a view to effecting a settlement by compromise. The Council indeed recognized that computation on the lines adopted was intrinsically unsound. Tennis might be played for five, six, or seven months, and the capitalised claim might vary in each case, also it assumes perpetual occupancy, and use of the courts, whereas, as a matter of fact, one of the gardens is not used as a tennis court at all and for some years past, has not been. yet the rent is the same as for the other property. He submits that a property laid out as a tennis court, could not *ipso facto*, be entitled to be rated at four times the value of one without such an apportionance.

In the circumstances, he concluded, the Council is regretfully obliged to withdraw the counter offer contained in its letter of April 24, 1918, and to submit that the assessed value, with 10 per cent. added for compulsory surrender, is the proper amount of compensation.

Mr. Algar admits that tennis is only possible for half the year, but contends that the cutting off of 21 feet, necessitated a smaller garden all the year round and tenants, able to pay the rental required, expect a garden, large enough to play tennis.

The Deputy Engineer draws attention to the fact that the width of the strip varies from 15 to 21 feet owing to the curve in the road.

Mr. Algar then deals with the basis upon which his claim is framed, and cites letters received from Messrs. J. Ambrose and G. W. Davies, the former estimating that Tls. 15 per house per month is a fair claim to make and the latter that the reduced earning power in his opinion would be fairly represented by Tls. 10 for each property. Mr. Algar then remarks that the sum offered for reinstatement, Tls. 220, is grossly insufficient for the work involved; in reply to which Mr. Rowe, on behalf of the Council, undertakes to pay the full cost of reinstatement, whatever it may be.

The Assistant Secretary then enquires of Mr. Algar what, in his opinion, is a fair sum to pay for hiring a tennis court, and in reply Mr. Algar cites numerous instances which have come within his experience, ranging from \$90 for 4 months for one court, to a larger area of 12 courts which worked out at Tls. 9 each per season. Mr. Rowe then submits that, in his claim Mr. Algar was in fact asking for the full rental value of the whole area of the tennis courts, whereas the Council required only about one-eighth of it for road purposes, and the balance of 7/8ths was still available for a garden. He asks if Mr. Algar suggested that the owner should receive compensation for the full area and yet retain 7/8ths of it? In reply Mr. Algar remarks that as tennis could not be played on what remained, he was entitled to ask full value for it, but, in any case, his claim also included compensation for the worsement to the property occasioned by the reduced size of the garden all the year round, the cutting down of trees of several years growth and inconvenience while the boundary wall is being set back. In reply Mr. Rowe observes that the first named loss is comprised in offering compensation for the land at its value, while the second and third items are transient in nature and to receive a monthly payment for them in perpetuity, which is what the claim amounts to, would be grossly excessive compensation.

The Deputy Engineer states that it must be borne in mind that as the area of the land is curtailed the land tax is reduced, as is the Municipal house tax and also the water rate. It is conceded that when a tennis court is provided it probably makes the house available for reletting to a larger community.

Both parties then withdraw.

AWARD.

The Commissioners after carefully considering the arguments of the parties, find no cause to depart in this case from their usual method of fixing compensation, namely, on the basis of the assessed value of the land taken with due allowance for betterment or detriment. They award as follows:—

Mow 0.404 at Tls. 3,300 per mow	1,333.20
Plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender	133.32
Plus allowance for detriment	1,000.00
	<u>Tls. 2,466.52</u>

The Council shall bear the cost of rebuilding the walls and piers to the new roadline, and of such other reinstatement work as may be involved by the surrender.

A. D. BELL,	} <i>Land Commissioners 1919/20.</i>
R. S. IVY,	
H. G. SIMMS,	
L. G. WESTCOTT,	
<i>Secretary.</i>	

The following claims have been accepted, with payment of reinstatement charges in each case.

<i>Cad. Lot.</i>	<i>Agent or Owner.</i>	<i>Area Mow.</i>	<i>Compensation.</i>
2420	Hanson, McNeill, Jones and Wright	0.155	Tls. 682
2813	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	0.347	1,746
2814	Mrs. F. Robinson	0.321	1,646
1265	Oriental Land Co., Ltd.	1.235	13,585
2755	Seth, Mancell & Co.	0.218	1,000
1270	W. A. C. Platt	0.507	4,563

Correspondence relating to an improvement of the Bubbling Well Road in the neighbourhood of the Bubbling Well Temple, in continuation of that published in the Annual Report for 1916:—

Shanghai, October 13, 1916.

SIR,—The Committee learns that the Council will not issue a permit to repair those houses which now stand outside the Temple because they are on the line of the road widening.

As the Committee desired to let these houses sometime ago but owing to the above fact, they cannot do so, they now wish to know from you upon what grounds those houses shall be pulled down and the land given up for

the purpose of road widening. We shall be glad if you will kindly inform us on the above questions and thanking you in advance.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

徐 顧 張 姚 常
耀 桂 善 芝 貴
祥 華 聲 廷 貴

*Members of the Yuh Za Dong Committee for the Estate
of the Bubbling Well Temple.*

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Engineer and Surveyor, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, October 16, 1916.

DEAR SIRS,—In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, I beg to say that there is no reason, so far as this office is concerned, why the one-storeyed buildings referred to should not be pulled down.

Your statement is correct that a permit to repair has been refused on the grounds that the land on which the buildings stand is required for widening the Bubbling Well Road.

Yours faithfully,
CHAS. H. GODFREY,
Engineer and Surveyor.

Mr. ZEE YAO-HSING, AND OTHERS,
Members of the Yuh Za Dong Committee.

Shanghai, October 25, 1916.

SIR,—We beg to thank you for your letter of October 16, reply (by Mr. Chas. H. Godfrey) to ours of October 13, on the subject of those 5 houses outside the Temple, and stating that the said houses should be pulled down, and the land should be cleared for the purpose of the widening of the Bubbling Well Road.

In reply we beg to request you, in the first place, to furnish us with a plan showing the exact area for which the widening should be taken, as the Council had already taken about 6 fun in the eastside of the Yuyuen Road and further, the Committee wish to know the compensation of which the Council propose to pay for the land and the removal of those houses situated thereon.

Thanking you in anticipation.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

徐 顧 張 姚 常
耀 桂 善 芝 貴
祥 華 聲 廷 貴

*Members of the Yuh Za Dong Committee for the Estate
of the Bubbling Well Temple.*

C. HARPUR, Esq.,
Acting Engineer and Surveyor, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, October 27, 1916.

DEAR SIRS,—In accordance with your request of the 25th instant, I beg to hand you herewith a plan showing in red the area required from the Zing Ang Sze (Temple) property for the purpose of widening the Bubbling Well Road.

With regard to your inquiry as to what compensation the Council will pay for the land and houses, I beg to inform you that negotiations for a free surrender of the land have already been brought to a conclusion in July last.

As to the houses standing on the proposed widening, they are in a dilapidated condition, as your application for a permit to repair indicates. Compensation, if any, would, therefore, be nominal, but I should be glad to receive your claim for such sum as you may consider yourselves entitled to.

Yours faithfully,
C. HARPUR,
Deputy Engineer and Surveyor.

THE YUH ZA DONG COMMITTEE.

Shanghai, November 25, 1916.

SIR,—We have to thank you for your letter of October 27, enclosing a plan showing the areas which the Council require for the purpose of road widening.

In reply we beg to state that the Committee is quite willing to surrender free the part on which there are 5 houses. The area shown on the plan is Mow 0.455 but the Committee would ask the Council to pay the loss of rental for those houses for 15 years at \$20 per mensem, and \$30 each for their removal.

Although the Council does not urge for their immediate removal, they already refused to grant any permit for repair and the Committee noted that no tenant is allowed to go into those premises since last June.

With regard to the piece at the corner of Bubbling Well and Jessfield Roads the Committee gives their strong protest against surrender of any bit of land in that or any part of the temple's property in future, and they wish the Council to put off that corner piece which shows on the plan.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

徐 顧 張 姚 常
耀 桂 善 芝
祥 華 聲 廷 貴
(逸善堂董事)

*Members of the Committee of Yuh Za Dong for the Estate
of the Bubbling Well Temple.*

C. HARPUR, Esq.,

Acting Engineer & Surveyor, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, December 31, 1918.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the previous correspondence in connexion with the removal of the 5 bungalows on the south-east corner of the Temple grounds, I shall be glad if you will inform me when these will be removed.

Yours faithfully,

C. HARPUR,

Acting Engineer & Surveyor.

The HEAD PRIEST,
Bubbling Well Temple.

Shanghai, January 6, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—The Shanghai Municipal Council requires the demolition of the 5 bungalows on Bubbling Well Road, Nos. 1168 to 1172.

The bungalows have not been pulled down as the Buddhist Association will not allow them to be removed.

But as there has been a dispute between the priests and the Association over another case, we are no longer under their rule, and we now agree to the removal of the bungalows.

If you will please send the permit and plan, we will have this done as soon as possible, and shall be grateful if you will help us in keeping the Temple property under the following conditions :—

1. Pay the cost of removal of the bungalows at a price a little higher than before offered.
2. Please to look after our Temple properties.
3. Please give permit for removal of bungalows.
4. The liberty of our Temple grounds not to be infringed.
5. We will accordingly do all we can to assist the Council at any time.

LOH KUN,

SIEH KUN,

Bubbling Well Temple Priests.

CHAS. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Shanghai, February 10, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—The head priest and the Committee of the Bubbling Well Temple instruct us to write in reply to your letter and say that they would be prepared to remove the five bungalows you refer to and that the following terms on which they would do so would be acceptable to Council :—

- 1.—The Council would not remove the two big old trees now standing near the front door of the Temple.
- 2.—While the Council according to its plan is going to round off the south-western corner of the Temple, the Temple shall in all future times be entitled to repair or rebuild the present Temple premises as though that corner has not been rounded off, nor shall they be required, as a condition for obtaining the licence to repair or rebuild, to surrender any further ground on that corner.
- 3.—That the Council would at some convenient time appoint some staff to be present on the planting of boundary stones to mark off a strip of land on the west of the Temple that belongs to it from the Municipal road.
- 4.—That the Council would furnish the Temple with a plan showing the total area of the land taken by it from the Temple for making roads, and would pay a proportionate sum for Chinese Government Land Tax to become due hereafter.
- 5.—That the Council would use its good offices with Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers so that they would, upon the removal of the five bungalows, permit the making of a drain by the Temple through a strip of land leased to them.
- 6.—That the Council would make a big drain somewhere on the Maloo in front of the Temple.
- 7.—That during the customary celebration of Buddha's birthday which falls on the 8th day of the 4th. Moon each year the Council would permit the setting up of stalls along the frontage of the Temple, the firing of crackers and the gathering of worshippers' vehicles in its vicinity.

Yours faithfully,

HANSON, McNEILL, JONES & WRIGHT.

C. HARPUR, Esq.,
Deputy Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 11, 1919.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 10, to the Municipal Engineer, and to accept the terms therein contained, whereunder the Head Priest and the Committee of the Bubbling Well Temple will surrender for incorporation within the Bubbling Well Road the site of the 5 bungalows at present standing within the line of the said road.

In accordance therewith, the Council will at an early date instruct a representative of the Public Works Department to mark off the strip of land at the west of the Temple as desired, will arrange to pay a proportionate sum of the Chinese Government Land Tax as requested and will arrange for the construction of a big drain on the maloo in front of the temple. The Council will also as requested use its good offices with Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers in regard to the construction of a drain through a strip of land leased to them.

Instructions will also be given to the Police that during the celebration of Buddha's birthday on the 8th day of the 4th moon of each year, stalls may be set up along the frontage of the temple and the firing of crackers and the gathering of worshippers and their vehicles be permitted in the vicinity, so long as reasonable space is left for through traffic to pass.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Secretary.

MESSRS. HANSON, MCNEILL, JONES & WRIGHT.

BUBBLING WELL CARRIAGE TERMINUS.—

With a view to facilitating the passage of traffic at this point, and as a result of the widening of the Yuyuen Road west of Jessfield Road, it has become necessary to rearrange this central space. To this end, a short length at each end will be incorporated in the road, thus making it easier to turn into Yuyuen Road and giving more clearance between the grass plot and the tramway line.

BUBBLING WELL AND GREAT WESTERN ROADS.—

Further progress has been made during the year in the projected widening of Great Western Road to 60 feet and extension of the Bubbling Well Road to meet it, and the following is a further list of the surrenders arranged:—

			<i>Bubbling Well Road. Mow.</i>	<i>Great Western Road. Mow.</i>	<i>Compensation</i>
B. C. Lot	6292	China Mutual Life Insurance Co.	0.341	0.086	Tls. 892
Unregd. E. of	2588	Chinese	0.335	—	1,605
Unregd. W. of	2588	"	0.306	—	1,142
Unregd. W. of	2588	"	0.067	—	399

GREAT WESTERN ROAD.—

An arrangement was concluded with the China Realty Company, Ltd., for an improvement in the line of this road, ex Lots 2321 and 2322, an area measuring Mow 0.105 of surplus roadland being exchanged for an area measuring Mow 0.117, without monetary compensation.

HAIPHONG ROAD.—

The following letters refer to an improvement to this road ex Lot 4370:—

Shanghai February 25, 1919.

SIR,—On behalf of the Committee of the Doon Za Loh Nee Dong Charitable Institution I beg to inform you that the Committee desire to build a guild house on B. C. Lot 7178—Haiphong Road. They understand that a portion of land on the northern boundary of the lot will be required by the Council for the construction of the Haiphong Road. The Committee is quite willing to surrender the area required for road purposes, but they wish me to point out to you the following:—

1.—The Committee intends to build the house facing south, therefore they will not use the Haiphong Road as a frontage to the guild: they wish the Council to pay reasonable compensation for the area of whatever is required for the road.

2.—The Committee desire the house built with a southern exposure necessitating the making of the entrance way on the east of the lot, there is, however, hardly enough land on the east side. The Committee, therefore, begs that the Council will fill in the creek on this side and wish to know the cost to them of laying pipes and filling up the creek with mud.

I shall be glad if you will kindly let me know at your earliest convenience the amount of compensation the Council will be prepared to pay for the land required for the Haiphong Road and the cost of filling of the creek as the Committee wishes to start building operations as soon as possible.

Thanking you in advance.

C. HARPUR, Esq.,
Acting Engineer, Municipal Council.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ZEE HAI-DOO.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 6, 1919.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of February 25, on the subject of Lot 4370, Haiphong Road, I am directed to state that after careful consideration of the facts stated in your letter, the Council is willing to arrange compensation as follows:—

Mow 0.174 at Tls. 600 per mow	Tls. 104
Plus 10 per cent.	10
	114
Less one-third for betterment	38
	Tls. 76

The cost of laying a 12-in. pipe and filling the creek on the east of the lot between Haiphong and Markham Roads is Tls. 305, leaving a net amount of Tls. 229 payable by the Institution in the event of the Council undertaking the work.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

ZEE HAI-DOO, Esq.,
for the Doon Za Loh Nee Dong Charitable Institution.

Shanghai, March 7, 1919.

SIR,—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your kind favour of yesterday's date, in the matter of the Haiphong Road, in reply thereto we beg to state that the contents are acceptable to the Committee, and we shall be glad if the Council will undertake the work of filling in the creek as soon as possible and thanking you in advance.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

徐 謝 奚
瑞 芳 東
祥 卿 衡 德

Members of the Doon Za Loh Nee Dong Charitable Institution Committee.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, March 23, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to enclose herewith Surrender Deed in triplicate, for an area of mow 0.174 from Cadastral Lot 4370 of land for the Haiphong Road extension, duly executed by our Mr. Algar. We shall feel obliged if you will return us one copy of this Deed after it has been registered at the British Consulate, together with your cheque for Tls. 76, being the agreed amount of compensation.

Yours faithfully,
ALGAR & Co., Ltd.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

HUNGJAO ROAD.—

Arrangements have been concluded with the native owners concerned, for acquisition of the unregistered land required to widen this road to 60 ft., from Warren Road to Rubicon Road, a total area of Mow 37.264, at a cost of Tls. 9,316.

MEDHURST AND WUTING ROADS.—

The amended claim of Messrs. Moorhead & Halse has been accepted, for the surrender from Lot 3462 of the area required for these roads, on the following terms:—

Medhurst Road—Mow 0.160, Free

Wuting Road—Mow 0.707 at the assessed value, Tls. 4,500 per mow, plus 10 per cent, Tls. 3,500.

MOULMEIN ROAD.—

Correspondence with Mr. D. M. David on the subject of the surrender of the corner of Lot 2216:—

Shanghai, February 8, 1917.

DEAR SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly inform me upon what terms you will be prepared to surrender, should the Council decide to acquire it, that portion of Cadastral Lot 2216 which is scheduled for acquisition on the official plan of Road Extensions and Widenings, measuring now 0.020 and coloured red on the accompanying plan.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
CHAS. H. GODFREY,
Engineer & Surveyor.

D. M. DAVID, Esq.,

Shanghai, March 12, 1917.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 8th ult., I beg to inform you that for various good reasons I am not prepared to negotiate for the surrender of the small piece of land ex Cadastral Lot 2216 Western and coloured pink on the plan sent me.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
D. M. DAVID.

C. H. GODFREY, Esq.,
Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 16, 1917.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 12 to the Municipal Engineer, on the subject of Lot 2216.

In reply, I am directed to state that the Council requires the compulsory surrender from this lot of an area measuring now 0.020 which is scheduled for the Moulmein Road on the Official Plans of Road Extensions and Widenings. Since, however, you state that you are unwilling to surrender this area, the Council is obliged, in accordance with the Land Regulations, to give you notice that the question of the compensation, if any, payable for the strip of land in question will be referred for decision by the Land Commissioners, notice of whose sitting to consider the case will be duly conveyed to you.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Assistant Secretary.

D. M. DAVID, Esq.,

Surrender of the requisite area was, however, arranged subsequently with Messrs. Hanson, McNeill, Jones & Wright, in terms of the following correspondence:—

Shanghai, February 24, 1919.

DEAR SIRS,—I have received your application dated February 21 for a permit to close the existing gate on Cadastral Lot 2216, Western District.

As the site of the proposed operations is affected by a scheduled road widening, I beg to inform you that I am unable to submit it to the Council until I have communicated with you with reference to the land required for road purposes. A plan is being prepared to show the scheduled line as it affects the property and I will communicate with you at the earliest possible moment.

Your obedient servant,
C. HARPUR,
Acting Engineer and Surveyor.

MESSRS. HANSON, MCNEILL, JONES & WRIGHT.

Shanghai, March 3, 1919.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 24th ult., the beneficial owner of B.C. Lot 3870 is willing to surrender to the Council the land required from this lot for road widening, at the assessed value plus 10 per cent. for compulsory surrender.

Your truly,
HANSON, MCNEILL, JONES & WRIGHT.

C. HARPUR, Esq.,
Acting Municipal Engineer.

Council Room, Shanghai, March 12, 1919.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 3, to the Acting Municipal Engineer, and to accept the claim therein contained for the surrender of the scheduled area of Lot 2216 required for

the widening of the Moulmein Road, at the assessed value, Tls. 5,500 per mow, plus 10 per cent., or a sum of Tls. 121 for mow 0.020.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

MESSRS. HANSON, McNEILL, JONES & WRIGHT.

STONEBRIDGE ROAD.—

The consent of the owner has been obtained to a free surrender of Mow 0.155 of unregistered land required for this road. The plan of the road and relative deed of surrender have been forwarded as usual through the Senior Consul to the Joint Measurement Office for record.

YUYUEN ROAD.—

Much difficulty has been experienced with many owners in carrying out the projected widening of this road to 50 feet, but in the great majority of cases the requisite surrenders have now been arranged, and those dealt with during the current year are listed hereunder.

As regards the very awkward bend just beyond the Bubbling Well turn, arrangements were made to improve the roadline by the purchase of B.C. Lots 8613 and 8446, at Tls. 3,500 per mow, or Tls. 6,968 for Mow 1.991: the whole of the first named lot was merged in the road, and approximately two thirds of the latter, while the piece of surplus land which remained, measuring Mow 0.603, was sold later to Messrs. Hanson, McNeill, Jones & Wright for Tls. 3,003.

Further improvements arranged in this District, including additional surrenders for the Yuyuen Road, are tabulated hereunder:—

Road.	Agent or Owner.	Lot No.	Area Mow.	Compensation.
Ferry	Chinese	N. W. corner	0.191	Tls. 153
Gordon	W. Brandt	Cad. Lot	4333	0.062 95
Great Western	S. L. I. Co., Ltd.	" "	2325	0.106 400
Great Western & Manila	Algar & Co., Ltd.	B.C. "	8066	0.642 2,277
Jessfield	"	" "	9903	0.076 251
Medhurst	S. L. I. Co., Ltd.	" "	2950	0.155 852
Sicawei	Chinese	S. of Cad. Lot	2585	0.088 477
Sinza and Chengtu	Platt, Macleod & Wilson	Cad. Lot	581	0.011 102
Stonebridge	A. E. Algar	B.C. "	5114	0.124 1,091
Tatung	Drummond & Holborow	" "	1000	0.202 1,037
Yuyuen	Seth, Mancell & Co.	" "	2755	0.054 178
"	R. H. Parker	U.S. "	2377	0.056 Nil
"	"	" "	2395	0.033 Nil
"	R. J. Marshall	B.C. "	7195	0.211 400
"	Raven Trust Co., Ltd.	U.S. "	2441	0.051 102
"	S. A. Hardoon	" "	2076 }	0.461 784
"	"	B.C. "	7194 }	
"	China Realty Co., Ltd.	U.S. "	2351	0.224 268
"	A. Cohen	U.S. "	1969	0.402 683
"	Yei Tsien-chien	" "	1966	0.177 301
"	Rockefeller Foundation	U.S. "	2063	0.409 359
"	M. Simmons	B.C. "	9590	0.445 579
"	Moorhead & Halse	" "	6375	0.319 1,318
"	"	" "	6483	0.195 430
"	"	" "	7184	0.098 241
"	"	" "	7196	0.053 142
"	"	" "	8228	0.187 329
"	"	" "	9202	0.184 320
"	Nie Chang Chen	W. of B.C.	8045	0.069 34.50
"	Nie Mow Zung	" "	"	0.031 15.50
"	Nie Chang Chen	W. of B.C.	8337	0.001 0.50
"	Nie Mow Zung	Opposite U.S.C.	2268	0.026 13.00
"	Wong Tse Jin	W. of U.S.C.	2395	0.187 93.50

LAND COMMISSION.

The constitution of the Commission for the year 1919-20 has been as follows:—

Mr. A. D. Bell was re-elected in January as the Council's representative and consented to serve. Mr. Bell resigned his seat in January 1920, owing to his impending departure on home leave, and Mr. H. E. Campbell accepted the Council's invitation to serve as its representative on the Commission.

Dr. R. S. Ivy being the only nominee proposed by registered land owners, was considered to be elected as Commissioner.

At the Ratepayers' meeting in April, Mr. H. G. Simms, proposed by Mr. L. Midwood, and seconded by Mr. R. M. Dalglish, was re-elected a Commissioner.

A Meeting of the Commission was held on April 28, at which a case of expropriation of land for public use was submitted for decision. The award is recorded under the heading "Road Extensions and Widenings" in the earlier part of this Report.

Meeting of April 28, 1919.

Case 119

M. H. Chaumont

Bubbling Well Road.

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.

THE PARKS COMMITTEE.

The members of the Parks Committee were re-nominated as follows:—

Mr. E. JENNER HOGG, (*Chairman*).

Rev. Bro. FAUST.

Mr. P. PEEBLES.

Mr. Peebles resigned his seat in December and Mr. F. Ayscough accepted the Council's invitation to serve on the Committee.

The various questions connected with the Parks and Open Spaces, have received the Committee's careful attention during the year.

PUBLIC RECREATION GROUND.

Committee.—The Committee of Management of the Ground at the close of 1919 was as follows:—

Dr. N. MACLEOD, *Chairman*.

Messrs. W. S. JACKSON, *Steward of the Race Club*.

W. L. MERRIMAN, *Member of Council*.

G. LANNING, *Honorary Secretary*.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

(*To the Commissioner of Public Works.*)

If it is conceded that the attainment of popularity is the hall mark of public approval, it may be asserted that, judged by the numbers who frequent them, the parks have become the fashion. Not only is this to be seen by the numbers of visitors, but it is still more noticeable by the quickened interest taken by many in plant life. This interest, not being fostered by any probable reward, is built on a sound foundation and as it expands will materially tend to encourage the growth and development of park areas.

Until Jessfield Park was for the greater part developed, it was debatable whether there was a demand for areas devoted entirely to lawns, trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants. To the Public Garden a few years ago the public were forced to come, it being the only place where it was possible to obtain a breath of air. The Public Recreation Ground was, and is, practically unfrequented except by players and their admirers, whilst although the non-players who visit Hongkew Recreation Ground outnumber the players by 3 to 1, this was to a large extent due to the conditions prevailing in the Public Gardens, rendering a quiet walk or secluded seat—essential factors to the proper enjoyment of a garden—unattainable. On the other hand, Jessfield Park, though from the frequenters' view somewhat remotely situated and offering no attraction beyond natural features, is much frequented, proving that the only reason why public enthusiasm was not obvious was the entire lack of anything to be enthusiastic about. That this interest will increase as the population does, is certain, as the records of most large cities indicate that the greater the population of a restricted area, the more insistent becomes the demand for spaces where man's desire for natural scenery can be enjoyed. It is therefore desirable that all having Shanghai's interests at heart, should realise that its growth is rapid and make adequate allowance for the future health and enjoyment of its citizens.

Developments.—An additional section of Jessfield Park was raised and laid out in the form of a valley flanked by recesses. Each recess was planted with different kinds of plants, thus imparting to it a distinctive effect. One is planted with a collection of different kinds of bamboos, another with azaleas, cherries and lilies, whilst another is devoted to tropical plants,

Two Lawn Bowl Greens were made in Wayside Park, and from the day they were opened by Mr. White, Acting Chairman of the Council, they were played on almost daily.

Trees and shrubs were planted, turf laid and shade houses erected on a section of the lot acquired for a Girls' Public School in the Western District, to serve as a Children's Playground.

With the intention of rendering frontages of the Hungjao Road Nursery more attractive, wide lawns planted with trees and shrubs were laid out on either side of the public road.

Sport.—A rather lengthy spell of rainy weather in June prevented play, with the result that in cases players lost interest and did not take up playing afterwards. In the Hongkew Recreation Ground, tennis courts were allotted to clubs for the season. For some reason, whether due to this new method or not is not very clear, there was a decided falling off in the number of players, as compared with former years.

The largest number of courts played on was 61, as against 85 in 1918.

Lawn Bowls continues to increase in popularity and it is assumed that increased interest in all games will be shown in 1920, as many keen players have returned.

Jessfield Park.—Floral displays herein, especially those of roses and Japanese iris in May and June, of Japanese lilioms in June to October, and of chrysanthemums in November, proved interesting and attracted considerable numbers of visitors. Roses continue to give every satisfaction. The majority of the lilioms were kindly presented by Mr. Suzuki, Managing Director of the Yokohama Nurseries, Yokohama, and gave splendid effects. Picnic parties are on the increase and they appreciate the arrangements made which ensure a supply of boiling water at any time.

The Experimental Garden, devoted this year to trials of a large assortment of vegetables, proved interesting.

Public Recreation Ground.—The demand for playing spaces during the summer months was on the increase. Lawns and flower beds were well maintained.

Public Garden.—Most noticeable, was the congested condition prevailing here throughout the summer months. A marked feature of the crowds who congregated herein was that the majority were recent arrivals, clearly indicating how rapidly the foreign population was increasing by immigration, apart from the number of children who appear to show a marked increase annually. Consequent on this congestion, is the deterioration of the general appearance of this space. Turf is worn away, and without verdant lawns the most perfect floral displays appear mean. Trees and shrubs are injured by children, and as their growth, owing to smoke, is at the best poor, they take a considerable time to replace broken branches. In the conservatories, amaryllis produced a rich effect during March and April. Conspicuous were also cinerarias, primula and pelargoniums. Two plants of "Papaw" which bore fruit for the first time were a special attraction.

Chinese Public Garden.—Arbors were thatched and repaired and the flower beds planted regularly.

Foreshores.—The Soochow Road has throughout the year been employed for storing building materials. On the Bund, the lawns were in more perfect condition this summer than they have been for years, due to the long spell of rain at the beginning of the growing season, which prevented them from being worn out.

Quinsan Square.—About forty years ago, it is understood that this space—then known as the "Duck pond"—when offered for sale at \$100 could not find a purchaser. To-day it is, as a breathing space, of immense value. It is the daily rendezvous for hundreds of children, many of whom would, failing it, undoubtedly have only the streets and alleys to play in, and anything more deplorable than that foreign children should be forced to play in the streets, especially under the conditions prevailing in Hongkew, cannot be imagined. Playing in the streets, it is assumed, must result in the dissemination of disease. It is doubtful if those responsible for setting apart this space, ever anticipated how beneficial it would become, or that it would serve as a living example of the possible excellent results which setting apart "breathing space" may produce.

Wayside Park.—Largely owing to the establishing of Lawn Bowl Greens here, the visitors to this Park showed a marked increase. Throughout the year it was maintained in good order, producing an effective appearance.

NURSERIES		TURF LAID.— <i>cont.</i>	
Young trees transplanted	10,231	Municipal Reformatory	6 fong
Shrubs transplanted	38,439	Public School for Girls, Western Dist.	15 "
Seedlings transplanted	61,007	Ellis Kadoorie School	39 "
Young trees pruned	9,765	Nieh Chih Kuei Public School	600 "
Young trees staked and fastened	117	Playground, Public School for Girls,	
Various cuttings inserted	81,440	Western District	311 "
SPORTS—HONGKEW RECREATION GROUND		Yangtszepoo Police Station	9 "
		Hongkew Police Station	7 "
	<i>Total.</i>	Sinza Police Station	7 "
Golf	13,806	Gordon Road Police Station	16 "
Football	1,364	Carter Road Police Station Quarters	7 "
Hockey	704	Bubbling Well Cemetery	69 "
Lawn Bowls	1,224	Pahsienjao Cemetery	4 "
Tennis	18,070		
Baseball	1,961	ROADSIDE TREES	
Total number of Players		Planted	1,791
" " Non-Players	91,429	Transplanted	123
Total number of Visitors		Fastened	18,051
	128,558	Staked	2,812
		Pruned	29,494
TURF LAID		Top dressed	617
		Numbered	3,072
Public Garden	288 fong	Birds' nests removed	124
Bund Foreshore	294 "	Tree-borers destroyed	6,698
Hongkew Recreation Ground	110 "		
Public Recreation Ground	35 "	ROAD WIDENINGS	
Jessfield Park	3596 "	Trees planted	40
Wayside Park	172½ "	" Fastened	44
Hungjao Nursery	408 "	" Staked	58
Quinsan Square	380 "	" Transplanted	527
Yuyuen Road Piece	26.7 "	Shrubs transplanted	497
Yuyuen Road	30½ "		
Bubbling Well Road	47½ "	NEW ROADS	
Victoria Nursing Home	90 "	Trees planted	1,404
Isolation Hospital	50 "	Trees staked	1,404
Municipal Gaol	8 "	Trees fastened	1,404

Mud employed for raising in Jessfield Park 1,687 fong.

Two bridges erected in Hongkew Recreation Ground.

Three pergolas erected in Hongkew Recreation Ground, one at Cathedral Compound, one at Thomas Hanbury School and one at Victoria Nursing Home.

See-saw, swing and merry-go-round made in Playground, Public School for Girls in Western District.

Wooden fence repaired around Quinsan Square.

Summer houses repaired in Public Garden, Chinese Public Garden, Quinsan Square, Wayside and Studley Parks, Hongkew Recreation Ground.

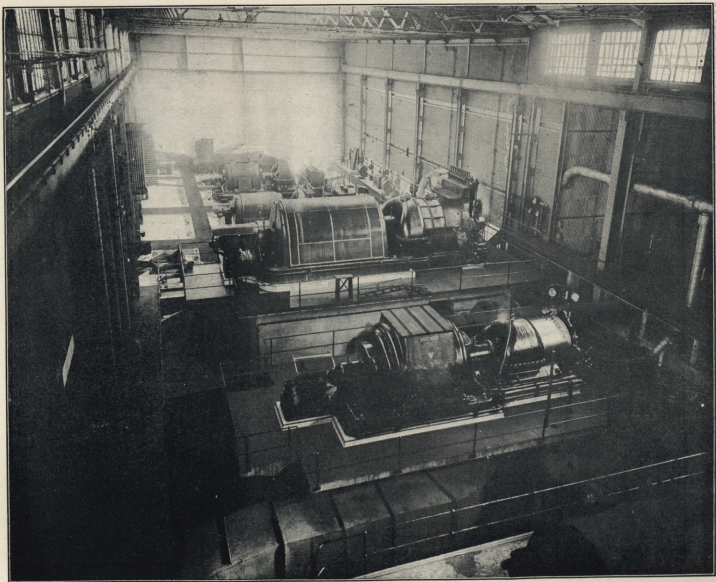
D. MACGREGOR,

Superintendent of Parks and Open Spaces.



RIVERSIDE POWER STATION.

VIEW FROM EAST. SEPARATE 22,000 VOLT SWITCH AND TRANSFORMER HOUSE IN CENTRE.



RIVERSIDE POWER STATION—1916 EXTENSIONS.

TURBINE ROOM LOOKING SOUTH. SHEWS FRASER AND CHALMERS—VICKERS 5,000 K.W. SET, G.E.C. 10,000 K.W. SET AND TWO 5,000, TWO 2,000 SETS IN DISTANCE.

ELECTRICITY MATTERS.

The constitution of the Electricity Committee at the beginning of the year was as follows:—

Messrs. A. W. Burkill (*Chairman*).

W. L. Merriman.

S. B. Neill.

P. Peebles.

Ed. White.

Mr. Ed. White resigned his seat in July, 1919, and Mr. H. A. J. Macray accepted nomination to fill the vacancy.

The Committee met eleven times during the year for discussion of the affairs of the Department.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF AND MANAGER.

The year 1919 may be regarded as a satisfactory one for the Electricity Department; its activities were extended on a progressive scale both as regards new construction work and sales of electricity. The Riverside Power Station was still operating without a sufficiency of reserve plant, but the situation was made somewhat easier by the commissioning of the 5,000 K.W. Fraser and Chalmers-Vickers turbo-generator in January, although the two A.E.G. 2,000 K.W. generators were not repaired and put into use until the Autumn. The reconstruction of these two generators by the Mitsu Bishi Works at Nagasaki has been quite successful, and as far as can be judged the work has been thoroughly well done. The electrical part of these two machines is now regarded as being superior to what it was originally. Both the 5,000 K.W. A.E.G. generators again broke down badly during the year at a most unfortunate time when another 5,000 K.W. turbo-generator was out of service for overhaul. As a consequence several large power users had to be put on restricted supply for a week or so, with serious inconvenience to them, and loss of prestige and revenue to the Department. It is but fair to state that the power users affected met the Department in a fair spirit of compromise, realising the difficulties under which it was labouring.

Owing to the plant shortage, the cost of generation did not fall as low as was anticipated, for the reason that no opportunity was afforded to overhaul the G.E.C. 10,000 K.W. Turbine and condensing plant, which prevented the attainment of high vacuum, which is such an important factor in the economical operation of steam turbines. These unsatisfactory operating conditions are reflected in the cost per unit generated not falling as low as it otherwise would. Another contributory cause was the necessity of continuously running the smaller and less efficient turbines whilst the two 5,000 K.W. machines were laid off for repairs; and furthermore, the Fearon Road plant had to be used more than was contemplated at the beginning of the year.

Towards the latter part of the year the erection of the new 10,000 K.W. Parson's turbine, and the first of the two 18,000 K.W. General Electric turbines, was commenced. At the close of the year the erection of the condensers of both units was practically completed.

The 10,000 K.W. generator was transferred from the 6,600 volt switchgear to its bank of step up transformers, and for the first time two trunk cables from Riverside to Fearon Road were operated at a pressure of 22,000 volts. These trunks had previously been in service on the 6,600 volt system. At the Fearon Road station a corresponding bank of transformers was put into service for stepping down the pressure from 22,000 to 6,300 volts for re-distribution on the 6,300 volt feeders radiating from Fearon Road.

A 3,500 K.V.A. Westinghouse synchronous condenser was put into service at Fearon Road for power factor correction. By means of a 600 K.W. dynamo direct coupled to the condenser, additional direct current at 550 volts is available for traction purposes, and also for the direct current service for electric elevators. This machine is the first of its type to be employed on the system, and its success as a power factor improver and additionally as a means of providing direct current, led to the ordering of a duplicate machine from the same manufacturers. A larger synchronous condenser rated at 6,500 K.V.A. built by the General Electric Company was delivered last year for use in the 25,000 K.W. sub-station at Tonquin Road, but this machine could not be used as the sub-station was not completed.

PLANT CAPACITY.

The installed plant capacity of the two stations at December 31 was 38,600 K.W. :—

Riverside	33,000
Fearon Road	5,600

To the Riverside Power Station is being added :—

- 1—10,000 K.W. Parsons and Co. turbo-generator (erecting).
- 2—18,000 „ General Electric Co. turbo-generators (erecting).

MAXIMUM LOAD.

The highest maximum load which occurred simultaneously at the two stations was 28,365 K.W. The load delivered to feeders was 27,553 K.W. an increase of 29.83% over the previous year.

Riverside	23,600 K.W.	
Fearon Road	4,160 „	alternating current supply.
„ „	605 „	direct current supply (generated).
Total 28,365 „		

LOAD FACTOR.

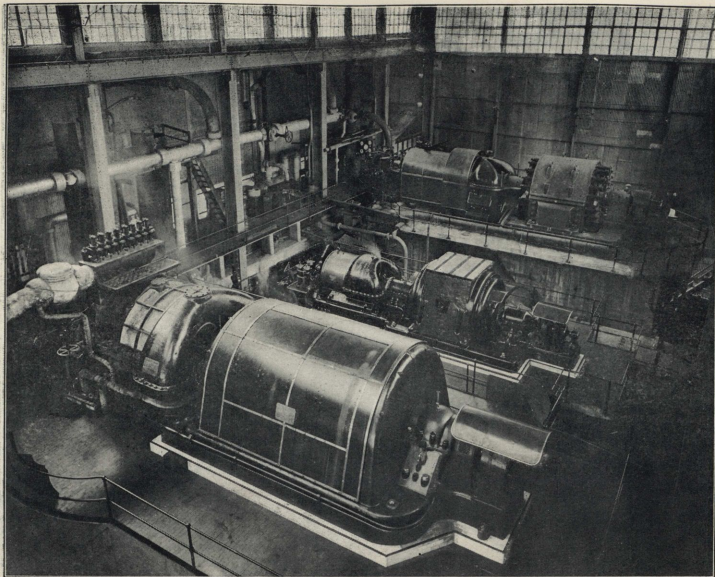
The Load Factor has dropped slightly, from 44.38% to 42.39%. The drop is due to a few bulk supply consumers coming on to the system during the last quarter of the year.

Notwithstanding the slight drop, the 42.39% load factor may be considered extremely good, and it compares more than favourably with the five largest municipally owned electricity undertakings in Great Britain. The table below shows the units sold per annum, maximum demand in kilowatts, and load factor of these five undertakings, and also similar data relating to Shanghai.

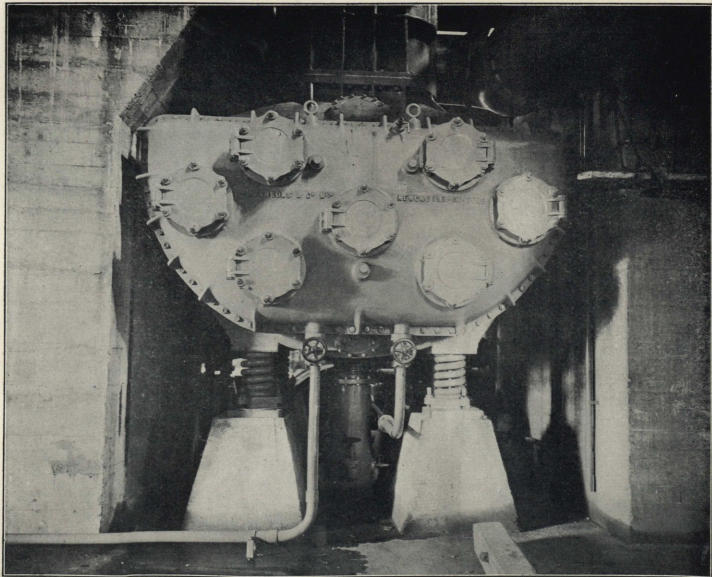
Year Ending	Undertaking	Units Sold per annum	Maximum Demand in K. W.	Load Factor. %
1919	Manchester	184,675,190	65,050	32.41
1919	Sheffield	161,839,041	59,546	31.03
1919	Glasgow	144,930,164	59,168	27.96
1919	Birmingham	140,938,720	53,185	30.25
1919	Shanghai	102,338,137	27,553	42.39
1919	Liverpool	72,623,368	30,000	27.63

UNITS GENERATED.

The total units generated at both Stations amounted to 128,844,547, of which Riverside accounted for 123,058,950 and Fearon Road 5,785,597, the percentage of the total units generated supplied by Fearon Road being 4.49.



RIVERSIDE POWER STATION—1916 EXTENSIONS.



RIVERSIDE POWER STATION—1916 EXTENSIONS.

CONDENSER OF PARSONS 10,000 K.W. TURBINE.

The units used in both stations directly in the generation of energy were 9,861,773 or 7.65% of the total generated. The figures for the three previous years were 8.04%, 6.55% and 6.81% respectively.

UNITS ACCOUNTED FOR.

284,666 units were used for miscellaneous purposes such as Fearon Road Station lighting, stores, godowns, offices and showrooms, also for office and showroom heating, and energy used by the meter testing department.

UNITS SOLD.

The total units sold amounted to 102,338,137, an increase of 18.62% over 1918.

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	Increase
Private Lighting	12,325,247	14,073,165	14,285,883	15,206,019	14,444,261	16,378,793	1,934,532
Public Lighting	1,055,272	1,005,259	1,058,772	1,128,896	1,141,973	1,192,650	50,677
Heating and Cooking	395,675	679,704	899,585	1,129,754	899,852	952,814	52,962
Power	15,230,639	30,633,455	42,042,853	57,182,340	66,024,895	79,622,548	13,597,653
Traction	3,626,838	3,395,813	3,873,699	3,843,433	3,764,678	4,191,332	426,654
	32,633,671	49,787,397	62,160,796	78,490,442	86,275,659	102,338,137	16,062,478

The nett sales of electricity for all purposes has increased from 86,275,659 units in 1918 to 102,338,137 or 18.6%. Lighting shews a very satisfactory recovery, for whereas in 1918 there was a reduction on the previous year of 761,758 units, there was a substantial increase of 1,934,532 last year above the 1918 sales.

The power units sold have risen from 66,024,895 in 1918 to 79,622,548 last year, an increase of 13,597,653 or 20.9%.

Traction supply increased from 3,764,678 to 4,191,332 units, an increase of 426,654 units or 11.3%.

HOUSE SERVICE CONNEXIONS.

There was a nett increase, after allowing for disconnections, of 2,870 new service connexions made to the mains during the year, bringing the total services to 27,903 at the end of December.

EQUIVALENT 30-WATT LAMPS CONNECTED.

The equivalent of 103,781 additional 30-watt lamps were added which brings the total up to 844,391. These figures include lamps, radiators, cookers and small domestic electrical appliances. They do not, however, include either motors or street lamps. The street lamp additions and new motors connected will be found respectively in the Distribution and Power sections of this report.

DISTRIBUTION.

During the year 108.75 miles of overhead cable were erected for extending and enlarging the Overhead mains.

16.56 miles of extra high tension underground mains, 1.56 miles of low tension, and .54 miles of pilot cable were laid.

UNDERGROUND MAINS.

The 22,000 volt cables between Fearon Road station and Tonquin Road sub-station were completely laid and jointed between the months of July and December (inclusive), thus giving a very urgently needed relief to the older cables in this district. This job alone involved the handling of five hundred and fifteen tons of cable.

Three of the original 22,000 volt trunks between Riverside and Fearon Road which previous to this had been worked at 6,600 volts were changed over to 22,000 volts working pressure, the

necessary permanent end boxes, etc., being erected at the same time. A start has been made on the laying of two more 22,000 volt cables between Fearon Road and Tonquin Road but only about one mile of this cable was delivered to date.

During the early part of the year a large amount of work was done at Riverside power station in connecting up the 1916 auxiliary switch-board to the various Pump, Fan, Stoker, and Conveyor motors, all of which work was done with three core, lead covered, and armoured cables.

In connection with the erection of the two Willans machines in the extension behind the boiler house, eight cables were laid and jointed for the purpose of connecting them to the old board.

The permanent 6,600 volt machine cables were also put in for generators Nos. 5 and 6.

E.H.T. sub-feeders were run as follows:—

From Ferry Road sub-station to corner of Sinza and Hart Roads (Yu Yuen Road sub-feeder.)

From Wetmore Road sub-station to the Waterworks Transformer House (No. 2.)

From Tonquin Road sub-station to Foh Shing, No. 4 sub-station.

From Toa sub-station to the Va Woo Zung sub-station north of the Soochow Creek.

The new sub-station at Whashing Road which superseded the old Vulcan sub-station necessitated a large amount of cable work as trunks Nos. 1, 2, and 3, had to be looped in, while duplicate sub-feeders had to be brought out for the supply of the Heng Foong, Ewo, and Oriental Cotton Mills.

Small amounts of E.H.T. cable were also laid and jointed in connection with the following sub-station and pole transformers:—

Post Office sub-station, Dent Road sub-station, Kiaochow Road sub-station, Hsen Hsin sub-station, Hou Sung sub-station, Pao Cheng Transformer House, Brenan Road Pole Transformer

The number of joints and end boxes made during the year was:—

On 22,000 V. cables	97
On 6,600 V. "	153
On L. T. "	75
On Pilot "	12
Total	337

OVERHEAD MAINS.

E.H.T. Mains.—A new .2 sq in. line was run from Ferry Road sub-station via Sinza Kiaochow, Yu Yuen, and Brenan Roads to the Hsen Hsin sub-station near Warren Road to take care of the increasing demands for supply in this district.

Small E.H.T. extensions were also run between Tungechow Road sub-station and Dent Road sub-station between Toa sub-station and the Va Woo Zung sub-station.

A new, heavy, double circuit overhead transmission line has been put in hand between Riverside Station and Hou Sung sub-station Lay Road via Pingliang Road.

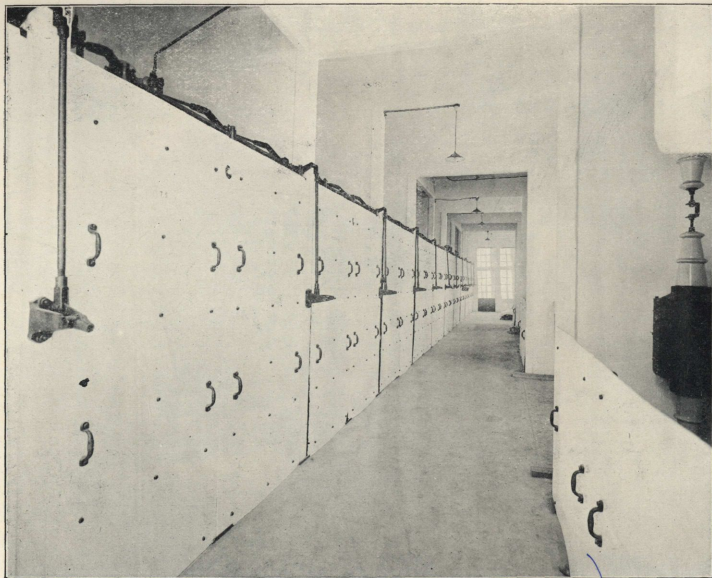
The older portions of the more important E.H.T. routes in the Western District have been completely re-built, including:—

Connaught Road between Kiaochow Road and Jessfield Village, Ferry Road between Connaught Road and the Soochow Creek, Ichang Road between Gordon Road and Ferry Road and also the line along the Creek to the Kiangsu Acid Works and the Yi Shing Mill.

The old line in Tonquin and Gordon Roads is being re-built and enlarged and a portion of it constructed as a double circuit line so as to allow of a duplicate feed between Tonquin Road—Ferry Road—and Hong Yue sub-stations.

The existing line between Tungechow Road sub-station and Urga Road has been enlarged to .1 sq. in. section.

H. T. Mains.—No. 5 Single phase feeder was extended along the North Szechuen Road from the Isis sub-station to Darroch Road sub-station to relieve overloading on No. 9 feeder.



RIVERSIDE POWER STATION—1916 EXTENSIONS.

VIEW IN 22,000 VOLT SWITCH-HOUSE, BUS-BAR ROOM, SHEWING REMOVABLE PROTECTION SHEETING. B.T.H. SWITCHGEAR.



RIVERSIDE POWER STATION—1916 EXTENSIONS.

VIEW IN 22,000 VOLT SWITCH-HOUSE. BUS-BAR ROOM, SHEWING PROTECTION SHEETING REMOVED. B.T.H. SWITCHGEAR.

Apart from this, little was done on the Single phase H.T. system which it is hoped it will be possible to eliminate in the course of the next few years.

L. T. Mains.—The district bounded by Range, Fearon, Whangpoo, North Soochow, and North Szechuen Roads has been completely overhauled and re-cabled so as to be available for converting to three phase working as soon as the Wuchang Road sub-station can be put in commission.

The same applies to the district bounded by Tatung, Sinza, Thibet, and Bubbling Well Roads which has been completely re-built and now only awaits the completion of the Park Road sub-station.

The network of the old Bubbling Well sub-station has also been overhauled and re-cabled preparatory to changing over to three phase working, and in connection with this the whole of the Jessfield Road has been re-poled. Poles planted among closely growing trees, as in this road, depreciate very rapidly.

Considerable alterations and extensions were made to the L. T. networks concerned when connecting up the following sub-stations during the year:—

Post Office sub-station Peking Road.

Chungking Road sub-station corner of Mandalay Road.

Kiaochow Road sub-station corner of Connaught Road, and also in connection with the Pole Transformer at the corner of Edinburgh and Yu Yuen Roads.

A considerable amount of maintenance work was done in the western portion of the Central District, but this had to be suspended owing to the press of new work.

SUMMARY OF UNDERGROUND AND OVERHEAD CABLE WORK.

E.H.T. 22,000 volt underground mains extended	12.68 miles
„ 6,600 „ „ „ „	3.88 „
„ Overhead Feeders extended	15.17 „
„ „ „ enlarged	1.74 „
H.T. „ „ extended	1.20 „
„ „ „ enlarged	0.86 „
L.T. Underground mains extended	1.56 „
„ „ Pilot cable extended	0.54 „
„ Overhead mains extended	42.67 „
„ „ „ enlarged	28.30 „
„ Mains in alleyways extended	5.24 „
P.L. Mains extended	8.07 „
„ „ enlarged	1.53 „
Private Road Lighting Mains extended	3.60 „
„ „ „ „ enlarged	0.37 „
Poles in Roads—New	631
„ „ Renewed	1,023
„ in Alleyways—New	254
„ „ „ Renewed	12

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

It is satisfactory to note that not only were more lamps connected during the past year, than in 1918, but also the candlepower of the lamps connected shews, lamp for lamp, a considerable increase over the previous year.

The present lighting of the more important roads generally leaves much to be desired. In this connection, Nanking Road is particularly noticeable for its inadequate lighting. It is anticipated that within the next two months this road will have been re-lit with an intensity of illumination not inferior to that obtaining in busy thoroughfares of other large cities.

During the year, in addition to the usual additions to the Public Lighting, the following roads were re-lit with lamps of increased candle-power:—Great Western Road, between Seymour and Chungking Roads; Bubbling Well Road, between Siccawei Road and Ferry Road; Yangtzepoo Road, from Lay Road to the Tramway Company's Terminus. At the same time a re-arrangement of certain circuits was made with the result that the above roads are now supplied by two, and in some cases three, separate circuits.

In the Northern District a general re-arrangement of many of the existing circuits was made, and at the same time a new circuit, (T), was formed out of parts of the old circuits. This new circuit was put into commission early in the year.

As a result of these alterations the principal roads of the Northern District (Woosung, Range, Haining, North Chekiang, and North Soochow Roads) are at present supplied by at least two separate circuits, the lamps being arranged alternately on each circuit.

Transformers.—During the year the 5 Double-Circuit Transformers were replaced by 10 single-circuit Transformers and Series Regulators. An improvement in the life of the lamps connected to these 10 Transformers, due to the closer regulation of the single circuit Series Regulators, is already noticeable.

Street Lamps connected at the end of the year:—

1,029	60 c.p.	(gas-filled)
285	100 „	„
234	200 „	„
6	240 „ (4 60 c.p.)	„
331	400 „ (4 100 „)	„
18	800 „ (4 200 „)	„
18	1,000 „	„
4	2,000 „	„
<hr/>		
Total	1,925	

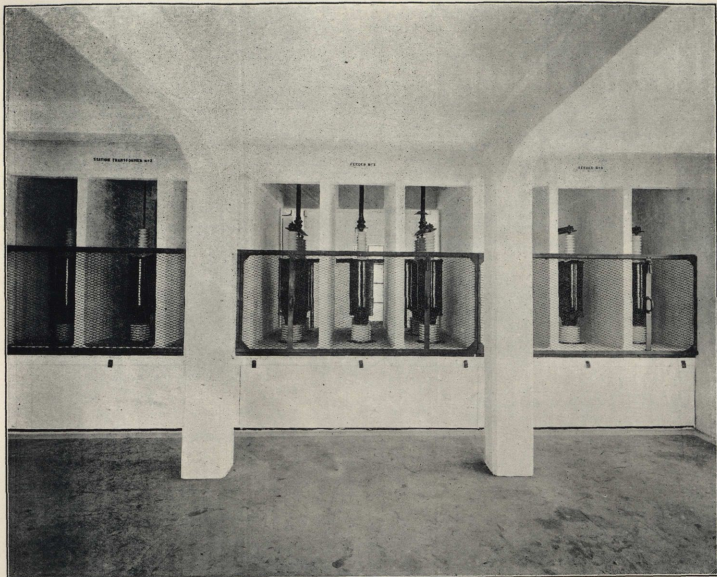
The following Street Lamps were connected during the year:—

18	60 c.p.	(gas-filled)
55	100 „	„
35	200 „	„
3	400 „	„
4	1,000 „	„
<hr/>		
Total	115	

Fines for Outages of Public Lighting.—The fines incurred during the year for unlighted lamps amounted to Tls. 1,076, which is a decrease of 53% on the fines incurred during the previous year.

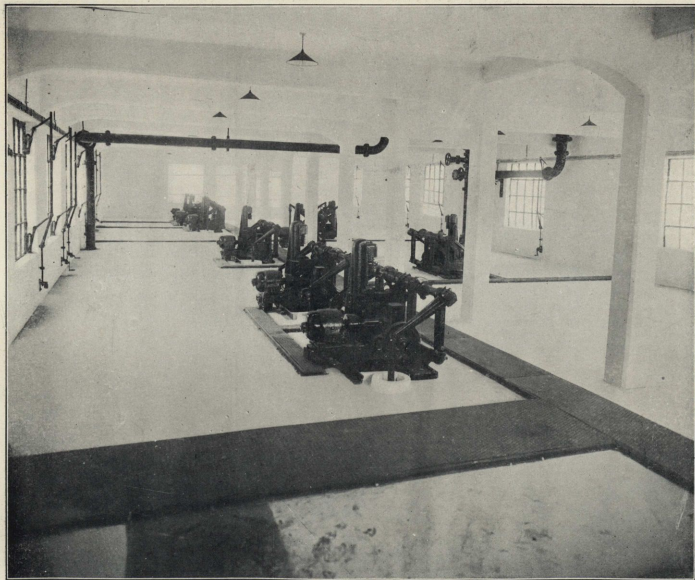
For the purpose of comparison with former years the following table is given:—

	Fines.	% increase or decrease over previous year.
	—	—
1914	Tls. 3,084	+ 148%
1915	„ 2,501	— 18%
1916	„ 998	— 60%
1917	„ 1,157 (including 15% increase in rate of fines)	+ 16%
1918	„ 2,286 (including 22% increase in rate of fines)	+ 97%
1919	„ 1,076 (including 22% increase in rate of fines)	— 53%



RIVERSIDE POWER STATION—1916 EXTENSIONS.

22,000 VOLT B.T.H. SWITCHGEAR.



RIVERSIDE POWER STATION—1915 EXTENSIONS.
B.T.H. OPERATING MECHANISM IN 22,000 VOLT SWITCH-HOUSE.

From the above figures it would appear that the fines for 1916 are the lowest on record. As a matter of fact, the fines incurred during the past year are actually lower than those incurred in 1916. Supposing that no increase in the rate of fines had been made for the years 1917-1919, then the fines for 1919 would have amounted to Tls. 1,076 less 22% = Tls. 840. And this in spite of an increase of 21% in the total number of lamps connected since 1916.

PRIVATE ROAD AND ALLEYWAY LIGHTING.

Lamps connected at the end of the year:—

756	60 c.p. (gas-filled.)
39	100 „ „
12	400 „ „
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 807

The following were connected during the year:—

78	60 c.p. (gas-filled.)
6	100 „ „
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 84

5 60 c.p. (gas-filled) were dis-connected.

The increase in lamps connected during the year cannot be considered satisfactory in view of the amount of building and the development of property which has been, and is now, taking place. With a few exceptions, property owners are slow to realise the advantages of well lit Private Roads and Alleyways. It is apparently not realised that outside lighting can be installed and maintained by the Department at inclusive rates the same as those charged for the lighting of the Public Roads.

An objection has been made to having electric lamps in private roads because of the glare. This is a matter which can be easily adjusted by carefully choosing suitable positions for the lamps with due regard to the windows of adjacent houses. Also, it is a simple matter to fit a side-shade to a lamp without cutting off an undue amount of light.

FLOOD LIGHTING.

Flood Lighting of the exterior of buildings with sources concealed at a distance is a development which may reasonably be expected in the near future in view of the number of new buildings about to be erected. Already two Flood Lighting installations are in operation here, one for lighting the exterior of a restaurant in Nanking Road, the other for enabling a building contractor to carry on work at night.

TRANSFORMER SUB-STATIONS.

	Number	Capacity in K.W.
Transformers installed during the year	36	20,570.0
„ disconnected during the year	27	4,457.5
Nett increase for year	9	16,117.5
Sub-stations Commissioned	10	
„ Dismantled	3	
Nett increase for year	7	
Pole Transformer stations erected	2	
„ „ „ dismantled	5	
Nett decrease for year	3	

Grand totals at end of 1919:—

Sub-stations	73
Pole transformers Substations	11
Transformers in Sub-stations	123
Capacity of Transformers	50,355 K.W.

The following sub-stations and transformer houses have been commissioned during the year:—

Post Office	Va Woo Zung	Waterworks
Zeng Foong	Foh Shing No. 4	Kiaochow Road
Chungking Road	Dent Road	Whashing Road
	Pao Cheng Mill.	

HOUSE SERVICE CONNECTIONS.

Services connected	5,107
„ disconnected	479

Nett increase for year 4,628

POWER.**INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY.**

The year's working has been identified with an ever increasing demand upon the part of the smaller power consumers. This will be apparent from the large increase in the total horse-power of motors connected compared with the relatively small number of large power consumers connected during the period under notice. Amongst the latter may be mentioned the following:

Messrs. Nagai Wata Kaisha's Nos. 7 and 8 Cotton Mills.
„ Foh Shing No. 4 Flour Mill (extensions).
„ Foh Shing No. 6 Flour Mill.
„ Zang Foong Flour Mill (extensions).
„ Shanghai Waterworks Co. (extensions).

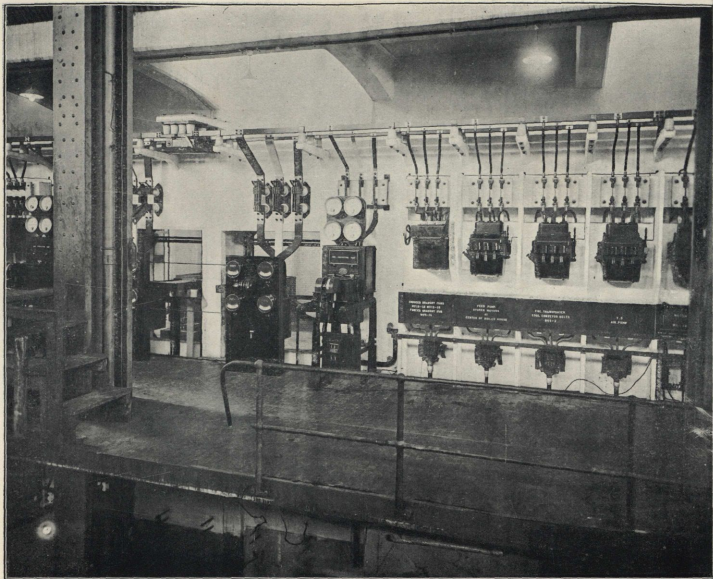
A large number of mills and factories are, however, now being built, and their electrification is expected during the current year.

The following is a summary of the year's progress so far as the installation of motors is concerned:—

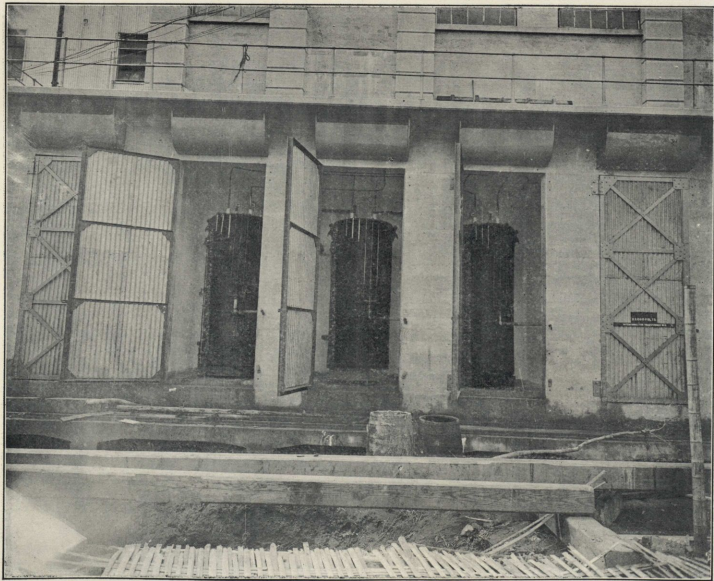
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Horse-power.</i>
Hired Motors connected during 1919	94	1,332.2
Consumer's Motors connected during 1919	210	3,806.41
Lift and Direct Current motors connected during 1919	10	117.05
Total for year	314	5,255.66
Total Hired Motors connected to December, 1919	824	14,289.85
„ Consumer's Motors connected to Dec., 1919	1,149	17,722.05
„ Lift and Direct Current motors connected to Dec., 1919	120	1,050.35
Aggregate Total (December, 1919)	2,093	33,062.25

NOTE.—The above results represent an increase of 17.7% in the number of motors and an increase of 19% in the horse-power connected during the year.

The outstanding feature of the year is the intensive industrial activity which followed immediately upon the cessation of the war. The benefits accruing to this Department as an



RIVERSIDE POWER STATION—1916 EXTENSIONS.
PART VIEW OF 350 VOLT SWITCHGEAR CONTROLLING STATION AUXILIARIES.



RIVERSIDE POWER STATION.

STEP UP TRANSFORMERS 6,600/22,000 VOLTS, TIED INTO 10,000 K.W. GENERATOR.

outcome of this state of activity will not be felt in full measure for some time, but it is noteworthy that the number of units sold to cotton and flour milling undertakings during the year have increased by 18.18% and 21.51% respectively.

It is of interest to note that the increase in the horse-power of *Hired Motors* during 1919 is appreciably smaller than that recorded during the previous year. Upon the other hand, the horse power of motors owned by *Consumers* has been greatly increased, thus indicating the existence of a state of confidence in electrical driving which justifies the expenditure of capital by the *Consumer*.

The Department's provision of motor-hiring facilities has done much to foster this state of confidence and is still available for those undertakings which are without the means for providing their own driving plant or which are desirous of embarking upon industrial propositions which, for the moment, do not justify heavy capital expenditure. The existence of such facilities has undoubtedly done much to assist in the inception of what are now flourishing concerns.

Many industrial undertakings, alike with this Department, have been seriously embarrassed during the past year owing to shortage of motor stocks. There are many local concerns awaiting deliveries of motors which are unable to put their plants into commission. The Department has been able to relieve the situation to some extent by placing its stock of motors at the disposal of consumers and, by this means, two large cotton mills have been able to place their plants in operation and thus avoid the delay which would otherwise have been associated with the non-delivery of their own motors.

The following schedule will be of interest in that it shows the power required for the operation of Shanghai's leading industries:—

<i>Industry.</i>	<i>Total Horse-power Installed for Operation.</i>
Cotton Spinning and Weaving	18,800
Flour Milling	3,300
Oil Milling	1,570
Rice Hulling	1,235
Cold Storage and Food Products	748
Lumber Milling	1,507
Press Packing	444
Printing	1,230
Cigarette Making	334
Tea Polishing	154
Concrete Mixing	552
Jute Weaving	335
Engineering Workshops	1,438
Cinematograph Operation	161
Silk Manufacture	212

It now seems to be generally accepted that the prospects of Shanghai becoming an important industrial centre are exceedingly encouraging. To a very great extent this development will depend upon the continued availability of cheap electric power. If the natural development of power supply is retarded, there is a probability of new industries locating in other parts of China to the detriment of Shanghai. The continuance of a comprehensive power supply will enlarge the scope of industry and reduce its limitations. It may further be attended by economic and social effects benefiting employers and employed alike.

Power is the basis of industrial civilization. Industrial development and standards of living are closely dependent upon the *per capita* use of power. The report of the British Reconstruction Committee, which attracted such wide attention last year, presents a most interesting series of statistics showing that the average net output of workers increases consistently and almost directly as the power use *per capita*. The report presents the following conclusion, very pertinent to any consideration of our own plans for the future.

"It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the national importance of a technically sound system of electrical supply, because it is essentially one with the problem of the industrial development of the country, which largely depends upon increasing the net output per head of workers. In the U. S. A. the use of power, where it can be used, is nearly double what it is here. On the other hand, not only are the standard rates of wages higher in the U.S.A., but living conditions are better. There is little doubt that in the U.S.A. the average purchasing power of the individual is above what it is here, and that this is largely due to the more extensive use of power which increases the individual's earning capacity. The best cure for low wages is more motive power. Or, from the manufacturer's point of view, the only offset against the increasing cost of labour is the more extensive use of motive power. The solution of the workman's problem, and also that of his employer, is the same, viz.: greatest possible use of power."

HEATING AND COOKING.

Bearing in mind the continuance of the relatively high rates for heating and cooking supply which have prevailed during the past year, it is a matter for both surprise and congratulation that the amount of energy sold for these purposes has actually increased over that sold during the previous year.

A further satisfactory feature is associated with the fact that the demand for heating and cooking apparatus created by the Chinese consumers is steadily and rapidly increasing, as will be evidenced by records which show 548 Foreign and 344 Chinese heating consumers at the end of the year under review.

The demand for hired heating and cooking apparatus has been such as to completely exhaust available stocks of radiators, which were thought to be ample. Suitable steps are being taken to avoid future shortage. A new showroom is about to be opened in a central position and this will be utilised to the best advantage for the purpose of bringing the various applications of electricity, particularly heating and cooking, to general notice.

Now that the resumption of more normal coal prices has allowed the Department to effect substantial reductions in the price of energy, a very considerable increase in the demand for heating and cooking supply may be confidently anticipated.

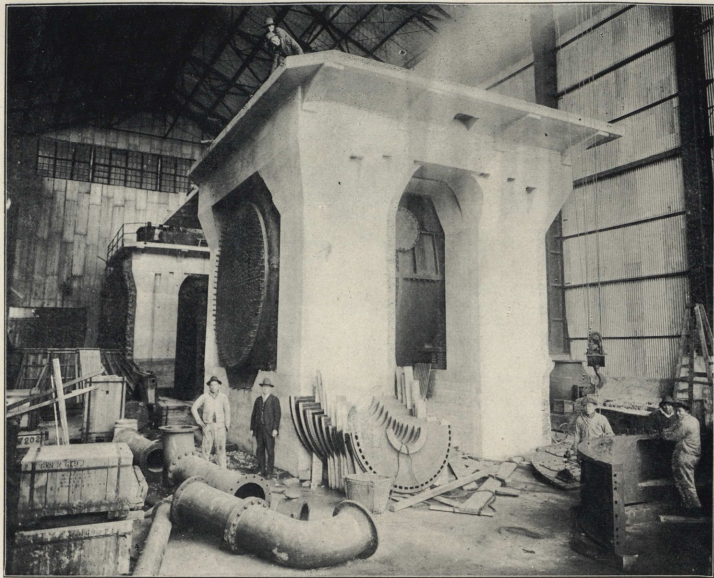
The following figures will serve to indicate the progress of this important section of the Department:—

Number of Hired Radiators in Service =	1672
„ „ Cookers „ =	79

GENERAL.

COAL.

In the Annual Report for 1918 attention was invited to the coal resources of China, and the fact was deplored that relatively so little had been accomplished by Chinese mining interests to develop the country's coal resources on a scientifically commercial basis. It is gratifying to observe that latterly there has appeared more activity in the Chinese coal market, and more varieties of native coal are now appearing in Shanghai. On the other hand the prices asked for these coals are yet far too high to make them attractive enough to purchase in bulk quantities; moreover, with a few exceptions, the risk of not securing regular deliveries is too great to justify the placing of contracts for the amount of coal required yearly by the Department. Nevertheless, the signs of the times are perhaps more encouraging than they were twelve months ago, and the hope may be expressed that the get-rich-quick obsession of those Chinese having concessions for coal fields may give place to a sounder commercial spirit, and that the development of the Country's coal fields may follow the more progressive practice obtaining in other countries, and in those coal producing companies in China in which foreign influence prevails.



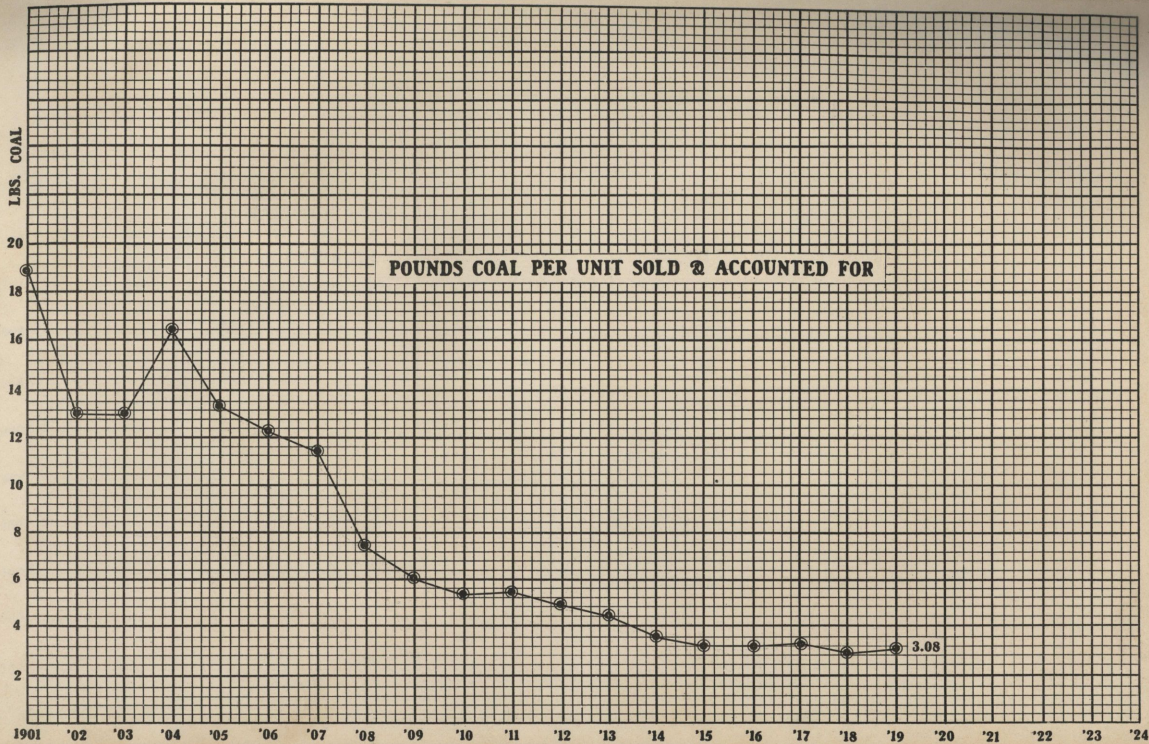
RIVERSIDE POWER STATION—1919 EXTENSIONS.

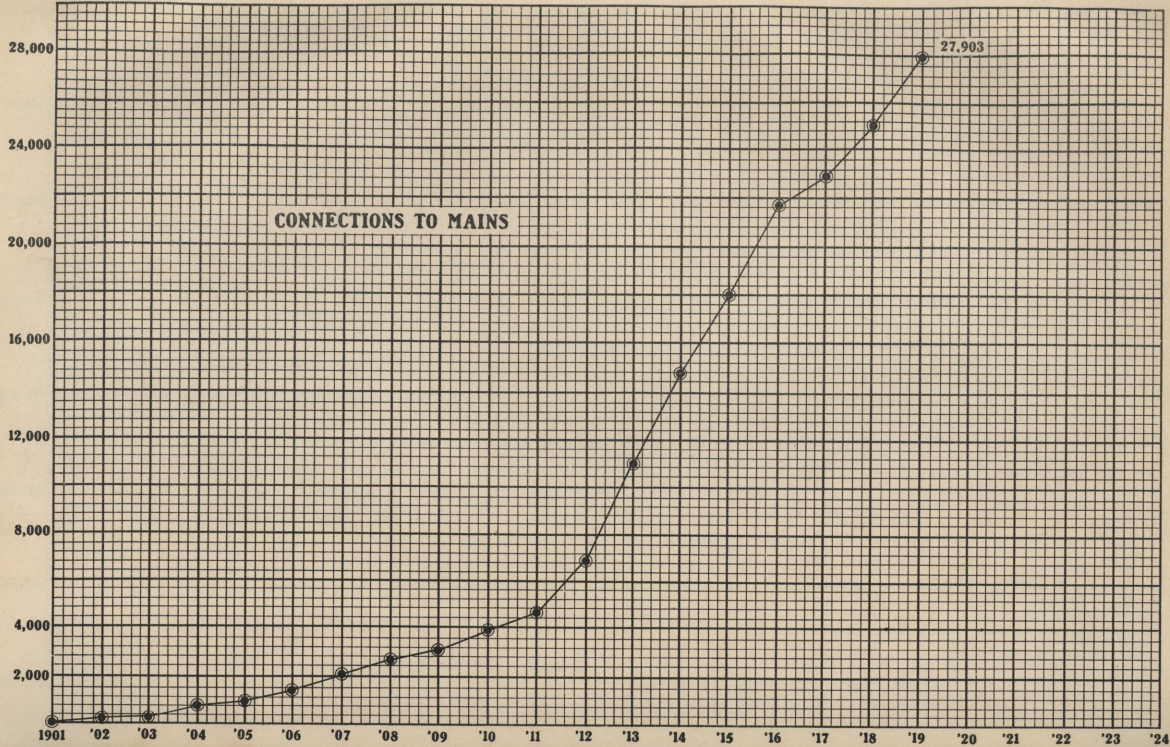
VIEW SHEWING FOUNDATION BLOCKS FOR TWO 18,000 K.W. TURBO-GENERATORS. 36,000 SQUARE FEET
WORTHINGTON CONDENSER IN POSITION.

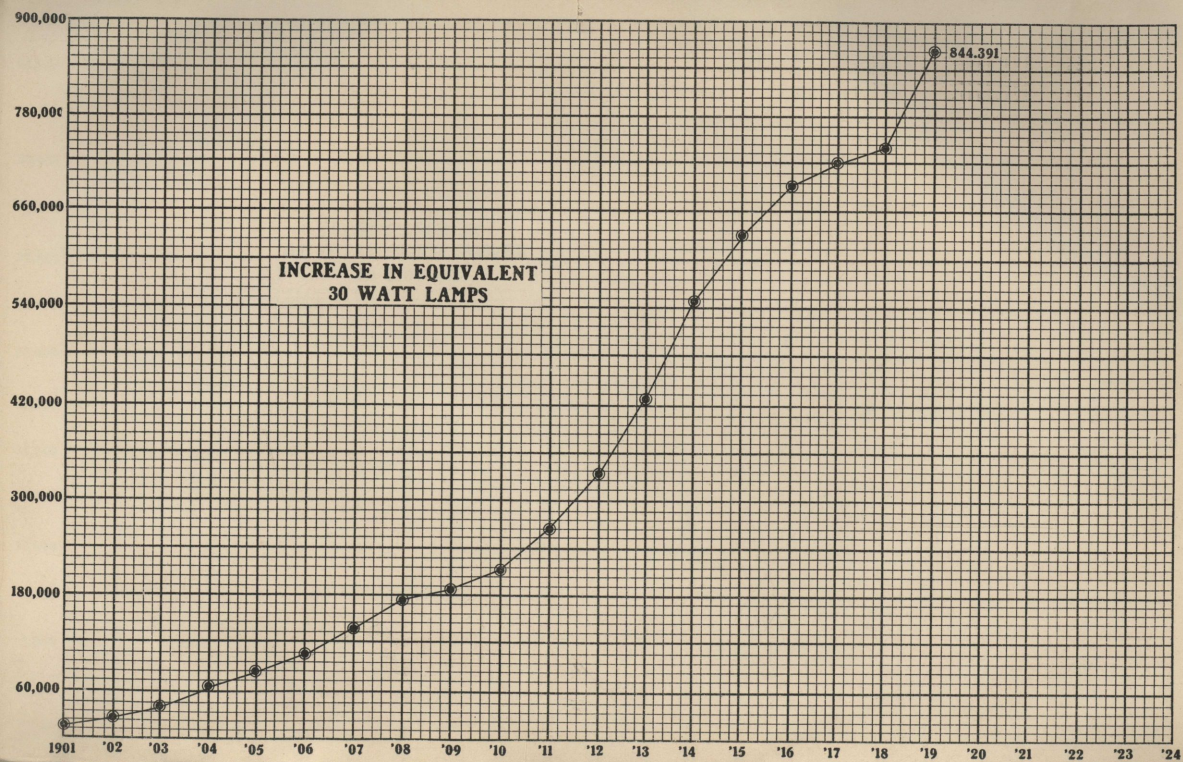


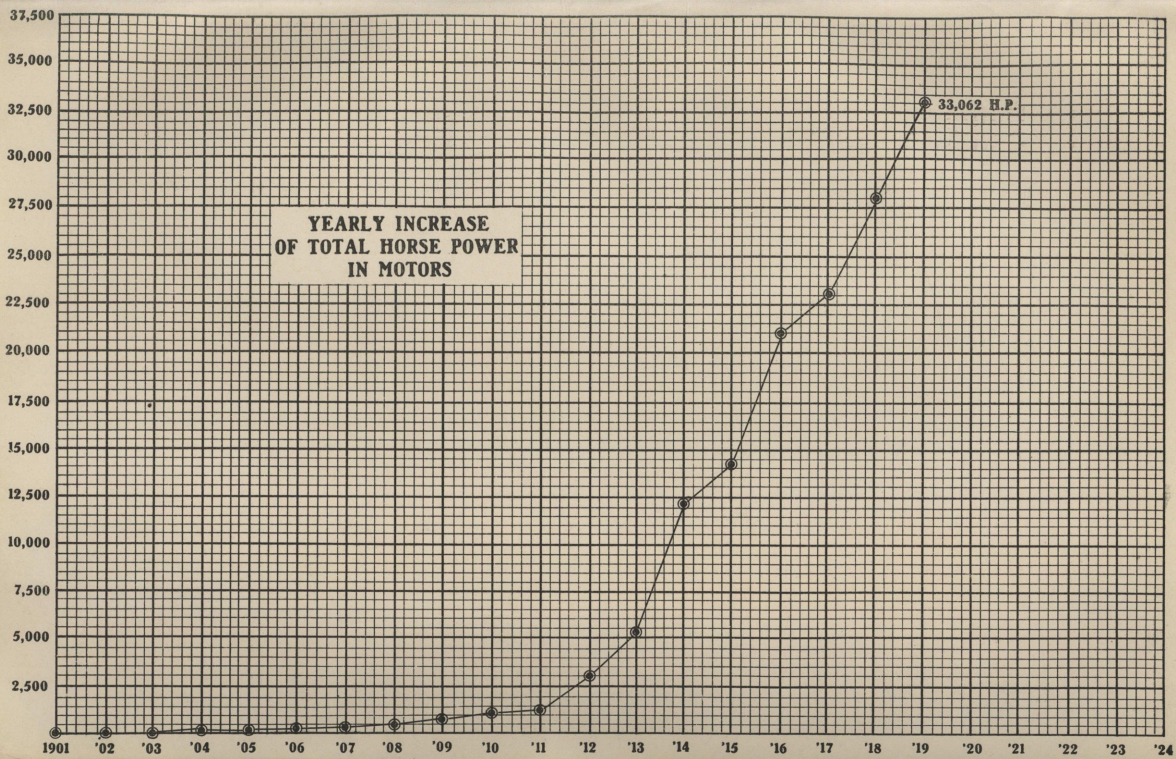
TONQUIN ROAD SUB-STATION, CAPACITY 25,000.

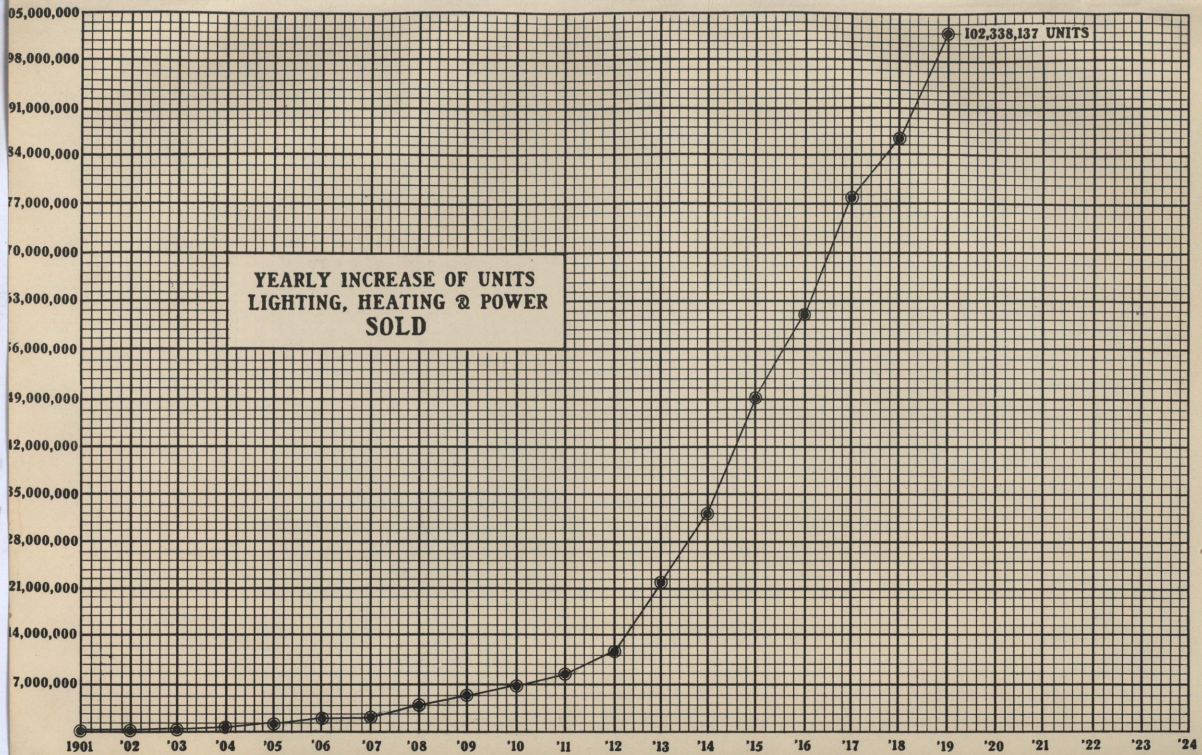
SHEWING SPACE FOR BANKS OF STEP DOWN TRANSFORMERS—OUTDOOR TYPE, ALSO 6,500 K.V.A. SYNCHRONOUS CONDENSER.





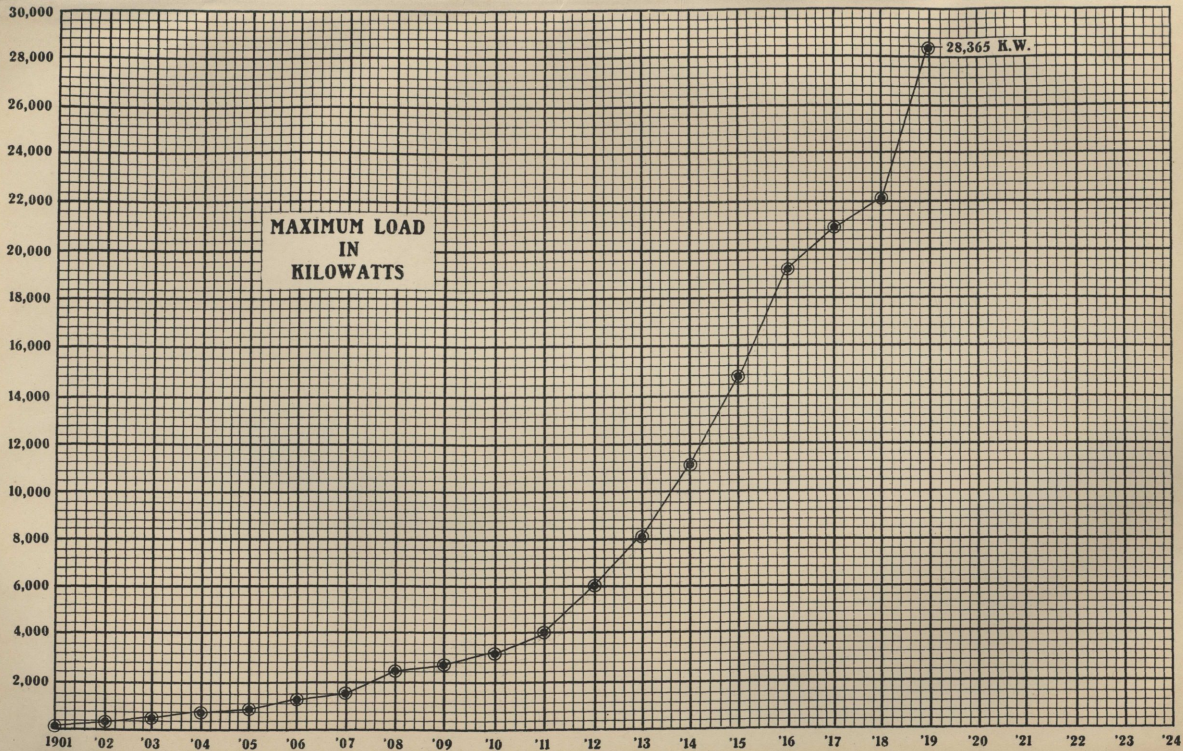


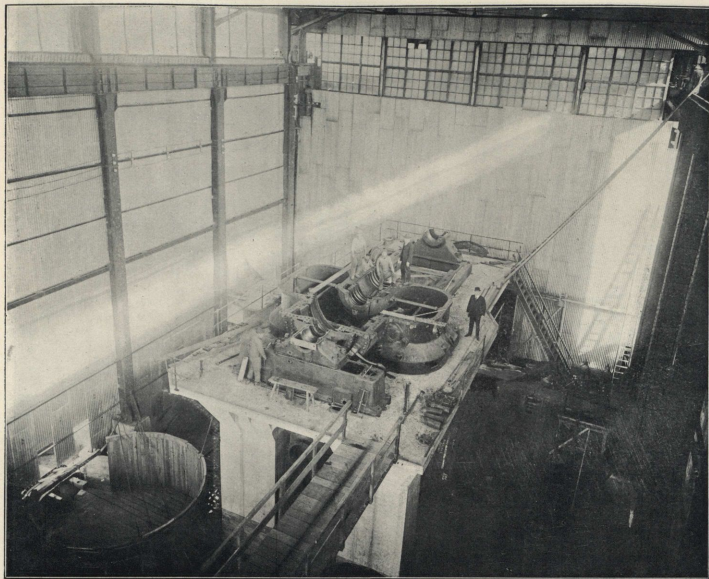




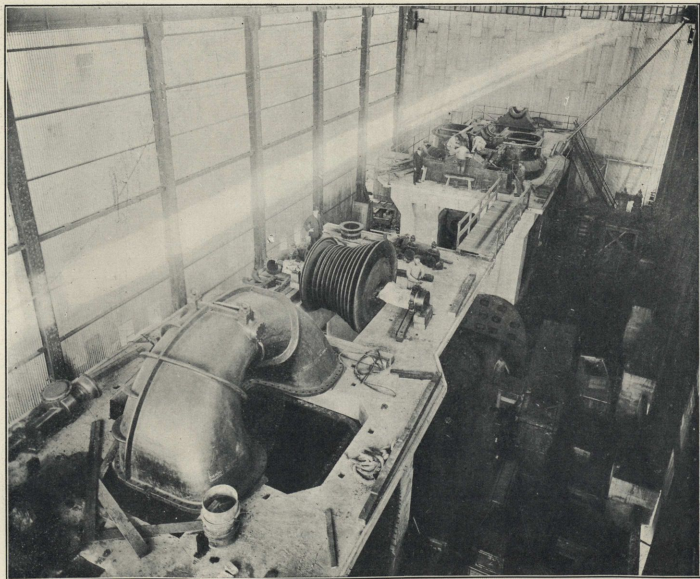
YEARLY INCREASE OF UNITS
LIGHTING, HEATING & POWER
SOLD

102,338,137 UNITS





RIVERSIDE POWER STATION—1919 EXTENSIONS.
VIEW SHOWING G.E.C. 18,000 K.W. TURBO-GENERATOR IN COURSE OF ERECTION.



RIVERSIDE POWER STATION—1919 EXTENSIONS.

VIEW SHOWING G.E.C. 18,000 K.W. TURBO-GENERATOR IN COURSE OF ERECTION, ALSO FOUNDATION BLOCK OF SECOND 18,000 K.W. SET.

RIVERSIDE POWER HOUSE EXTENSIONS.

The turbine room was extended by 152' x 60' to accommodate the two new General Electric 18,000 K.W. turbo-alternators. The design of this extension was prepared by the drawing office staff of the Department, and the steelwork fabricated and erected by the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works. The concrete foundations for the building and the supports for the turbines were designed by and carried out under the supervision of the Public Works Department. An auxiliary turbine room was also erected on the South West side of the No. 1 boiler house for the housing of the two 2,000 K.W. Willans turbines.

FURTHER EXTENSIONS.

A scheme for further enlarging the Riverside Power Station, together with extensions of the transmission and distributing system was explained in my Report to the Electricity Committee dated December 22nd, 1919, and published in the Municipal Gazette on January 29th, 1920.

FINANCIAL.

The nett profit for the year after providing Tls. 519,256 for Depreciation and Tls. 442,152 for Interest, was Tls. 386,326. The estimated profit was Tls. 332,123. The estimates for 1920 indicate a profit of Tls. 735,503 after providing Tls. 585,000 for Depreciation and Tls. 559,500 for Interest. In June 1919 the sum of Tls. 242,000 was paid over to the Council's General Funds from the profit of 1918.

STAFF.

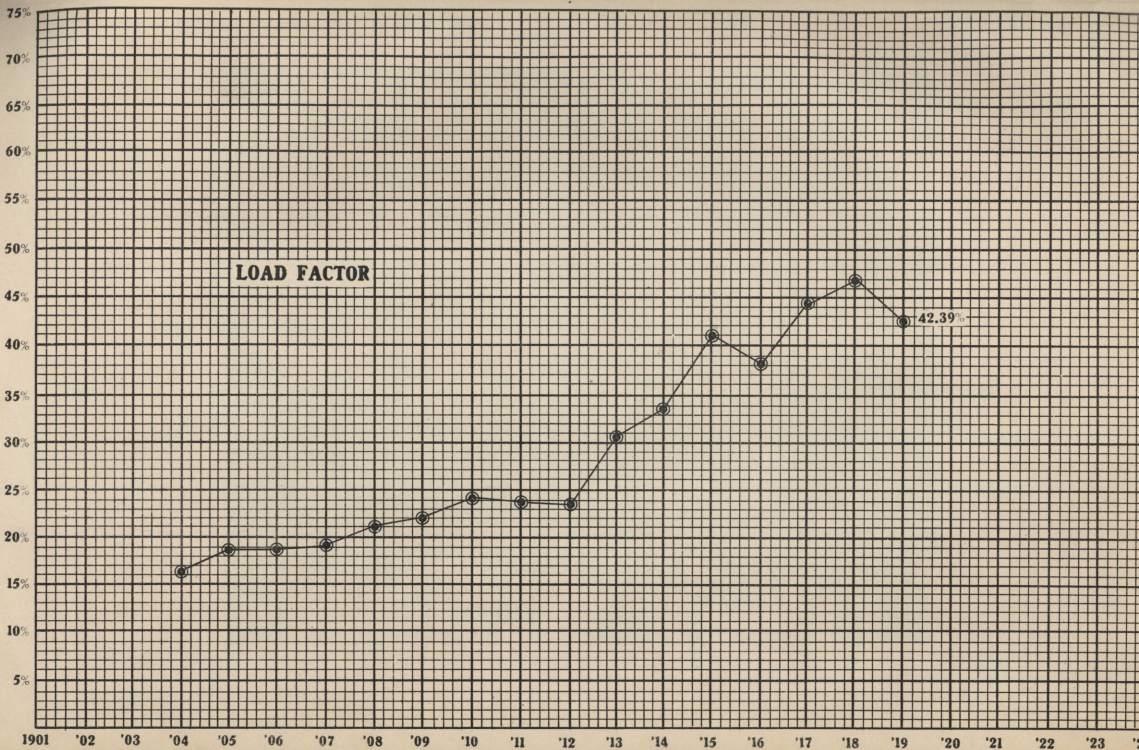
The European staff at the end of the year numbered 84. With one exception all those members who had been on war service in H.M. Forces returned to Shanghai and resumed duty with the Department.

The Chinese staff numbered 1,671.

Owing to the long overdue home leave being given to some members of the staff, and the delayed repatriation of those who were on war service, the Department still suffered through shortage of staff. The efforts of those who were called upon to carry on, and the loyal spirit of co-operation which has always marked the relations between the executive and the staff, are very greatly appreciated.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

	Equivalent No. of 20 Watt lamps connected.	% Increase.	No. of House Service connections added during the Year.	Units				Sold.		% Increase.	Coal. Tons.	Lbs. Coal per Unit Sold.	Max. Load K.W. on Feeders.	% Increase.	% Load Factor.
				Private Lighting.	Public Lighting.	Power and Heating	Traction.	Accounted for and used as Work.	Total Units Sold and Accounted for.						
1901	21,812	27%	53						568,669	8%	4,850	19.10	320	9%	
1902	31,841	46%	139						754,342	32%	4,570	13.57	444	38%	
1903	42,500	34%	270						996,021	32%	6,072	13.65	580	26%	
1904	66,840	57%	402	853,147	319,499	16,834		25,082	1,214,562	22%	8,679	16.00	858	48%	16.2
1905	88,201	31%	249	1,277,140	410,241	34,350		54,592	1,776,323	45%	10,629	13.40	1,090	27%	18.6
1906	108,525	23%	414	1,704,553	451,950	65,932		85,230	2,307,675	30%	12,681	12.30	1,411	29%	18.6
1907	140,946	30%	529	2,065,499	457,207	141,146		79,536	2,743,388	19%	13,489	11.01	1,630	15%	19.2
1908	171,918	22%	622	2,391,586	445,143	158,445	1,430,889	206,702	4,632,775	68%	14,099	6.82	2,500	53%	21.1
1909	190,634	11%	537	2,740,487	632,314	323,461	2,001,718	290,856	5,988,836	29%	16,137	6.04	3,100	24%	22.05
1910	215,405	12%	658	3,164,996	801,613	453,826	2,110,208	303,507	6,834,150	14%	17,304	5.67	3,240	4.5%	24.06
1911	267,476	24%	741	3,634,623	913,679	820,304	2,551,235	380,596	8,300,437	21%	20,456	5.52	4,007	24%	23.65
1912	337,159	26%	2,201	5,455,885	938,784	2,426,065	2,859,334	450,469	12,130,537	46%	27,267	5.04	6,000	50%	23.52
1913	428,755	27%	4,108	8,607,546	987,517	7,205,706	3,127,677	1,959,784	21,888,230	80%	46,181	4.73	8,100	35%	30.8
1914	528,747	23%	3,958	12,325,247	1,055,272	15,626,314	3,626,838	252,151	32,885,822	50%	55,616	3.79	11,190	38%	33.6
1915	621,078	17%	3,149	14,073,166	1,005,259	31,313,159	3,395,813	226,731	50,014,128	52%	75,189	3.37	13,909	24%	40.8
1916	694,833	12%	3,755	14,285,888	1,053,772	42,942,438	3,873,698	241,682	62,402,478	25%	99,038	3.23	18,617	33.8%	38.2
1917	722,424	3.97%	1,594	15,206,019	1,128,896	58,312,094	3,843,433	305,790	78,796,232	26.27	117,678	3.35	20,187	8.4%	44.38
1918	740,610	1.13%	1,580	14,444,261	1,141,973	56,924,747	3,764,678	267,810	86,543,469	9.83%	124,402	3.22	21,222	5.12%	46.77
1919	844,391	14%	2,870	16,378,793	1,192,650	30,575,362	4,191,332	284,666	102,622,803	18.6%	154,671	3.38	27,553	29.8%	42.39





TONQUIN ROAD 25,000 K.W. SUB-STATION. 22,000/6,300 VOLTS.



TONQUIN ROAD SUB-STATION.
VIEW SHEWING CONCRETE SWITCH AND BUS-BAR CUBICLES 6,300 VOLTS.

ESTIMATE FOR 1920.

	Tls.	Tls.
REVENUE.		
<i>Sale of Electricity</i>		4,568,650
<i>Rent of Motors, Meters, etc.</i>		80,000
		<u>4,648,650</u>
EXPENDITURE.		
<i>Generation</i>		2,150,147
<i>Distribution</i>		263,500
<i>Management</i>		245,000
<i>Rents, Rates and Taxes</i>		35,000
<i>Insurance</i>		25,000
<i>Depreciation</i>		585,000
<i>Interest</i>		559,500
<i>Sundries and Contingencies</i>		50,000
		<u>3,913,147</u>
	Balance	735,503
		<u>4,648,650</u>
 N.B.—The above estimate is shewn in a form comparable with the Revenue Account, the following details as to personal emoluments are in accordance with the practice obtaining in the Council's accounts.		
 <i>Pay and Allowances.</i>		
Engineer-in-Chief and Manager	Tls. 22,740	
Deputy Engineer-in-Chief and Manager	11,340	
Secretary	9,540	
Chief Mechanical Assistant Engineer	9,000	
Power Engineer	8,340	
Distribution Engineer	8,340	
Testing Engineer	6,600	
Power Station Superintendent	6,240	
2 Foreman Mechanics	10,080	
3 Electrical Assistants in Power Station	13,500	
12 Charge Engineers	47,520	
Assistant Distribution, Engineer	4,800	
2 Assistant Mains Engineers	10,320	
2 House Service Mains Assistants	6,555	
3 Underground Mains Foremen	9,300	
3 Mains Foremen	10,377	
4 Installation Inspectors	14,079	
Assistant Power Engineer	4,740	
2 Power Department Assistants	6,960	
Show Room Engineer	3,933	
Assistant	3,312	
Meter Engineer	5,520	
6 Testing Assistants	18,453	
Chief Draughtsman	5,640	
2 Draughtsmen	6,210	
Accountant	5,340	
11 Clerical Assistants	41,460	
Correspondence Clerk	2,760	
3 Steno-typists	5,730	
Controller of Stores	4,740	
3 Storekeepers	9,960	
5 Collectors	13,560	
4 Meter Inspectors	11,580	
Superannuation	35,265	
Children's Bonus	6,674	
Allowances	1,788	
Ricsha Allowances	6,298	
Chinese Staff	264,304	
Total Tls.	<u>672,898</u>	

ESTIMATE FOR 1920—continued.

	£ s. d.	Tls.
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 1920.		
RIVERSIDE POWER STATION EXTENSIONS.		
Messrs. Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd.—Eight Marine Type water-tube boilers (40,000 lbs. evaporation) Mechanical Stokers, Feed Water heaters, fans and chimneys	Balance 6,490 8 0	
" Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd.—Pipe-work, valves, etc.	Balance 596 6 0	
" " 2 Boilers and stokers (80,000 lbs. evaporation)	Balance 54,551 0 0	
" C. A. Parsons, Ltd.—One 10,000 K.W. turbo-alternator	Balance 14,784 16 0	
" Fraser & Chalmers, Ltd.—One 5,000 K.W. " "	Balance 3,071 18 6	
" " Coal handling and conveying plant	Balance 6,440 8 0	
" Scholey & Co., Ltd.—"Taylor" underfeed stokers	Balance 1,452 9 0	
" British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd.—Extra high pressure (22,000 volts) Switchgear for Riverside Station	Balance 934 3 0	
" British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd.—6,600 volts Switchgear for Fearon Road	Balance 228 18 0	
" " 22,000 volts " "	Balance 1,172 8 0	
" Mather & Platt, Ltd.—"Circulating Water Pumps	Balance 56,831 0 0	
" Stirling Boiler Co., Ltd.—2 Boilers and Stokers (80,000 lbs. evaporation switchgear (two Babcock & Wilcox and two Stirling)	133,500 0 0	
4 Boilers (80,000 lbs. evaporation), with chimneys, flues, suction fans, motors and Pipework for Boilers	16,500 0 0	
Coal Handling Plant	20,000 0 0	
	317,195 6 6	
Freight, insurance, duty and commission	45,080 0 0	
	£ 362,275 6 6	
On the above sum it is anticipated that £228,902 will be required during 1920	=	735,372
Messrs. General Electric Co. of New York—18,000 K.W. Turbo-alternator (1st)	Balance g. \$89,381.58	
" " " " 18,000 K.W. " (2nd)	Balance 346,655.20	
" " " " 6,000 volt Switchgear	8,050.00	
" " " " 6,600 volt "	15,550.00	
" " " " 6,500 K.V.A. Condenser	3,070.61	
" " " " 36" Worthington Pump	21,800.00	
" " " " Reactors	1,010.00	
	485,517.39	
Freight, Insurance, Duty and Commission	74,025.00	
	G. \$ 559,542.39	
Of the above amount it is anticipated that G. \$471,485 will be required during 1920	=	355,726
GENERAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.		
	£ s. d.	
Messrs. British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd.—Motors	1,370 10 0	
Transformers	145 16 0	
Switchgear	19,090 0 0	
Insulators	400 0 0	
Ammeters	300 0 0	
" British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd.—22,000 volt Cables	21,368 16 0	
" 11,000 volt and 660 volt Cables	17,056 8 6	
Jointing Materials and Galvanometer	3,583 9 4	
" British Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—Switches	24 0 0	
" Ferranti, Ltd.—Meters	15,763 5 10	
" Callenders Cable & Construction Co.—11,000 volt Cable	1,592 0 0	
" J. Hopkinson & Co.—Valves	109 15 0	
" Aiton & Co.—Piping	351 15 0	
" W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works, Ltd.—660 volt Cable	22,278 9 7	
Fuse boxes	3,052 10 0	
" Siemens Brothers & Co.—22,000 volt Cables	33,400 0 0	
" Bullers, Ltd.—E. T. Knees	50 0 0	
" Evershed & Vignoles—Water tester	36 0 0	
Meggers	240 0 0	
" Lea Recorder Co.—Lea Recorders	250 0 0	
" Swan & Redcliff—Arch Bricks	500 0 0	
" A. Reyrolle & Co.—Switches	8,000 0 0	
" Stewarts & Lloyd—42 inch Steel pipes	4,500 0 0	
" Shewan, Tomes & Co.—Motors	8,198 8 0	
" A. E. S. Thomson & Co.—Motors	2,592 0 0	
" Mitsui Bussan Kaisha—Motors	382 16 0	
" Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.—Vulcanized cable	157 10 8	
" British Electrical & Engineering Co. of China—3 phase Oil Switches Complete	3,204 5 0	
Underground Cable, 22,000 volt, 11,000 volt, 6,600 volt and 600 volt	91,710 0 0	
Fireproof Cable, 6,600 volt	1,570 0 0	
Stay Wire	260 0 0	
Meters and Instruments	2,886 5 0	
Jointing Materials	2,500 0 0	
Carried forward	266,913 19 11	1,091,098

ESTIMATE FOR 1920—continued.

	£	s.	d.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	266,913	19	11	1,091,098
Laboratory Apparatus		500	0	0
Feed Water Regulators		240	0	0
Cabinets and Cells		39	10	0
	267,693	9	11	
Freight, Insurance, Duty and Commission	37,779	0	0	
	£ 305,472	9	11	= 1,010,451
Messrs. General Electric Co. of New York—Transformers for Tonquin Road Sub-Station		G.	\$	
20,000 yd. Cable, 22,000 volts		52,250	00	
Additional Switchgear for Tonquin Road Sub-Station		149,779	00	
8,333 K.V.A. Step up Transformers		9,000	00	
940 K.V.A. Oil Cooled		42,500	00	
2,000 K.V.A. "		54,260	00	
1,000 K.V.A. "		16,000	00	
Protective gear for Cable Trunks		10,000	00	
Motor		16,525	00	
Steam flow meters		1,380	00	
Dominion Engineering and Inspection Co.—42' Gate valves		5,200	00	
Westinghouse International Electric Co.—600 K.W./3,500 K.V.A. Synchronous		4,600	00	
Condenser set		22,500	00	
Switches, ammeters and voltmeters		6,000	00	
Andersen, Meyer & Co.—62½ K.V.A. Oil Cooled Transformers		1,520	00	
22,000 volt Current Transformers		2,808	00	
One 9 retort Riley stoker		10,720	00	
Lightning Arresters		12,390	00	
Oil-drying outfit		2,340	00	
Meters		3,744	00	
Ammeters and Voltmeter		118	50	
Street lamps and fittings		6,163	47	
E.H.T. Potential fuses		2,180	00	
Oil circuit breakers 500 ampere		7,500	00	
Protective devices		117	65	
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.—Counter-weighted hung sash windows		4,620	00	
"Diamond" soot blowers		4,264	00	
Oil-drying outfit		1,624	36	
Watthour meter		275	00	
Mustard & Co.—Yale pad-locks		595	00	
Freight, Insurance, Duty and Commission	450,973	98		
	G. \$ 62,041	00		
	513,014	98		= 405,358
Insulators		Yen		
Bare Copper Cable		3,813	00	
Vulcanized Copper Cable		40,783	00	
Weatherproof Copper Cable		35,656	00	
Electrolytic Copper Bars		7,292	00	
Drills		9,957	00	
		1,050	00	
	Yen 98,551	00		= 34,492
Insulators and wall tubes		Tls.		
Pine poles and planking		4,247	00	
Coal Grab		21,545	00	
Concrete poles		1,000	00	
Electrolytic Copper Bars		2,343	00	
Motor Cars and Truck		3,875	00	
Constructing Tonquin Road and Mokansan Road Sub-Station	Balance	2,702	00	
" Park Road Sub-Station	Balance	25,100	00	
" Whashing Road "	Balance	5,200	00	
" Woonchang Road "	Balance	2,600	00	
" Municipal Building Compound Sub-Station	Balance	5,400	00	
Foundations for turbine house and turbo-generators		9,500	00	
Office Building and Switch house at Riverside		19,500	00	
Partition walls closing up the second and third floor galleries in the 1912 turbine room at Riverside Station		34,985	00	
Constructing and erecting steelwork for turbine room	Balance	4,487	00	
Installing Sanitary arrangements at Riverside Station	Balance	21,713	00	
Ash bunker and light railway at Riverside Station		1,371	00	
Various concrete floors, foundation, brick-walls and roofing at Riverside and Fearon Road Stations and Sub-Stations		5,575	00	
Work shops at Riverside Station		10,189	00	
Constructing Robison Road Sub-Station		25,000	00	
Pipework for boilers, additional land Fearon Road, erecting sub-station Fearon Road and Sundries		18,441	00	
	300,000	00		
				524,773
<i>Carried forward</i>		Tls.		3,066,172

ESTIMATE FOR 1920—continued.

	£ s. d.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>		3,066,172
PROPOSED 1920 EXTENSION.		
Two 10,000 K.W. Turbo-generators with condensers		
42" Pipework—connecting circulating pumps with condensers of turbines		
42" Pipework—connection turbines with main concrete discharge culvert		
Cable and copper strip for connections		
Low pressure (350 volts) auxiliary switchboard		
Two Electrically driven boiler feed pumps		
Two Steam driven turbine feed pumps		
Six "Lea Recorders."		
2 for 18,000 K.W. turbines (Nos. 10 and 11)		
2 " 10,000 " " (Nos. 8 and 9)		
2 " 18,000 " " (Nos. 8 and 9)		
Two Hotwell tanks for 1920 Boiler-house		
Two 5,000 K.W. House turbo-generators (6,600 volts) with condenser, pumps, etc.		
Cable connections for electrical machinery		
One Electrically operated 20 ton Crane		
Two 80,000 lb. Boilers with Mechanical stokers, fans, chimneys, etc.		
Pipework for Two Boilers		
Ash handling plant		
Coal riddlings conveyor plant		
Coal handling plant		
Boiler-house Section (1920): steelwork for buildings		
40 miles .2 sq. in. 22,000 volts cable		
Two 18,000 K.W. Turbo-generators with condensers		
Two Electrically driven circulating water pumps, for the 2-18,000 K.W. turbines including control switchgear		
Ten 8,333 K.V.A. Transformer for 3-18,000 K.W. generators		
One 6,250 K.V.A. Transformer		
Main 22,000 volts switchgear		
Two 1,000 K.W. motor generators 6,600/440 volts D.C.		
Additional Switchgear for Tonguin Road Sub-station, 22,000 volts		
Steelwork for Turbine Room extension (1920) for 2-18,000 K.W. units		
Pump Bay Section (1920): flooring, roofing, etc.		
LOCAL CONCRETE WORK.		
Turbine Room—foundations for turbine room including foundation blocks for 2-18,000 K.W. Sets		
Pump Bay—foundations for House Turbines feed pumps condenser, etc.		
Boiler House—foundations for two boilers, chimneys, fans, etc. and boiler-house building		
Main Switch and Transformer House		
New pump-house for circulating pumps		
Tonguin Road Sub-Station Enlargement		
Circulating Discharge Water Connections (No. 10 and 11 turbines)		
Floor and Wall tiling in turbine Room		
Erecting Turbines, two Boilers, Switchgear and Steelwork, etc.		
Cable laying		
Estimated total Cost of the above Extension taking exchange at 6/- = Tls. 3,311,387 of which amount it is anticipated that Tls. 163,483 will be required during 1920=		163,483
	Tls.	3,229,655

T. H. U. ALDRIDGE, M.I.E.E., M.I.MECH.E., F.E.L.A.I.E.E.,
Engineer-in-Chief and Manager.

TREASURER AND COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.**REVENUE AND NET REVENUE ACCOUNTS.**

The following figures compare the Sale of Electricity and Profit for the year under review with the corresponding figures for 1918:—

	1918	1919	Increase
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Sale of Electricity.			
Private Lighting and Power	3,539,506	4,085,267	545,761
Heating	36,053	38,068	2,015
Public Lighting	97,455	106,835	9,380
Traction, etc.	140,009	151,974	11,965
Revenue Account	726,602	856,614	130,012
Net Revenue Account	302,138	386,326	84,188

BALANCE SHEET.

Stores.—Details of the amount appearing under this heading are given below:—

	Tls.	Tls.
Coal		
Fearon Road	2,796.87	
Riverside	57,175.90	
	<hr/>	59,972.77
Cable		
Fearon Road	143,354.56	
Riverside	1,243.44	
	<hr/>	144,598.00
Lamps		
Fearon Road	17,505.50	
Riverside	333.12	
Show Room, Nanking Road	6,896.53	
	<hr/>	24,735.15
Meters		
Fearon Road		3,097.46
Motors		
Fearon Road		18,953.17
Sundries		
Fearon Road	391,180.00	
Riverside	71,994.27	
Show Room, Nanking Road	3,481.62	
	<hr/>	466,655.89
		<hr/>
		718,012.44
		<hr/>

General Reserve Account.—No further transfer to this heading is required, the amount at credit, Tls. 1,422,446 representing 12.2^o/_o of the Capital Outlay of the Undertaking.

Net Revenue Appropriation Account.—After making the transfers from this account approved at last year's Ratepayers' Meeting, there is a balance remaining of Tls. 386,779.73 which it is proposed to deal with as follows:—

(a). Transfer Tls. 77,400 (20 $\frac{1}{2}$ % of the profits for 1919) to the credit of "Contribution to General Funds—Equalization Account".

(b). To place Tls. 309,000 at the Council's disposal as a contribution to General Funds on account of the year 1920.

(c). To carry forward Tls. 379.73.

STATISTICAL STATEMENTS.

Table I contains the Revenue Account figures for the years 1915/1919 reduced to the ratio "per unit sold"; the capital outlay at the end of each period; the return on capital outlay; and the ratio of power units to the total number of units sold.

Table II shows the variations that have taken place in the capital cost per kilowatt.

TABLE I.

INCOME PER UNIT SOLD	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	Candareens	Candareens	Candareens	Candareens	Candareens
Sale of Electricity	3.41	3.34	3.63	4.42	4.28
Miscellaneous	.06	.06	.08	.08	.08
Total	3.47	3.40	3.71	4.50	4.36
EXPENDITURE PER UNIT SOLD					
	Candareens	Candareens	Candareens	Candareens	Candareens
Generation	1.11	1.19	1.63	2.63	2.51
Distribution	.33	.29	.25	.25	.24
Rent and Taxes	.04	.04	.03	.03	.03
Insurance	.02	.02	.02	.03	.02
Management	.28	.24	.20	.20	.21
Depreciation	.61	.55	.50	.52	.51
	2.39	2.33	2.63	3.66	3.52
Balance	1.08	1.07	1.08	.84	.84
Total	3.47	3.40	3.71	4.50	4.36
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Capital outlay at Dec. 31	6,037,882	7,487,241	9,005,172	10,329,048	11,670,228
Return on Capital Outlay	8.91%	8.90%	9.42%	7.03%	7.34%
Ratio of Power Units to Total	62%	68%	73%	76%	78%

TABLE II.

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Plant Capacity	K. W. 19,600	K. W. 19,600	K. W. 29,600	K. W. 31,600	K. W. 38,600
Capital cost per Kilowatt	Tls. 308	Tls. 382	Tls. 304	Tls. 327	Tls. 302
Maximum Demand	K. W. 14,400	K. W. 19,167	K. W. 20,927	K. W. 22,012	K. W. 28,365
Capital cost per Kilowatt	Tls. 419	Tls. 391	Tls. 430	Tls. 469	Tls. 411

(Sgd) E. F. GOODALE, A.C.A.
Treasurer and Comptroller.

ELECTRICITY

Dr.

No. 1.—REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE

										Tls.	Tls.
To GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY—											
Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,291,553.81	
Salaries and Wages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133,721.01	
Oil, Waste, Water and Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104,212.78	
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,318.76	
Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,307.29	
Miscellaneous Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,384.08	
											2,574,497.73
„ DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY—											
Salaries and Wages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141,503.47	
Maintenance and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,640.25	
Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,579.04	
Miscellaneous Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,092.57	
											241,815.33
„ RENT, RATES AND TAXES											30,648.53
„ INSURANCE											20,974.09
„ MANAGEMENT EXPENSES—											
Fees to Members of Committee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,750.00	
Salaries and Wages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166,317.02	
Advertising	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,294.97	
Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,312.59	
Miscellaneous Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,696.19	
Show Room—										201,370.77	
Salaries and Wages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,200.98	
Rent, Rates, Taxes and Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,029.89	
Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	619.91	
Miscellaneous Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	851.36	
										17,702.14	219,072.91
„ DEPRECIATION ACCOUNT—											519,255.74
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	at 2 per cent.	...	...	...	24,714.83	
Plant Generation	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	220,691.70	
Plant Distribution—											
Mains	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	79,051.10	
House Service	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	21,715.82	
Meters	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	35,907.74	
Transformers and Gear	...	...	...	...	...	12½	...	...	...	67,275.11	
Public Lighting	...	...	...	...	...	12½	...	...	...	6,673.62	
Workshop Plant	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	922.09	
Sundry Instruments and Tools	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	2,231.74	
Plant on Hire	...	...	...	...	...	12½	...	...	...	52,222.24	
Motor Cars and Lorries	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	1,928.14	
Electric Cars	...	...	...	...	...	12½	...	...	...	3,635.73	
Furniture	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2,285.88	
										519,255.74	
„ BALANCE CARRIED TO NET REVENUE ACCOUNT											856,613.70
										TAEIS ...	4,462,878.03

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1919.

Cr.

[illegible]

ELECTRICITY*Dr.***No. 2.—NET REVENUE**

	Tls.
To Interest	442,151.78
„ Special Charges Account, Plant Extension ...	4,740.11
„ Amount written off on Depreciation of Stores ...	5,345.41
„ Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts ...	20,616.68
„ Balance carried to Appropriation Account ...	386,326.37
TAEELS ...	859,180.35

No. 3.—NET REVENUE

	Tls.
To Contribution to General Funds	242,000.00
„ Transfer to Contribution to General Funds—Equalization Account ...	60,600.00
„ Balance carried forward	386,779.73
TAEELS ...	689,379.73

No. 4.—DEPRECIATION

	Tls.
To Depreciation on assets, sold, written off and fully depreciated during the year	78,735.11
„ Balance carried forward	2,459,135.78
TAEELS ...	2,537,870.89

No. 5.—GENERAL RESERVE

	Tls.
To Plant, Land, etc., sold and written off	5,386.93
„ Balance carried forward	1,422,446.58
TAEELS ...	1,427,833.51

DEPARTMENT.**ACCOUNT.***Cr.*

	Tls.
<i>By</i> Revenue Account—balance therefrom	856,613.70
„ Profit on Installation, etc.	2,065.48
„ Dividend and Bonus on 1 share, Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd.	501.17
TAEELS ...	<u>859,180.35</u>

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT.

	Tls.
<i>By</i> Balance at December 31, 1918	303,053.36
„ Net Revenue Account—balance therefrom	386,326.37
TAEELS ...	<u>689,379.73</u>

ACCOUNT.

	Tls.
<i>By</i> Balance at December 31, 1918	2,018,615.15
„ Depreciation for the year... ..	519,255.74
TAEELS ...	<u>2,537,870.89</u>

ACCOUNT.

	Tls.
<i>By</i> Balance at December 31, 1918	1,407,368.29
„ Receipts from Sales of Old Plant, Land, etc.	10,662.08
„ Exchange adjustment on Plant lost in transit	9,783.14
TAEELS ...	<u>1,427,833.51</u>

ELECTRICITY

BALANCE SHEET

Dr.

	Tls.	Tls.
LIABILITIES.		
<hr/>		
To LOAN FROM GENERAL FUNDS, at December 31, 1918	5,455,800.00	
Issued during the year	1,394,695.00	
		6,850,495.00
<i>Note.</i> —The interest carried by the above Loans is as undernoted :—		
Loans at 6½%	Tls. 5,069,000.00	
" 8 "	386,800.00	
" 8.75%	1,394,695.00	
	<u>6,850,495.00</u>	
„ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS		528,209.59
„ SUNDRY CREDITORS		566,804.33
„ OVERDRAFT AT THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION	425,231.53	
<i>Less</i> —Balance of Telegraphic Transfer London (£1,667.41)	11,597.93	
		413,633.60
„ OVERDRAFT WITH COMPRADORE	34,911.64	
<i>Less</i> —Cash in hand	514.40	
		34,397.24
„ DEPRECIATION ACCOUNT (No. 4), balance at credit thereof		2,459,135.78
„ RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION OF STORES		10,000.00
„ RESERVE FOR BAD AND DOUBTFUL DEBTS :—		
Balance at December 31, 1918	31,731.39	
<i>Add</i> —Amount reserved during the year	20,616.68	
	52,348.07	
<i>Less</i> —Bad Debts written off	2,093.44	
		50,254.63
„ GENERAL RESERVE ACCOUNT (No. 5), Balance at credit thereof		1,422,446.58
„ CONTRIBUTION TO GENERAL FUNDS—EQUALIZATION ACCOUNT		165,600.00
„ NET REVENUE APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT (No. 3), balance at credit thereof		386,779.73
<i>Note.</i> —There are Contingent Liabilities under contracts for the supply of Plant, Lamps, etc., amounting to approximately Tls. 1,813,000.00		
	TAELS ...	12,887,756.48

We have examined the foregoing account with the books and vouchers and certify same to be correct and in accordance therewith.

G. H. & N. THOMSON, Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.

DECEMBER 31, 1919.

Cr.

Interest on Capital Outlay not yet revenue producing has been charged to Net Revenue Account.

E. F. GOODALE, A.C.A.
Treasurer and Comptroller.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.**No. 7—Capital Outlay Account for the Year ended December 31, 1919.**

	Capital Outlay at January 1, 1919.	Additions during the year.	Deduct Assets Fully Depreciated, sold, or written off.	Capital Outlay at December 31, 1919.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
LAND :—				
Fearon Road Station	10,694.40	11,350.31		22,044.71
Riverside Station	234,666.35	21,118.72		255,785.07
Sub-Stations	173,762.25	1,565.96	2,500.00	172,828.21
<i>Total Outlay on Land Tls. 450,657.99.</i>				
BUILDINGS :—				
Fearon Road Station	249,431.42	6,359.89		255,801.31
Riverside Station	861,807.63	218,955.81		1,080,763.44
Sub-Stations	124,501.81	63,519.50		188,021.31
<i>Total Outlay on Buildings Tls. 1,524,586.06.</i>				
PLANT GENERATION :—				
Fearon Road Station	863,781.16	90,466.11	29,909.32	924,337.95
Riverside Station	2,541,243.12	563,348.98		3,104,592.10
<i>Total Outlay on Plant Generation Tls. 4,028,930.05.</i>				
PLANT DISTRIBUTION :—				
Mains	1,390,178.31	121,260.29		1,511,438.60
do. Underground	1,327,043.03	217,066.32		1,544,109.35
House Service	217,158.18	23,136.49	8,954.10	231,340.57
Meters	359,077.41	29,667.80	14,952.03	373,793.18
Transformers and Gear	564,573.51	96,878.06	15,077.05	646,374.52
Public Lighting	53,388.91	7,909.51	3,700.54	57,597.88
Workshop Plant	13,172.76	195.15		13,367.91
<i>Total Outlay on Plant Distribution Tls. 4,378,022.01.</i>				
SUNDRY INSTRUMENTS AND TOOLS	11,158.69	1,347.73	3,122.73	9,383.74
PLANT ON HIRE	417,777.90	48,322.17	3,256.27	462,843.80
MOTOR CARS AND LORRIES	9,640.69	13,859.84	2,650.00	20,850.53
ELECTRIC MOTOR CARS	29,085.80			29,085.80
FURNITURE	45,717.39	2,137.92		47,855.31
STORES	831,187.76	Cr. 113,175.32		718,012.44
TOTALS	10,329,048.48	1,425,301.29	84,122.04	11,670,227.73

FINANCE MATTERS

FINANCE MATTERS.

TREASURER AND COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

ESTIMATES.

The Original Estimates submitted for the Ratepayers' approval showed a Surplus on the Ordinary Budget of Tls. 98,665 and a Final Deficit of Tls. 4,279, these figures being subsequently amended as under:—

	Tls.
Estimated Surplus on Ordinary Budget (original)	98,665
<i>Less—</i>	
Amendment to Resolution V—Provision for the issue of half pay to employes who proceeded on War Service	323,500
<i>Deduct—</i>	
Special levy to meet the above	216,640
	<hr/> 106,860
Estimated Deficit on Ordinary Budget (amended)	<hr/> 8,195
Estimated Final Deficit (original)	4,279
<i>Add—</i>	
Adjustment as above	106,860
	<hr/>
Estimated Final Deficit (amended)	<hr/> 111,139

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The financial transactions of the year are summarised below:—

	Tls.
Ordinary Expenditure	4,568,907
<i>Less—</i> Ordinary Income	4,419,961
	<hr/>
Deficit on Ordinary Budget, carried to Extraordinary Income	148,946
	<hr/>
Extraordinary Expenditure	2,247,078
<i>Less—</i> Extraordinary Income	1,493,956
	<hr/>
Final Deficit carried forward to 1920	<hr/> 753,122

The Deficit on the Ordinary Budget is Tls. 140,751 above the figure estimated, this increase being accounted for as under:—

	Expended.	
	Over Tls.	Under Tls.
Volunteer Corps		8,585
Fire Brigade	9,114	
Police Force	88,351	
Health Department		19,288
Public Works Department	78,920	
Public Band	5,080	
Public Library		557
Educational Department	19,273	
Finance Department		426
Secretariat	9,958	
General Charges	83,379	
Interest, Brokerage, etc.	13,014	
Stock and Stores		14,051
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	307,089	42,907
<i>Add—</i>		
Income—increase		123,431
Balance—being net increase in the Deficit on the Ordinary Budget as compared with the estimated figure		140,751
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	307,089	307,089

Fire Brigade.—

The total expenditure of Tls. 108,424, shown against an estimated figure of Tls. 99,310, is mainly attributable to the re-organization of the Brigade.

Police Force.—

The usual comparative figures showing expenditure during the past five years under "Pay and Allowances" are given below. It is to be noted that those referring to the Foreign Branch are materially affected by the number of employes who returned from War Service during the course of the year, and the increased pay granted under the new terms of service which came into operation on May 1.

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Pay and Allowances					
Foreign Branch	336,596	350,630	343,211	370,383	507,921
Japanese Branch	—	—	22,003	20,955	20,232
Sikh Branch	120,163	119,188	120,838	124,550	127,086
Chinese Branch	189,217	196,965	211,993	237,535	256,943
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	645,976	666,783	698,045	753,423	912,182

Health Department.—

Expenditure under the heading "Health Office" closely approximated the estimated figures, while a saving of Tls. 23,151 has been effected under "Hospitals."

Public Works Department.—

The appropriations for "General" "Drainage" "Maintenance of Roads" and "Parks and Open Spaces" have been exceeded by Tls. 29,994, Tls. 8,441, Tls. 60,352 and Tls. 9,382 respectively.

The excess shown under "General" is consequent on the return of employés from War Service; and in respect of the large increase under "Maintenance of Roads" the Acting Commissioner of Public Works comments as follows:—

"The excess under "Maintenance of Roads" is accounted for partially by increases in the rates of pay for labour, and the extended use of asphaltum in road construction and maintenance."

Educational Department.—

The rapidly increasing cost of education is shown by the following comparative statement of expenditure for the past five years:—

	Expenditure.		
	Ordinary Tls.	Extraordinary Tls.	Total Tls.
1915	110,464	110,006	220,470
1916	123,047	35,472	158,519
1917	149,024	78,676	227,700
1918	199,488	18,092	217,580
1919	261,803	24,162	285,965

General Charges—Overspent Tls. 83,379.

The above excess is accounted for as follows:—

	Tls.
Sewage Disposal and Water Supply, sundry expenses	1,290
Commissariat Charges in connection with Local Disturbances	1,759
Expenses in connection with repatriation of Enemy Subjects	1,405
Building Rules Commission, sundry expenses	406
Interest, etc., on capital cost of extending water mains	393
Grants in Aid—Shanghai Horticultural Society	300
Rent of Municipal Properties and Leased Premises—Fire Brigade	280
Municipal Employés, War Service Pay—excess	71,853
Compensation and legal expenses in connection with Hongkew Disturbances—excess	6,540
	<hr/> 84,226

Less—

Difference between the remaining estimated and actual figures 847

Tls. 83,379

Ordinary Income.—

The difference between the estimated and actual income is fully dealt with in the Report of the Commissioner of Revenue.

Extraordinary Expenditure.—

The actual expenditure under this heading has been Tls. 2,247,077.53 as against an estimated expenditure of Tls. 3,586,544. The following is a list of items included in the Budget upon which no outlay has been incurred:—

Land.		Tls.
Isolation Hospital for Chinese Cemetery	}	91,100
Latrines		
Playgrounds for Children, nominal		
Buildings.		
Soochow Road Sub-station, additional quarters for Chinese		3,000
Louza Station, Sikh barracks, offices, cells, etc., portion of cost		25,000
Gordon Road Station, gymnasium and store		7,000
" " dog kennels		7,000
Gaol, Hospital, portion of cost		10,000
Isolation Hospital for Chinese, Extension, portion of cost		10,000
Police Hospital for Chinese, new block		8,000
Tunghow Road Workshop, godown, etc.		17,000
" " " motor wagon shed		3,000
		<hr/> 181,100

Expenditure has been incurred amounting to Tls. 14,193 for which no provision was made in the Budget; the details making up this figure are given below :—

Land.	Tls.
Wayside Market Site	8,042
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese	1,316
Buildings.	
Hongkew Fire Station, workshops	4,835
	<hr/>
	14,193

INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS.

The profits earned during the year, together with the balances brought forward from 1918, have enabled the following Contributions to be transferred to Ordinary Income:—

	Tls.
Convict Labour	11,000
Concreteware Manufactory	28,000
Tungchow Road Workshop	8,000

To these figures must be added an amount of Tls. 242,000 transferred from the 1918 profits of the Electricity Department.

LOANS.

SILVER LOAN.

The Authorised Loan for 1919 was Tls. 3,400,000 of which amount Tls. 2,500,000 was required for Electricity Purposes. After careful consideration had been given to various alternative proposals for providing the necessary funds, it was finally decided to issue a 7½ per cent. ten year silver loan at 95 per cent. which gives the investor a return of approximately 7¼ per cent. per annum.

The Loan was advertised for issue in the month of April and was kept open until March 12, 1920, on which date debentures aggregating Tls. 1,793,300 had been placed. The amount issued up to the date of closing the accounts was Tls. 1,468,100, representing a cash equivalent of Tls. 1,394,695 the whole of which was loaned to the Electricity Department.

During the period January 1 to March 12, 1919, debentures in the Loan of 1918 were placed to the amount of Tls. 63,600 which was allocated to General Purposes.

Throughout the greater part of the year the local financial situation gave cause for considerable anxiety. The world-wide demand for silver forced the price higher and higher until it at one time touched 89½d. with exchange on London quoted at 9s. 3d. Considerably higher rates than those officially quoted were generally obtainable owing to the keen competition for local silver stocks.

Under these abnormal conditions it is hardly a matter for surprise that the large loan required by the Municipality was only partly subscribed. The fact that it was possible to raise the largest amount ever collected in any one year in the history of the Settlement, is a matter for satisfaction, as it proves beyond doubt that the credit of Shanghai remains unimpaired. Nevertheless, the magnitude of the loans now required from year to year, together with the universal demand for capital, indicate that the traditional methods of financing the Municipality will require considerable adjustment, and that the interest charges of the future will be considerably heavier than in the past. The policy was inaugurated during the year of publishing the names of investors of Tls. 10,000 or over, and there is little doubt that this innovation served a useful purpose.

A list of these investors is given below:—

FOREIGN INVESTORS.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	100,000		
Naigai Wata Kaisha, Ltd.	50,000		
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	50,000		
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	50,000		
Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	50,000		
One Investor of	47,000		
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	40,000		
Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.	40,000		
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.	40,000		
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	20,000		
Nisshin Kisen Kaisha	20,000		
South Manchuria Railway Co., Ltd.	20,000		
Bank of Chosen	20,000		
One Investor of	20,000		
One „	16,500		
Japan China Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	15,000		
S. Toyoda	15,000		
Two Investors of Tls. 15,000	30,000		
One Investor of	14,300		
One „	14,000		
Estate of R. W. Shaw, deceased	13,600		
Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd.	13,000		
Mitsubishi Bank, Ltd.	13,000		
Shanghai Paper Mill	13,000		
One Investor of	13,000		

Carried forward 737,400

FOREIGN INVESTORS—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	737,400		
One Investor of	12,500		
One ,,	11,000		
One ,,	10,600		
Shanghai Produce and Stock Exchange, Ltd.	10,000		
C. Itoh & Co., Ltd.	10,000		
International Savings Society	10,000		
Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha	10,000		
F. A. Kennedy	10,000		
Suzuki & Co.	10,000		
Mogi & Co.	10,000		
Furukawa & Co., Ltd.	10,000		
Three Investors of Tls. 10,000	30,000		
		881,500	
383 Investors of varying amounts under Tls. 10,000		481,100	
423 Foreign Investors			1,362,600

CHINESE INVESTORS.

Shanghai Benevolent Industrial Institution	100,000		
Yung Tsung King	40,000		
One Investor of	40,000		
One ,,	25,000		
One ,,	18,000		
Chek Sou Char	15,000		
One Investor of	15,000		
Koo Chin Zun	10,800		
One Investor of	10,500		
Hangkee	10,000		
Sisson Nie and/or Mrs. Isabella Nie	10,000		
Dung Chien Nung	10,000		
		304,300	
61 Investors of varying amounts under Tls. 10,000		126,400	
73 Chinese Investors			430,700
		Total Tls.	1,793,300

The Budget appropriation for the Redemption of Debentures (Tls. 176,000) has been transferred to Extraordinary Income in reduction of the loan requirements for the year.

As the result of the year's transactions the Council's liability on Silver loans (deducting loans issued to the Electricity Department) has been increased by Tls. 63,600 and represents 99.83% of the Ordinary Income.

MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK.

With the object of encouraging and facilitating monthly savings for periodical investment in Municipal Debentures, the Investment Bank was inaugurated on September 1, 1919, from which date and until the end of the year deposits were lodged totalling Tls. 16,308. During the short

period in which the Bank has been in operation the steady monthly increase in deposits indicates public appreciation of the facilities offered, and there is little doubt that the Bank will gradually develop into an important cog in the loan machinery.

STERLING LOAN.

No additional debentures have been issued on account of the Sterling Loan.

STATISTICAL STATEMENTS.

Statement A compares Income and Expenditure during the years 1915 to 1919.

Statement B gives percentages, calculated on Income, of the figures contained in A.

The following Statement compares the Ordinary Income and Expenditure totals for the years 1918 and 1919:—

	1918	1919	Increase
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Ordinary Income	3,864,577	4,419,961	555,384
„ Expenditure	3,596,796	4,568,907	972,111

STAFF.

Three members of the Staff (including the Deputy and Assistant Treasurer) were on War Service at the close of the year. Captain T. H. Hutchison, Croix-de-Guerre, returned from War Service and resumed duty on November 12.

E. F. GOODALE, A.C.A.
Treasurer and Comptroller.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF REVENUE.

The collection of Ordinary Revenue for 1919 shows satisfactory results. The total for the year is well over the estimate and considerably exceeds the figure for the previous year. Land Tax was advanced from July 1, from 6/10 to 7/10 of one per cent. on assessed values, with a corresponding increase in General Municipal Rate from 12 to 14 per cent. Under the provisions of an amendment to Resolution V passed at the Ratepayers' Meeting of April 9, 1919, it became necessary to levy a further temporary tax of 1/20 of 1 per cent. in the case of Land, and 1 per cent. on house assessments, from July 1. This special levy, as set out in the Resolution referred to, was to provide a fund for the issue of pay to Municipal Employés who proceeded on War Service. With few exceptions the foreign ratepayers cheerfully met this special levy; but in the case of Chinese it was made the pretext for a general refusal to pay Municipal Rates. The Council, as a concession to the Chinese ratepayers, divided the special one per cent. levy into three quarterly payments, the first of which was collected with the December Quarter's rates. The delay caused by the refusal to pay, necessitated the temporary employment of additional staff in order to cope with the extra work entailed.

The Inspection of 405 shops, etc., previous to licensing, was carried out during the year. Of these, 197 were detected as functioning without licence. Prosecutions for failing to comply with the Council's requirements were made in 41 cases and fines ranging from \$2 to \$10 were inflicted by the Mixed Court. The sacrifice of revenue due to the enforcement of licence conditions is no doubt warranted by the control exercised over licensed premises and the consequent assurance of public safety.

The total Ordinary Income collected from all sources amounted to Tls. 4,419,961, against Tls. 3,864,576 for 1918, showing an increase of Tls. 555,385.

Statement showing Ordinary Income for 1919 compared with Budget estimate:—

Source.	1919.		Excess	Deficit.
	Estimated.	Actual.		
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Land Tax	1,054,630	1,053,579		1,051
General Municipal Rate—Foreign	795,850	811,046	15,196	
General Municipal Rate—Chinese	1,182,460	1,224,028	41,568	
Special Advertisement Rate	1,500	1,320		180
Wharfage Dues	220,000	268,836	48,836	
Licence Fees	538,400	559,244	20,844	
Rent of Municipal Properties	122,660	121,079		1,581
Revenue from Public and Municipal Undertakings	381,030	380,829		201
	4,296,530	4,419,961	126,444	3,013

Land Tax.—This source of income produced Tls. 1,053,579, against Tls. 881,461 in 1918. This figure includes the special levy which will not recur in 1920.

Statement of Land Tax derived from each District for 1919, compared with the previous year:—

District	1919.	1918.
Central	Tls. 484,253	Tls. 414,728
Northern	172,106	147,456
Eastern	221,087	168,872
Western	176,133	150,405
	1,053,579	881,461

General Municipal Rate—Foreign.—The total for 1919 was Tls. 811,046, against Tls. 652,636 for 1918. During the year, 111 new foreign houses have been brought under taxation with an aggregate assessment of Tls. 245,819, and 31 foreign houses have been demolished, representing an assessment of Tls. 44,185.

General Municipal Rate—Chinese.—Despite the opposition experienced during the September Quarter, the collections for the year show very satisfactory results. The figures for 1919 are Tls. 1,224,028, against Tls. 992,363 for 1918.

Details of the houses and assessments on December 31, 1919, and the income derived therefrom, as compared with the previous year, are shown in the following statements:—

INSIDE LIMITS.

	Foreign.		Chinese.	
	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
Houses.—Occupied	3,425	3,349	59,471	58,623
Unoccupied	76	109	1,335	1,963
Total	3,501	3,458	60,806	60,586
Assessment	Tls. 6,045,250	Tls. 5,702,744	\$ 12,717,778	\$ 12,246,012
Income	Tls. 783,081	Tls. 630,681	Tls. 1,218,491	Tls. 987,689

OUTSIDE LIMITS.

	Foreign.		Chinese.	
	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
Houses.—Occupied	663	622	1,224	1,213
Unoccupied	7	5	12	11
Total	670	627	1,236	1,224
Assessment	Tls. 439,136	Tls. 407,828	\$ 110,246	\$ 109,814
Income	Tls. 27,965	Tls. 21,955	Tls. 5,537	Tls. 4,674

Special Advertisement Rate.—The fees collected amount to Tls. 1,320, against Tls. 1,415 in 1918.

Wharfage Dues.—The Customs Revenue, on which these dues are based, showed a large increase during the year and the receipts from Wharfage Dues showed a corresponding advance. Although the figures for 1919 constitute a record, the increase does not bear comparison with the increases in receipts from other sources of Municipal Revenue during the past 20 years, as will be seen by the following table:—

Year	Land Tax	General Municipal Rate	Wharfage Dues	Licence Fees
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
1899	151,583	384,506	135,763	218,591
1909	688,026	1,162,420	177,636	426,822
1919	1,053,579	2,036,394	268,836	559,244

The Council's share for 1919 compared with the previous four years, is given below:—

	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
March Quarter	49,711	42,914	47,806	47,891	41,901
June „	60,624	48,957	49,795	52,185	41,713
September „	76,258	49,685	54,547	53,714	49,659
December „	82,243	54,755	51,246	53,211	50,016
	268,836	196,311	203,394	207,001	183,289

Licence Fees.—The total income from Licence Fees produced Tls. 559,244, against Tls. 522,451 in 1918, or an increase of Tls. 36,793.

Details of the number of licences issued and the fees derived therefrom are given in tabular form at the end of this report.

The receipts from Licence Fees show an increase on the estimates of Tls. 20,844, made up as under:—

Excess on:—

Foreign Liquor Seller	Tls. 300
Billiard and Bowling Saloon	157
Chinese Club	596
Eating House	216
Tea Shop	643
Fruit Shop and Stall	338
Pawn Shop	2,881
Foreign Theatre and Cinematograph	115
Other Entertainments	593
Cargo Boat	519
Ferry and Passenger Boat	16
Launch	344
Chinese Boat	47
Motor Car	6,259
Livery Stable	93
Cart	5,210
Private Ricscha	2,712
Sedan Chair	30
Wheelbarrow	2,049
Dog	3,309
	<u>26,427</u>

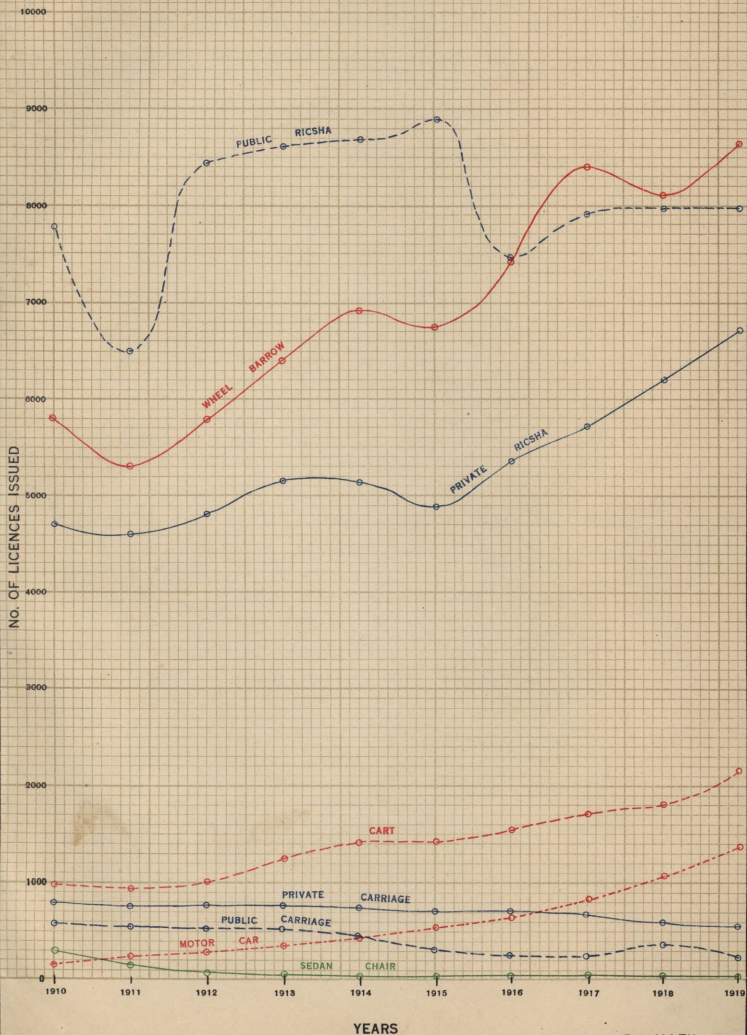
Less:—Deficiency 5,583

Net Excess Tls. 20,844

Deficiency on:—

Hotel and Tavern	Tls. 1,568
Chinese Lodging House	1,078
Chinese Wine Shop	478
Chinese Theatre, etc.	72
Exchange Shop	500
Tobacco Shop	500
Sampan	57
Private Pony and Carriage	1,020
Public Ricscha	110
Firearms	200
	<u>Tls. 5,583</u>

CURVE SHEWING VARIATION IN
AVERAGE NUMBER OF VEHICLE LICENCES ISSUED PER LICENSING TERM
DURING THE PERIOD 1910-1919



Sedan Chair.—This method of locomotion, so far as the Settlement is concerned, has practically ceased. A Sedan Chair is now about as rare here as a hansom cab is in London.

Exchange Shops and Tobacco Shops.—The Budget included a nominal sum of Tls. 1,000 under these headings; but the issue of the licences has been deferred until April 1, 1920.

Vehicle Licences.—The following table gives the average number of vehicle licences issued per licensing term during the past ten years:—

Year.	Ricschas		Carriages.		Motor Cars. *	Wheel-barrows. †	Sedan Chairs. *	Carts. †
	Public. †	Private *	Public †	Private *				
1910	7,786	4,712	574	792	151	5,804	331	982
1911	6,508	4,603	535	742	217	5,310	199	958
1912	8,445	4,817	520	749	268	5,790	94	1,003
1913	8,621	5,156	525	753	342	6,437	46	1,230
1914	8,718	5,149	455	735	443	6,938	35	1,400
1915	8,920	4,896	333	720	539	6,777	28	1,425
1916	7,487	5,368	284	731	673	7,460	25	1,546
1917	7,954	5,737	253	688	819	8,404	27	1,718
1918	8,000	6,209	252	634	1,061	8,117	17	1,821
1919	8,000	6,726	253	578	1,378	8,667	16	2,141

*Issued Quarterly

†Issued Monthly.

Motor Cars.—The revenue from this source amounted to Tls. 51,250, against Tls. 39,612 in 1918.

The following table shows the number of motor driven vehicles on the register on December 31, 1919, compared with the same date in 1918:—

Description.	1919	1918
Motor Cars—Private	1,203	934
Public	199	121
Trade	22	23
Lorries & Vans	91	40
Cycles	146	131
	1,661	1,249

Chinese Wine Shops.—A special licence, with Conditions as published in Municipal Notification No. 2598, was introduced from April 1 for wine shop "Off" licences.

Dogs.—The licence fee on dogs was increased at the Annual Ratepayers' Meeting, from \$2 to \$5, resulting in an increase in receipts from this source. The fees collected during the year produced Tls. 6,800, against Tls. 3,603 for 1918.

Slaughter House Fees.—The fees from this source produced Tls. 16,588, against Tls. 13,935 in 1918. The number of butchers from whom these fees were collected averaged 33 per month against 34 during the previous year. The number of animals killed during the year is given in the Health Officer's Report.

Markets.—The total receipts from Market Fees amounted to Tls. 113,038, against Tls. 109,302 in 1918. The following comparative summary gives the total collected from each market in dollars:—

	1919	1918
Maloo	\$34,287	\$33,808
Elgin	14,703	14,798
Hongkew	48,255	46,766
East Hongkew	13,768	12,443
Wayside	6,017	5,575
Yangtzepoo	3,245	3,590
Sungpan	2,071	2,257
Mohawk	5,197	4,782
Wuchow	1,932	1,723
Sinza	17,066	16,457
Purdon	8,436	8,999
	<hr/> \$154,977	<hr/> \$151,198

Fruit Shops and Stalls.—The average number licensed per Quarter was 241, against 265 in 1918, and the income derived therefrom amounted to Tls. 6,838, against Tls. 6,247 for 1918.

Departmental Accounts.—In addition to the collection of ordinary revenue, accounts aggregating as under have been collected by the Revenue Office on behalf of the various Departments:—

Tls. 879,437 and \$260,537.

Shipping.—The Revenue Office attends to the delivery of cargo consigned to various Departments of the Council's Service. During the year, 67 shipments representing 3,738 packages were passed through the Customs and dealt with.

Ratepayers' Meetings.—Two meetings were held during the year and the necessary voting lists and tickets were prepared.

Election of Councillors.—A Poll for the election of Councillors was held on February 20 and 21. Voting stations in charge of officers of the Revenue Office were established at 7A The Bund and, through the courtesy of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at 9 Broadway.

The following are appended to this report:—

- Comparative Statement of Ordinary Revenue from 1909 to 1919.
- Summary of Chinese General Municipal Rate.
- Summary of Chinese Houses and Assessments.
- Comparative Statement of Licence Fees for the years 1917/19.
- Statement of Revenue from Licence Fees during the past ten years.
- Diagram shewing variation in vehicle licences issued during 1910—1919.

E. L. ALLEN,
Superintendent of Revenue.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ORDINARY REVENUE FROM 1909 TO 1919.

Source.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Land Tax	688,026	689,334	691,000	671,540	674,739	678,067	680,405	682,177	836,719	881,461	1,053,579
General Municipal Rate	1,162,420	1,171,309	1,187,968	1,258,697	1,297,672	1,336,967	1,417,300	1,521,841	1,584,277	1,646,414	2,036,394
Wharfage Dues	177,636	173,394	180,778	204,782	215,245	189,362	183,289	207,001	203,394	196,311	268,836
Licence Fees	426,822	446,152	445,451	494,608	535,097	582,058	598,292	651,570	554,662	522,451	559,244
Rent of Municipal Properties	41,599	45,408	50,727	65,139	66,098	73,288	90,767	96,904	107,457	119,535	121,079
Revenue from Public and Municipal Undertakings	25,097	29,459	33,704	39,479	69,155	74,640	80,964	173,658	168,619	498,404	380,829
Total Ordinary Income	2,521,600	2,555,056	2,589,628	2,734,245	2,858,006	2,934,382	3,051,017	3,333,151	3,455,128	3,864,576	4,419,961

SUMMARY OF CHINESE GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1919.

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Annual Report of the Shanghai Municipal Council, 1919.

	DECEMBER QUARTER 1919.						MARCH QUARTER 1919.						JUNE QUARTER 1919.						SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1919.					
	DISTRICT.					Total.	DISTRICT.					Total.	DISTRICT.					Total.	DISTRICT.					Total.
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.		Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.		Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.		Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Western.	Outside Roads.	
Houses occupied by Chinese	11,410	15,089	16,422	13,755	1,188	57,864	11,420	15,088	16,498	13,680	1,191	57,877	11,250	14,969	16,721	13,874	1,190	58,043	11,169	14,971	16,884	14,166	1,193	58,283
Houses occupied by Foreigners	56	1,203	422	226	25	1,972	97	1,216	427	219	21	1,980	110	1,232	419	204	24	1,989	100	1,225	445	212	23	2,005
Houses unoccupied	411	316	413	823	11	1,974	411	329	497	1,008	13	2,258	368	231	423	803	11	1,836	320	212	242	612	9	1,395
Total	11,917	16,608	17,257	14,804	1,224	61,810	11,928	16,633	17,422	14,907	1,225	62,115	11,727	16,462	17,563	14,881	1,225	61,868	11,589	16,408	17,571	14,990	1,225	61,783
Assessments \$	5,560,247	3,008,687	1,574,325	2,102,543	109,814	12,355,829	5,668,791	3,019,211	1,595,647	2,122,571	109,994	12,416,014	5,591,273	3,000,209	1,607,540	2,129,269	109,994	12,438,285	5,507,690	3,002,568	1,605,296	2,150,108	109,994	12,375,756
Rates collected from Chinese \$	155,075	78,000	43,662	57,742	1,550	336,029	155,984	78,317	43,883	57,662	1,557	337,403	155,710	78,223	44,902	58,590	1,557	338,982	186,256	91,805	53,144	70,236	1,823	403,264
Rates collected from Foreigners \$	2,381	8,886	1,483	739	6	13,105	2,555	8,609	1,638	787	3	13,592	2,325	9,023	1,594	618	6	13,586	4,081	13,142	2,579	1,094	8	20,704
Total \$	157,456	86,886	45,145	58,481	1,556	349,224	158,539	86,926	45,521	58,449	1,560	350,995	158,045	87,256	46,496	59,208	1,563	352,568	190,337	104,947	55,723	71,330	1,831	423,968
Rates on unoccupied houses \$	9,249	3,159	1,815	4,516	20	18,759	8,462	3,102	2,092	5,107	21	18,784	9,603	2,156	1,489	4,486	18	17,732	7,210	2,348	861	4,010	20	14,549
Average Assessment per house \$	466.58	181.16	91.24	142.03	89.71	199.90	466.87	181.52	91.59	142.37	89.79	199.89	476.38	182.25	91.53	143.09	90.12	201.04	475.25	183.00	91.37	143.44	89.79	200.31
Average Rate per house \$	14.00	5.43	2.74	4.26	1.35	6.00	14.01	5.45	2.75	4.27	1.35	5.98	14.29	5.47	2.75	4.29	1.35	6.03	16.63	6.49	3.29	5.02	1.67	7.01
Average unoccupied houses	3 1/2%	1 1/2%	2 1/2%	5 1/2%	1 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	2%	2 1/2%	6 1/2%	1%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	1 1/2%	2 1/2%	5 1/2%	1 1/2%	3%	2 1/2%	1 1/2%	1 1/2%	4 1/2%	1 1/2%	2 1/2%

SUMMARY OF CHINESE HOUSES AND ASSESSMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1919.

	DECEMBER QUARTER, 1918.				MARCH QUARTER, 1919.				JUNE QUARTER, 1919.				SEPTEMBER QUARTER, 1919.				TOTAL FOR THE YEAR.			
	Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.		Houses.		Assessment.	
Brought forward from previous quarter		61,453		\$ 12,259,329		61,810		\$ 12,355,826		62,115		\$ 12,416,014		61,868		\$ 12,438,285		61,453		\$ 12,259,329
New houses assessed	196		20,812		248		35,844		116		10,020		187		27,136		748		93,812	
Houses rebuilt and reassessed	450		156,494		148		59,590		244		74,608		71		21,678		913		312,370	
Houses outside Settlement limits					1		180										1		180	
Sundry increases in Assessments		646	26,544	203,850		398	14,764	110,378		360	31,389	116,017		258	44,549	93,363		1,662	117,246	523,608
<i>Less—</i>		62,099		12,463,179		62,208		12,466,204		62,475		12,532,031		62,126		12,531,648		63,115		12,782,937
Houses pulled down	289		73,342		93		22,466		607		79,064		343		122,618		1,332		297,490	
Houses pulled down, etc., outside Settlement limits																				
Sundry reductions	289	34,011	107,353		93	27,724	50,190		607	14,682	93,746		343	33,274	155,892		1,332	109,691	407,181	
Totals		61,810		12,355,826		62,115		12,416,014		61,868		12,438,285		61,783		12,375,756		61,783		12,375,756
Increase over previous quarter		357				305												330		
Decrease on previous quarter									247				85							

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LICENCE FEES FOR THE YEARS 1917-19.

Source	1919				1918				1917			
	Number of Licences.	Amount.	Average.		Number of Licences.	Amount.	Average.		Number of Licences.	Amount.	Average.	
			Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.
		Tls. cts.		Tls. cts.		Tls. cts.		Tls. cts.		Tls. cts.		Tls. cts.
Tavern	234	15,432.50	* 58	3,858.12	255	16,593.70	* 64	4,148.42	283	18,417.00	* 71	4,604.25
Foreign Liquor Seller	334	24,300.00	* 83	6,050.00	321	23,725.00	* 80	5,931.25	326	23,836.46	* 81	5,959.12
Billiard and Bowling Saloon	70	557.00	* 17	139.25	71	424.00	* 18	106.00	74	484.50	* 18	121.12
Eating House	3,071	9,216.10	* 768	2,304.02	2,803	8,755.79	* 701	2,188.95	2,549	6,468.50	* 849	2,156.17
Chinese Club	205	5,095.90	* 51	1,273.97	166	4,095.90	* 41	1,023.97	179	4,441.70	* 45	1,110.42
Chinese Lodging House	1,226	11,921.85	* 306	2,980.46	1,289	12,610.00	* 322	3,152.50	1,371	13,353.00	* 343	3,345.75
Chinese Wine Shop	4,650	35,521.65	* 1,162	8,880.41	4,623	35,691.00	* 1,156	8,922.75	4,646	35,566.29	* 1,161	8,841.57
Tea Shop	7,710	16,643.50	642	1,386.96	7,850	16,114.50	662	1,342.88	8,131	16,994.75	678	1,416.23
Fruit Shop and Stall	965	6,838.15	* 241	1,709.54	1,060	6,246.70	* 265	1,561.68	895	6,428.38	* 224	1,607.09
Foreign Theatre	164	6,115.00	14	509.53	125	4,380.50	10	360.04	256	6,594.00	21	557.00
Chinese Theatre	212	8,428.00	18	792.33	181	7,872.00	15	656.00	207	8,742.00	17	723.50
Other Entertainments	179	3,093.00	15	257.75	141	2,291.84	12	190.99				
Pawn Shop	1,225	31,881.36	* 306	7,970.34	1,215	28,746.13	* 304	7,186.53	1,211	26,929.10	* 303	6,732.27
Opium Shop									383	45,390.00	128	15,130.00
Cargo-boat, Foreign	824	2,248.10	69	187.34	721	1,890.42	60	157.53	729	1,914.58	61	159.55
Chinese	9,789	4,270.88	+1,631	711.81	9,958	4,255.37	+1,660	709.22	9,818	4,126.65	+1,636	687.77
Ferry and Passenger Boat	764	1,115.63	64	92.97	788	1,138.37	66	94.85	763	1,095.13	64	91.26
Launch	1,440	3,644.00	120	203.67	1,346	3,235.00	112	269.58	1,376	3,205.00	115	257.08
Chinese Boat	19,133	4,546.51	1,594	378.88	17,411	4,126.34	1,451	343.86	18,378	4,268.36	1,531	355.70
Sampan	1,291	943.24	† 215	157.21	1,215	877.47	† 202	146.24	1,393	999.93	† 232	166.65
Private { Pony	2,693	10,479.87	673	2,619.97	2,965	11,419.38	741	2,854.84	3,137	12,194.36	* 784	3,048.59
Carriage	2,314		578		2,536		634		2,753		* 688	
Richsa	26,904		6,726		24,835		6,209		22,949		* 5,737	
Livery Stable { House	968	12,092.93	81	1,007.74	951	12,235.83	79	1,019.65	1,018	12,145.14	85	1,012.09
Pony	4,445		370		4,848		404		4,796		400	
Carriage	3,038		253		3,023		252		3,032		253	
Motor Car	5,512	51,258.99	* 1,378	12,814.75	4,245	39,611.61	* 1,061	9,902.90	3,277	30,225.61	* 819	7,556.40
Pony Cart and Waggon	394	1,209.00	33	100.75	391	1,302.00	33	108.50	447	1,481.00	37	123.42
Cart { Hand Cart	15,235	30,470.00	1,270	2,539.17	12,938	25,876.00	1,078	2,156.33	12,580	25,160.00	1,048	2,096.67
Trolley	10,061	5,030.50	838	419.21	8,524	4,262.00	710	355.17	7,589	3,794.50	632	316.21
Public Richsa	96,000	139,889.90	8,000	11,657.49	96,000	138,827.62	8,000	11,568.97	95,448	137,021.61	7,954	11,418.47
Sedan Chair	66	129.64	* 16	32.41	67	135.59	* 17	33.90	109	180.05	* 27	45.01
Wheelbarrow	103,999	52,049.10	8,667	4,337.42	97,400	48,774.13	8,117	4,064.51	100,844	50,508.82	8,404	4,200.07
Firearms	4	300.00	* 1	75.00	4	300.00	* 1	75.00	5	450.00	* 1	112.50
Dog	2,644	6,809.37	220	567.45	2,502	3,603.57	209	300.30	2,631	3,771.87	219	314.32

* Quarterly Average.

† Bi-monthly Average.

STATEMENT SHOWING REVENUE FROM LICENCE FEES DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS.

Source	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Tavern	14,914	15,270	15,871	16,573	17,387	17,534	18,825	18,417	16,594	15,432
Foreign Liquor Seller	16,776	19,240	19,392	19,483	19,284	17,717	21,796	23,836	23,725	24,300
Billiard and Bowling Saloon	729	708	582	653	562	558	526	485	424	557
Eating House	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,469	8,756	9,216
Chinese Club	2,975	2,788	2,808	3,146	3,175	3,513	4,038	4,442	4,096	5,096
Chinese Lodging House	7,032	6,833	7,773	10,672	11,379	12,563	13,146	13,383	12,610	11,922
Chinese Wine Shop	19,134	25,324	26,273	28,584	29,619	31,352	33,421	35,366	35,691	35,522
Tea Shop	9,522	9,576	8,977	9,484	9,290	9,816	15,850	16,995	16,114	16,643
Fruit Shop and Stall	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,652	6,428	6,247	6,838
Foreign Theatre	5,039	3,992	4,396	4,744	5,702	5,517	5,585	6,684	4,320	6,115
Chinese Theatre	5,630	6,617	7,251	8,714	9,029	9,245	9,213	8,742	7,872	8,428
Other Entertainments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,292	3,093
Pawn Shop	18,908	19,524	17,724	19,392	21,304	22,218	23,967	26,929	28,746	31,881
Opium Shop	55,129	62,631	67,664	86,386	122,624	137,290	180,666	45,390	—	—
Cargo Boat	5,539	5,424	5,301	5,471	5,348	5,655	5,797	6,041	6,146	6,519
Ferry and Passenger Boat	1,092	1,074	1,073	1,052	1,099	1,107	1,087	1,095	1,138	1,116
Launch	2,243	2,269	2,259	2,221	2,404	2,353	2,942	3,205	3,235	3,644
Chinese Boat	3,254	3,565	3,753	4,708	5,020	4,868	4,539	4,268	4,126	4,547
Sampan	1,199	1,063	981	1,110	1,111	1,117	1,138	1,000	877	943
Private Pony and Carriage	14,886	13,958	13,934	13,785	13,091	12,800	12,947	12,194	11,419	10,480
Livery Stable	26,754	25,335	24,385	24,143	20,797	15,575	13,440	12,145	12,236	12,093
Motor Car	5,449	8,029	10,043	12,376	16,619	20,197	25,202	30,226	39,612	51,259
Cart	19,715	18,325	19,384	22,945	26,266	26,457	28,267	30,436	31,440	36,710
Private Ricsha	41,265	40,581	42,678	44,709	44,022	41,942	45,748	48,553	53,094	57,712
Public Ricsha	128,558	116,630	151,004	151,519	151,077	154,690	129,279	137,022	138,828	139,890
Sedan Chair	2,889	1,729	798	363	268	226	204	180	136	130
Wheelbarrow	34,878	31,927	34,795	38,670	41,670	40,727	44,840	50,509	48,774	52,049
Firearms	1,650	1,725	4,125	2,400	2,175	1,500	1,500	450	300	300
Dogs	983	1,314	1,384	1,784	1,736	1,755	2,955	3,772	3,603	6,809
	446,152	445,451	494,608	535,097	582,058	598,292	651,570	554,662	522,451	559,244

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR

THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1919.

ORDINARY INCOME.		Estimated.		Actual.	
		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
LAND TAX.					
From January 1 to June 30 at 6/10ths of 1 per cent., and from July 1 at 7/10ths of 1 per cent. on assessed value of property, plus 1/20th of 1 per cent. Special Levy.					
Central District		484,430		484,252.77	
Northern District		172,300		172,106.60	
Eastern District		221,300		221,086.80	
Western District		176,600		176,133.39	
			1,054,630		1,053,579.56
GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE.					
Foreign.					
From January 1 to June 30 at 12 per cent., and from July 1 at 14 per cent. on assessed rental of rateable foreign houses, plus 1 per cent. Special Levy					
		767,850		783,081.14	
From January 1 to June 30 at 6 per cent., and from July 1 at 7 per cent. on the same, beyond Settlement limits, under provision of the agreement of July 1, 1905, with the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., plus ½ per cent. Special Levy					
		28,000	795,850	27,964.83	811,045.97
Chinese.					
From January 1 to June 30 at 12 per cent., and from July 1 at 14 per cent. on assessed rental of rateable Chinese houses, plus 1 per cent. Special Levy					
		1,176,960		1,218,490.97	
From January 1 to June 30 at 6 per cent., and from July 1 at 7 per cent. on the same, beyond Settlement limits, as above, plus ½ per cent. Special Levy					
		5,500	1,182,460	5,537.28	1,224,028.25
SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT RATE					
			1,500		1,320.40
WHARFAGE DUES.					
Council's share of dues, as per tariff, on goods passed through the Custom House.					
March Quarter				49,711.07	
June Quarter				60,624.39	
September Quarter			220,000	76,257.54	
December Quarter				82,242.84	
					268,835.84
Carried forward			3,254,440		3,359,810.02

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1919—continued.

ORDINARY INCOME.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>		3,254,440		3,358,810.02
LICENCE FEES.				
Hotel, Tavern and Temporary Bar	17,000		15,432.50	
Foreign Liquor Seller	24,000		24,300.00	
Chinese Wine Shop	36,000		35,521.65	
Billiard and Bowling Saloon	400		557.00	
Chinese Club	4,500		5,095.90	
Chinese Lodging House	13,000		11,921.85	
Tea Shop	16,000		16,643.50	
Eating House, etc.	9,000		9,216.10	
Fruit Shop and Stall	6,500		6,838.15	
Foreign Theatre and Cinematograph	6,000		6,115.00	
Chinese Theatre, Sing Song and Story Teller	3,500		8,428.00	
Other Entertainments	2,500		3,093.00	
Pawn Shop	29,000		31,881.36	
Exchange Shop	500			
Tobacco Shop	500			
Cargo Boat	6,000		6,518.98	
Ferry and Passenger Boat	1,100		1,115.68	
Steam Launch	3,300		3,644.00	
Chinese Boat	4,500		4,546.51	
Sampan	1,000		943.24	
Private-owned Pony and Carriage	11,500		10,479.87	
Livery Stable	12,000		12,092.93	
Motor Car and Motor Bicycle	45,000		51,258.99	
Cart	31,500		36,709.50	
Private-owned Richsha	55,000		57,712.31	
Public Richsha	140,000		139,889.90	
Sedan Chair	100		129.64	
Wheelbarrow	50,000		52,049.10	
Firearms	500		300.00	
Dog	3,500		6,809.37	
		539,400		559,244.03
RENT OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.				
Markets.				
Maloo	25,400		25,006.16	
Hongkew	34,000		35,190.34	
Elgin	11,000		10,722.45	
Purdon	6,600		6,155.62	
East Hongkew	9,000		10,046.56	
Sinza	12,000		12,447.80	
Mohawk	3,700		3,790.47	
Sungpan	1,650		1,511.18	
Yangtzepoo	2,640		2,366.99	
Wayside	4,000		4,390.07	
Wuchow	1,250		1,410.15	
		111,240		113,037.79
Town Hall		1,000		410.00
Firemen's Quarters.				
Central Station	1,320		400.00	
Hongkew Station	1,140		356.00	
Sinza Station	640		58.50	
		3,100		814.50
Assessed Rentals of Municipal Quarters		5,820		5,265.55
Miscellaneous		1,500		1,550.86
REVENUE FROM PUBLIC AND MUNICIPAL UNDERTAKINGS.				
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., Final Dividend for 1918 and Interim dividend for 1919 on 2,470 Shares	33,700		26,003.60	
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., Royalty	1,000		1,000.00	
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., Dividend and Bonus on 1,333 shares from April 1, 1918, to March 31, 1919	7,330		7,331.50	
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Royalty of 5 per cent. on gross receipts from Tramway Service	50,000		57,493.62	
Electricity Department, Contribution to General Funds	242,000		242,000.00	
Convict Labour	12,000		11,000.00	
Concreteware Manufactory	10,000		28,000.00	
Pingchiao Quarry	20,000		—	
Tungchow Road Workshop	5,000		8,000.00	
		381,030		380,828.72
Totals carried to Summary		4,296,530		4,419,961.47

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1919—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
VOLUNTEER CORPS.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,035		6,593.94	
Temporary Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	...	590		162.19	
Deferred Leave Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	...	830		864.50	
Chinese ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,590		2,709.73	
							11,025		10,330.36
<i>Superannuation ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		280		303.66
<i>Passages... ..</i>	...	...	...	...	...		440		
<i>Allowances to Officers attending Schools, etc. ...</i>	...	...	...	...	...		500		
<i>Locomotion ... ..</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,900		2,090.82
<i>Fuel ... ..</i>	...	...	...	...	...		500		612.34
<i>Light ... ..</i>	...	...	...	...	...		900		752.98
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc. ... ..</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,250		855.52
<i>Insurance ... ..</i>	...	...	...	...	...		760		760.56
<i>Telephone Service ... ..</i>	...	...	...	...	...		450		439.00
<i>Postage ... ..</i>	...	...	...	...	...		200		198.77
<i>Uniform ... ..</i>	...	...	...	...	...		20,000		18,112.49
<i>Bond ... ..</i>	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		972.41
<i>Artillery Ponies ... ..</i>	...	...	...	...	...		6,100		5,641.49
<i>Repairs to Arms and Accoutrements ... ..</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,200		999.08
<i>Ammunition ... ..</i>	...	...	...	...	...		12,000		8,477.20
<i>Camp of Exercise ... ..</i>	...	...	...	...	...		3,000		917.28
<i>Subscription to N.R.A. ... ..</i>	...	...	...	...	...		80		50.62
<i>Maintenance of Range ... ..</i>	...	...	...	...	...		3,200		6,072.22
<i>Chinese Government Land Tax ... ..</i>	...	...	...	...	...		270		261.58
<i>Miscellaneous ... ..</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,500		1,498.82
							67,555		59,347.20
<i>Less—Sale of Cartridge Cases, etc. ... ..</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,500		1,877.34
Totals carried to Summary							66,055		57,469.86
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Ponies ... ..</i>	...	...	...	...	...		600		
<i>Component Parts of Saddlery ... ..</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,500		
<i>Engineer Company Stores ... ..</i>	...	...	...	...	...		750		551.57
<i>Accoutrements ... ..</i>	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		
<i>Furniture and Sundries ... ..</i>	...	...	...	...	...		200		13.94
<i>Ammunition ... ..</i>	...	...	...	...	...		13,400		7,266.52
<i>Rifles ... ..</i>	...	...	...	...	...				103.08
Totals carried to Summary							18,450		7,935.11
<i>Credit.</i>									
<i>Value of Stores issued ... ..</i>	...	...	...	...	...		Cr. 14,000		Cr. 9,626.25
Totals carried to Summary							Cr. 14,000		Cr. 9,626.25

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1919—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
FIRE BRIGADE.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreigners	26,580		32,477.62	
Temporary Bonus	1,810		630.81	
Deferred Leave Bonus	750		850.00	
Children's Bonus			360.00	
Chinese	26,960		29,960.91	
		56,100		64,279.34
<i>Superannuation</i>		1,760		2,293.74
<i>Passages... ..</i>				164.99
<i>Expenses of engaging Staff</i>				190.28
<i>Medical Aid</i>		300		909.79
<i>Locomotion</i>		1,600		1,893.07
<i>Fuel</i>		7,000		6,207.76
<i>Light</i>		2,200		2,472.78
<i>Water</i>		1,200		930.20
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		500		861.52
<i>Insurance</i>		2,500		2,518.59
<i>Uniform</i>		6,500		6,855.74
<i>Plant and Equipment, Maintenance and Repairs</i>		10,000		9,708.74
<i>Hose Renewals</i>		8,000		5,248.32
<i>Telephones and Fire Alarms</i>		3,250		4,254.58
<i>Refreshments for Firemen at Fires</i>		300		110.43
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		600		1,834.48
		101,810		110,734.35
<i>Less—Receipts for Services of Fire Float, etc.</i>	1,000		825.00	
" " Watching and Salvage Services	1,500		1,485.72	
		2,500		2,310.72
		99,310		108,423.63
Totals carried to Summary				
STOCK AND STORES.				
<i>2 Motor Pumps</i>		15,000		1,388.39
<i>Light Motor Tender</i>		750		690.23
<i>Appliances and Tools</i>		5,000		6,063.08
<i>Turntable Escape</i>		2,000		
<i>Workshop Equipment</i>		2,500		168.50
<i>Search Light Set</i>		650		650.00
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>		700		1,030.81
Totals carried to Summary		26,600		9,991.01

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1919—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
POLICE FORCE.									
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>									
Foreign Branch.									
Pay ...	...	...	...	...	...	341,120		418,284.93	
Temporary Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	40,500		12,044.96	
Children's Bonus	...	...	...	...	...			5,360.26	
Deferred Leave Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	25,000		45,944.16	
Language Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	24,500		22,757.91	
Allowances.									
Mixed Court	...	...	...	...	...	3,360		3,288.33	
Stenographer	...	...	...	...	...	240		240.00	
Japanese Branch.							434,720		507,920.55
Pay ...	...	...	...	...	...	22,180		18,555.89	
Deferred Pay	...	...	...	...	...	1,400		1,067.58	
Language Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	500		608.92	
Sikh Branch.							24,080		20,232.39
Pay ...	...	...	...	...	...	106,770		105,562.72	
Deferred Pay	...	...	...	...	...	13,250		13,403.90	
Language Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	4,000		4,087.64	
Allowances.									
Rent	...	...	...	...	...	3,500		3,245.49	
Drill	...	...	...	...	...	100		42.91	
Traffic	...	...	...	...	...	740		743.59	
Chinese Branch.							128,360		127,086.25
Pay ...	...	...	...	...	...	253,620		255,033.23	
Deferred Pay	...	...	...	...	...	330		348.90	
Language Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	270		256.96	
Allowances.									
Gatemen	...	...	...	...	...	170		177.49	
Drill and Traffic	...	...	...	...	...	680		683.98	
Merit	...	...	...	...	...	445		442.60	
Superannuation							255,515		256,943.16
Passages	...	...	...	...	...	44,780		47,530.60	
Recruiting Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	30,000		43,421.07	
Uniform and Equipment	...	...	...	...	...	9,000		11,563.54	
Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...	82,200		92,349.93	
Medical Aid.									
Pay of Sikh Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	700		796.68	
Medicines	...	...	...	...	...	1,200		1,122.79	
Hospital Charges	...	...	...	...	...	9,300		9,685.32	
Patrol Ponies.							11,200		11,604.79
Pay of Mafoos	...	...	...	...	...	1,970		1,971.82	
Fodder, Shoeing, Clipping, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	4,250		3,956.82	
Repairs to Saddlery	...	...	...	...	...	200		313.83	
Fuel							6,420		6,242.47
Light.									
General	...	...	...	...	...	18,550		17,960.45	
Oil for Police lamps	...	...	...	...	...	1,580		1,499.19	
Water							20,130		19,468.64
Printing, Stationery, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		4,500		4,751.83
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...		9,000		10,335.81
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...		2,860		3,301.12
Funeral Expenses	...	...	...	...	...		4,930		4,805.89
Expenses of Prisoners.							500		264.12
Food	...	...	...	...	...	38,500		31,380.56	
Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	10,400		9,977.34	
Photographs	...	...	...	...	...	620		1,000.78	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	4,940		6,698.15	
Expenses of catching Stray Dogs							54,460		49,056.83
							3,050		2,765.67
Carried forward							1,204,855		1,293,246.07

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1919—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>							1,204,855		1,293,246.07
POLICE FORCE—continued.									
<i>Maintenance and Repairs.</i>									
Furniture, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	14,440		8,147.23	
Arms	...	...	...	...	...	550		736.36	
							14,990		8,883.59
Gratuities and Rewards	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		3,576.81
Musketry Course	...	...	...	...	...		6,630		6,631.95
Legal Expenses	...	...	...	...	...		500		21.75
Secret Service	...	...	...	...	...				1,650.25
<i>Mixed Court.</i>									
Pay of Court Officials	...	...	...	...	...	54,160		53,998.46	
Pay and Expenses of Police	...	...	...	...	...	38,150		39,943.18	
Grant to Sinza Refuge	...	...	...	...	...	500		500.00	
Sundry Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	13,740		11,631.95	
							106,550		106,073.60
Contribution to Recreation Fund	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		2,500.00
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...		6,100		6,961.00
							1,343,625		1,429,445.02
<i>Less.</i>									
Mixed Court Fines	...	...	...	...	...	39,000		34,020.02	
" Filing and Hearing Fees	...	...	...	...	...	16,000		17,053.61	
" Pay and Expenses of Police, transferred	...	...	...	...	...	38,150		39,943.18	
Convict Labour	...	...	...	...	...	2,600		1,152.11	
Receipts for Special Services	...	...	...	...	...	30,000		32,031.68	
Proceeds from sale of Unclaimed Property	...	...	...	...	...	1,500		526.42	
Dog Redemption Fees	...	...	...	...	...	1,800		1,611.47	
Fines for lost and damaged Licence Plates	...	...	...	...	...			180.14	
							129,050		126,518.63
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		1,214,575		1,302,926.39
STOCK AND STORES.									
Furniture and Sundries	...	...	...	...	...		6,500		6,513.63
for Mixed Court	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		338.75
Fire Hose	...	...	...	...	...		1,430		1,002.00
Motor Launch	...	...	...	...	...		7,000		9,465.00
Motor Car	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		2,475.00
14 Bicycles	...	...	...	...	...		840		575.90
100 Automatic Pistols	...	...	...	...	...		2,500		1,632.65
Uniform and Equipment	...	...	...	...	...		84,600		84,263.68
Saddlery, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		400		379.41
2 Motor Cycles	...	...	...	...	...		700		390.00
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		89.41
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		107,970		107,125.43
<i>Credit.</i>									
Value of Stores issued	...	...	...	...	...		90,000		90,638.43
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		Cr. 90,000		Cr. 90,638.43

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1919—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.									
HEALTH OFFICE.									
GÉNÉRAL.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	...	103,890		109,670.31	
Temporary Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	8,890		3,536.93	
Children's Bonus	...	...	...	...	...			1,744.04	
Deferred Leave Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	7,000		11,065.09	
Language Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	4,000		4,134.29	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	52,100		50,332.49	
							175,880		180,483.15
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...	...		10,940		10,713.56
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...	...		5,600		4,767.59
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	...				181.16
<i>Locomotion</i>	...	...	...	...	...		4,500		4,442.86
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		2,151.95
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...	...		850		1,246.19
<i>Water</i>	...	...	...	...	...		3,000		2,886.87
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		1,299.12
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,350		1,320.69
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...	...		950		876.26
<i>Notification of Infectious Disease</i>	...	...	...	...	...		500		515.00
<i>Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals</i>	...	...	...	...	...		9,000		10,777.24
<i>Disinfection</i>	...	...	...	...	...		4,000		835.19
<i>Sanitary Apparatus and Materials</i>	...	...	...	...	...		3,500		3,725.80
<i>House Refuse Disposal</i>	...	...	...	...	...		5,500		5,882.13
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...	...		500		330.89
<i>Rent of Branch Offices</i>	...	...	...	...	...		2,000		1,617.47
<i>Removal of Cesspool Contents</i>	...	...	...	...	...		1,000		1,398.06
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...		650		757.78
							232,720		236,209.96
PLAGUE PREVENTION.									
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	...			3,853.05	
<i>Sanitary Apparatus and Materials</i>	...	...	...	...	...			1,395.81	
<i>Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals</i>	...	...	...	...	...			192.08	
<i>Disinfection</i>	...	...	...	...	...		10,000	1,391.44	
<i>Rat-proofing Materials, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...			415.83	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...			35.39	
									7,283.60
MOSQUITO EXTERMINATION.									
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	...	...	...	...	...	3,000		3,333.72	
<i>Sanitary Apparatus and Materials, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	5,000		4,658.82	
							8,000		7,992.54
<i>Less.</i>							250,720		251,485.10
Receipts from Laboratory	...	...	...	...	...	25,000		28,289.08	
Contribution from French Municipal Council to Laboratory	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,000.00	
Slaughter House Fees	...	...	...	...	...	14,000		16,587.98	
Ordure Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	132,000		130,971.61	
							172,000		176,848.67
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...		78,720		74,636.43

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1919—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.					Estimated.		Actual.	
					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.								
HOSPITALS.								
VICTORIA NURSING HOME.								
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff	...	...	...	...	37,110		34,107.22	
Pay of Chinese Staff	...	...	...	...	5,000		4,986.30	
						42,110		39,093.52
Locomotion	...	...	...	...		600		507.73
Fuel	...	...	...	...		10,000		11,189.49
Light	...	...	...	...		2,000		2,453.84
Water	...	...	...	...		1,150		1,066.00
Printing, Stationery, etc.	...	...	...	...		300		623.81
Insurance	...	...	...	...		540		539.89
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...		400		306.00
Drugs and Instruments	...	...	...	...		6,000		3,582.92
Messing	...	...	...	...		23,000		23,110.55
Washing	...	...	...	...		3,500		3,865.33
Maintenance and Repairs	...	...	...	...		5,000		1,102.49
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...		1,000		371.18
						95,600		87,812.75
Less—Fees from Patients	...	...	...	...		45,000		61,489.45
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...		50,600		26,323.30
ISOLATION HOSPITAL.								
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff	...	...	...	...	15,980		18,278.00	
Pay of Chinese Staff	...	...	...	...	5,000		4,247.52	
						20,980		22,525.52
Fuel	...	...	...	...		5,000		5,318.28
Light	...	...	...	...		1,750		1,194.11
Water	...	...	...	...		750		389.00
Printing, Stationery, etc.	...	...	...	...		200		296.47
Insurance	...	...	...	...		630		621.56
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...		325		470.98
Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants	...	...	...	...		2,000		1,186.47
Messing	...	...	...	...		8,000		6,227.69
Washing	...	...	...	...		2,000		1,228.99
Maintenance and Repairs	...	...	...	...		5,000		3,593.19
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...		1,000		428.52
						47,635		43,480.78
Less—Receipts from Patients	...	...	...	...		4,000		3,305.00
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...		43,635		40,175.78
ISOLATION HOSPITAL FOR CHINESE.								
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff	...	...	...	...	2,110		2,648.96	
Pay of Chinese Staff	...	...	...	...	2,500		2,375.56	
						4,610		5,024.52
Fuel	...	...	...	...		500		474.91
Light	...	...	...	...		350		434.22
Water	...	...	...	...		150		123.20
Printing, Stationery, etc.	...	...	...	...		100		142.15
Insurance	...	...	...	...		75		75.38
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...		55		41.00
Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants	...	...	...	...		1,000		1,136.26
Messing	...	...	...	...		2,500		1,760.69
Washing	...	...	...	...		500		432.93
Maintenance and Repairs	...	...	...	...		1,000		239.50
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...		50		32.02
						10,890		9,916.78
Less—Receipts from Patients	...	...	...	...	1,500		1,329.19	
Registration Fees, etc.	...	...	...	...	2,500		2,216.86	
Contribution from French Municipal Council	...	...	...	...	600		600.00	
						4,600		4,146.05
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...		6,290		5,770.73

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1919—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
HOSPITALS—continued.				
POLICE HOSPITAL (INDIANS).				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	1,850		2,742.02	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	500		566.83	
		2,350		3,308.85
<i>Fuel</i>		600		599.40
<i>Light</i>		250		257.22
<i>Water</i>		50		52.10
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		50		141.52
<i>Insurance</i>		40		35.00
<i>Telephone Service</i>		25		26.00
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>		750		566.32
<i>Messing</i>		1,250		1,099.22
<i>Washing</i>		150		131.98
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		600		311.06
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		50		12.75
		6,165		6,541.42
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>		4,500		4,258.00
Totals carried to Summary		1,665		2,283.42
POLICE HOSPITAL (CHINESE).				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	1,850		2,694.18	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	6,000		5,973.61	
		7,850		8,667.79
<i>Fuel</i>		1,000		924.14
<i>Light</i>		200		135.34
<i>Water</i>		60		52.10
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		50		143.01
<i>Insurance</i>		50		51.75
<i>Telephone Service</i>		25		26.00
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>		1,300		1,192.01
<i>Messing</i>		1,750		1,648.64
<i>Washing</i>		200		236.94
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		700		389.90
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		350		465.95
		13,525		13,933.57
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>		6,000		5,028.50
Totals carried to Summary		7,525		8,905.07
SANATORIUM.				
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	1,850		1,860.14	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	1,250		1,671.86	
		3,100		3,532.00
<i>Locomotion</i>		400		325.43
<i>Fuel</i>		250		390.59
<i>Light</i>		150		132.00
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		50		98.98
<i>Insurance</i>		90		85.00
<i>Drugs Instruments and Disinfectants</i>		100		48.25
<i>Messing</i>		4,000		3,895.61
<i>Washing</i>		400		585.31
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		500		1,185.88
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		300		219.55
		9,340		10,498.60
<i>Less—Receipts from Visitors</i>		2,250		2,800.33
Totals carried to Summary		7,090		7,698.27

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1919—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.		Estimated.		Actual.	
		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.					
HOSPITALS—continued.					
PRIVATE NURSING SERVICE.					
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Superintendent, etc.</i> ...		1,660		4,972.15	
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i> ...		800		770.05	
<i>Fuel</i> ...			2,460		5,742.20
<i>Light</i> ...			1,000		847.20
<i>Water</i> ...			200		247.34
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> ...			75		69.07
<i>Insurance</i> ...			25		120.01
<i>Telephone Service</i> ...			80		90.00
<i>Messing</i> ...			2,500		2,023.27
<i>Washing</i> ...			350		374.63
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> ...			500		308.42
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...			100		198.14
			7,340		10,030.59
<i>Less—Receipts from Co-operation Nurses :—</i>					
<i>Percentage on fees earned</i> ...	500			542.49	
<i>Board and Lodging charges</i> ...	1,300			1,363.26	
<i>Assessed Value of Board of Municipal Nurses</i> ...	1,500			1,318.00	
			3,300		3,223.75
Totals carried to Summary ...			4,040		6,806.84
AMBULANCE SERVICE.					
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i> ...			300		459.72
<i>Insurance</i> ...			25		13.49
<i>Telephone</i> ...			75		
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> ...			500		529.46
			900		1,002.67
<i>Less—Fees</i> ...			500		872.44
Totals carried to Summary ..			400		130.23
DETAILS OF PAY AND SUNDRY EXPENSES OF NURSING STAFF.					
<i>Pay.</i>					
5 Matrons ...	8,070			9,853.15	
40 Nurses ...	22,780			26,958.56	
10 Probationer Nurses ...	4,050			5,039.09	
1 Housekeeper ...	1,000			1,681.06	
3 Attendants ...	4,000			2,908.03	
Custodian ...	1,190			1,288.00	
			41,090		47,727.89
Temporary Bonus ...			3,660		1,127.57
Deferred Leave Bonus ...			990		1,282.30
<i>Sundry Expenses.</i>					
Superannuation ...	6,230			5,512.33	
Passages ...	5,000			5,964.98	
Uniform ...	2,000			1,421.98	
Language Bonus ...	780			718.84	
Expenses of Engaging Staff ...	1,000			477.98	
			15,010		14,096.11
			60,750		64,233.87
<i>Allocated to the various hospitals as under :—</i>					
Victoria Nursing Home ...	37,110			34,107.22	
Isolation Hospital ...	15,980			18,278.00	
Isolation Hospital for Chinese ...	2,110			2,648.96	
Police Hospital (Indians) ...	1,850			2,742.02	
" (Chinese) ...	1,850			2,694.14	
Sanatorium ...	1,850			1,860.14	
Private Nursing Service ...				1,903.35	
			60,750		64,233.87
			60,750		64,233.87

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1919—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.					Estimated.		Actual.	
					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.								
CEMETERIES, CREMATORIUM AND PUBLIC MORTUARY.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreigners.								
Part Service of Inspector ...					360		360.00	
" " Custodian of Isolation Hospital ...					240		245.00	
Temporary Bonus						600		606.00
Chinese						75		24.52
						3,000		3,333.14
						3,675		3,963.66
Superannuation ...					60		60.60	
Grave Contractor, etc. ...					3,000		3,230.50	
Fuel ...					600		403.33	
Insurance ...					75		73.35	
Telephone Service ...					55		98.00	
Maintenance and Repairs ...					200		116.73	
Miscellaneous ...					200		233.98	
						4,190		4,216.49
						7,865		8,180.15
Less—Fees for Cremation ...					1,000		750.00	
" Grave making ...					3,750		3,371.16	
" Grave spaces ...					2,750		2,837.33	
" Reservations ...					600		542.00	
						8,100		7,500.49
Totals carried to Summary ...						Cr. 235		679.66
SWIMMING BATH.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreigners.								
Part Service of Inspector ...					180		166.45	
Temporary Bonus					20			
Chinese					240		238.18	
						440		404.63
Superannuation ...					20		16.64	
Light ...					150		115.70	
Water ...					600		549.20	
Insurance ...					40		40.50	
Miscellaneous ...					100		93.93	
						910		815.97
						1,350		1,220.60
Less—Receipts from Bathers ...						1,000		871.98
Totals carried to Summary ...						350		348.62
EXTRA-DEPARTMENTAL.								
<i>Medical Attendance.</i>								
Municipal Surgeons ...					8,000		8,000.00	
Attendance on Families ...					2,400		4,055.57	
						10,400		12,055.57
<i>Port Health Work—Contribution to maintenance of Customs</i>								
Quarantine Station ...						6,000	64,378.21	6,000.00
Grant to General Hospital ...					59,000		5,000.00	
" Shantung Road Hospital ...					5,000		5,000.00	
" " (Special Grant) ...					5,000		5,000.00	
" St. Luke's Hospital ...					5,000		5,000.00	
" St. Elizabeth's Hospital ...					1,000		1,000.00	
" Paulun Hospital ...					2,000		2,000.00	
						77,000		82,378.21
Totals carried to Summary ...						93,400		100,433.78
STOCK AND STORES.								
Motor Car ...						2,600		1,662.50
Motor Ambulance ...						3,000		3,000.00
2 Motor Disinfection Vans ...						1,000		115.32
Laboratory and Sanitary Apparatus ...						550		661.24
Office Furniture ...						14,150		12,111.85
Hospital Fittings and Furniture ...						150		256.10
Electric Pump ...								
Totals carried to Summary ...						21,450		17,807.01

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1919—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.		Estimated.		Actual.	
		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.					
GENERAL.					
<i>Pay.</i>					
Foreigners.					
Pay ...	202,445		234,807.77		
Temporary Bonus ...	21,000		7,289.47		
Childrens' Bonus ...			4,135.48		
Deferred Leave Bonus ...	9,900		11,566.81		
Language Bonus ...	1,200		1,052.90		
Chinese.					
Pay ...	28,450		28,775.25		
<i>Superannuation</i> ...		262,995		287,627.68	
<i>Passages</i> ...		18,220		20,520.58	
<i>Medical Aid</i> ...		4,750		10,224.63	
<i>Locomotion</i> ...		400		2,240.80	
<i>Fuel</i> ...		14,500		15,005.55	
<i>Light</i> ...		1,500		1,436.67	
<i>Water</i> ...		950		1,117.66	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> ...		80		68.60	
<i>Insurance</i> ...		3,250		3,299.59	
<i>Telephone Service</i> ...		360		487.73	
<i>Drawing Materials and Plans</i> ...		1,700		1,636.17	
<i>Surveying Materials</i> ...		2,250		2,150.70	
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...		400		146.61	
		450		606.17	
		311,805		346,769.14	
<i>Less—Building Permit Fees</i> ...	4,000		5,083.10		
<i>Private Works Supervision Fees</i> ...	18,000		18,707.74		
<i>Miscellaneous Permit Fees, etc.</i> ...	7,300		8,097.11		
<i>Sale of Plans and Tracings</i> ...	1,000		913.36		
<i>Charged to Industrial Undertakings, etc.</i> ...	24,750		27,219.05		
		55,050		60,020.36	
Totals carried to Summary ...		256,755		286,748.78	
BUILDINGS.					
<i>Upkeep and General Repairs to Buildings and Compounds:—</i>					
Volunteer Corps ...		1,440		1,176.53	
Fire Brigade ...		5,400		6,887.30	
Police Force:—					
Stations and Quarters ...	18,270		16,195.04		
Gaol ...	6,080		4,308.50		
Mixed Court ...	3,470		1,074.26		
		27,820		21,577.80	
Health Department:—					
Health Office, Quarters, Markets, etc. ...	6,500		6,388.61		
Victoria Nursing Home ...	3,520		3,604.73		
Mental Ward ...	830		122.02		
Maternity Ward ...	1,240		714.39		
Nurses' Quarters ...	1,710		1,388.10		
Private Nursing Association ...	320		830.25		
Isolation Hospital ...	8,780		6,138.36		
Isolation Hospital for Chinese ...	3,670		1,017.28		
Police Hospital (Indians) ...	600		247.06		
Police Hospital (Chinese) ...	850		805.74		
Mokanshan Sanatorium ...	630		996.32		
Cemeteries ...	1,230		861.96		
Public Swimming Bath ...	1,350		1,008.45		
		31,230		24,123.27	
Public Works Department:—					
Offices ...	580		635.79		
Town Hall ...	5,200		5,204.05		
Depôts, Godowns, Quarters, etc. ...	8,380		6,340.93		
		14,160		12,180.77	
Parks and Open Spaces ...		1,200		1,140.68	
Educational Department:—					
Public School for Boys ...	1,870		1,481.17		
Public School for Girls ...	2,120		2,130.69		
Public School for Girls in Western District ...			509.10		
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys ...	1,380		1,062.97		
Girls ...	2,200		1,668.17		
Public School for Chinese ...	2,580		2,192.50		
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese ...	2,270		1,648.03		
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese ...	750		1,106.29		
Polytechnic Public School for Chinese ...	260		457.35		
		13,430		12,256.27	
Finance Department ...		150		235.42	
Secretariat ...		270		330.43	
Miscellaneous ...				16.28	
Totals carried to Summary ...		95,100		79,924.75	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1919—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.				
CREEKS AND RIVER.				
<i>Repairs and Renewals to:—</i>				
Bridges	27,640		24,463.22	
Bundings	16,060		19,348.36	
Jetties and Pontoons	11,170		7,563.53	
		54,870		51,375.11
<i>Dredging and Cleaning Creeks and Ditches</i>				
		12,550		8,149.71
		67,420		59,524.82
<i>Less—Receipts for hire of Dredger</i>				
		500		877.50
Totals carried to Summary		66,920		59,647.32
DRAINAGE.				
<i>Reconstructing Sewers in:—</i>				
Peking Road from Fokien to Thibet Road		3,500		5,405.53
Maintenance of Sewers		11,050		14,769.32
Working Expenses of Vacuum Tank Wagons		1,500		4,315.94
Totals carried to Summary		16,050		24,490.79

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1919—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.					Estimated.		Actual.	
					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.								
ROADS.								
MAINTENANCE OF ROADS AND FOOTWAYS.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Chinese.								
Metalling Labour	...	...	...	...		65,000		69,809.36
Locomotion	...	...	...	...		700		765.55
Insurance	...	...	...	...		1,180		1,167.43
<i>Materials:—</i>								
Granite chips, broken stone, sand, cement, etc.	...					170,000		225,537.02
<i>Haulage:—</i>								
Stud. carts, wheelbarrows and boats	...	...	...	...	24,000		26,385.25	
Maintenance of carts and harness	...	...	...	...	5,000		6,660.06	
Tools, renewals and repairs	...	...	...	...		18,000		33,045.31
Boundary Stones	...	...	...	...		200		13,808.48
Street Name Plates	...	...	...	...		1,300		224.92
Working Expenses of Steam Rollers	...	...	...	...		15,000		912.74
Chinese Government Land Tax	...	...	...	...		330		15,297.79
Raking and Repairing Mud Roads	...	...	...	...		18,000		244.43
Roadside Railings	...	...	...	...		1,200		17,214.32
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...		500		369.96
						320,410		2,364.86
Less—Contribution from Tramway Co. for maintenance of macadam track surface	...	...	...	...		16,500		380,762.17
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...		303,910		16,500.00
CLEANSING AND WATERING ROADS.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreigners								
Temporary Bonus	...	...	...	...	3,720		4,225.05	
Children's Bonus	...	...	...	...	510		201.52	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	29,400		74.07	
						33,630	29,117.11	33,617.75
Superannuation	...	...	...	...		370		220.31
Locomotion	...	...	...	...		500		534.00
Insurance	...	...	...	...		600		602.98
Medical Aid	...	...	...	...		100		12.00
<i>Materials.</i>								
Water	...	...	...	...	15,000		13,318.16	
Gritting Wood Paving	...	...	...	...	700		380.59	
						15,700		13,698.75
<i>Haulage:—</i>								
Stud	...	...	...	...	47,000		43,760.43	
Working expenses of Steam wagon	...	...	...	...	1,400		2,068.82	
Maintenance of carts and harness	...	...	...	...	10,000		9,479.81	
Barging away road detritus	...	...	...	...	2,600		2,307.82	
						61,000		57,616.88
Tools, renewals and repairs	...	...	...	...		4,000		2,672.88
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...		300		601.34
						116,200		109,576.89
Less—Contribution from Tramway Co. for Cleaning rail grooves	...	...	...	...		2,200		2,220.00
Totals carried to Summary	...	...	...	...		114,000		107,356.89

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1919—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.									
LIGHTING.									
<i>Electricity</i>							102,500		102,531.81
<i>Gas</i>							34,400		33,813.61
<i>Extensions.</i>									
Electricity and Gas							3,000		4,397.58
Totals carried to Summary							139,900		140,743.00
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners						11,120		13,887.17	
Temporary Bonus						1,670		548.00	
Children's Bonus								702.12	
Deferred Leave Bonus						1,890		2,181.25	
Chinese						21,500		26,440.44	
<i>Superannuation</i>							36,180		43,753.98
<i>Passages</i>							1,010		1,364.56
<i>Locomotion</i>							850		478.34
<i>Haulage</i>							1,800		648.86
<i>Fuel</i>							1,600		3,679.98
<i>Lighting Gardens</i>							2,300		1,899.50
<i>Water</i>							650		2,473.62
<i>Printing and Stationery</i>							160		422.60
<i>Insurance</i>							250		229.88
<i>Telephone Service</i>							170		247.50
<i>Tools, renewals and repairs</i>							1,800		270.40
<i>Chinese Government Land Tax</i>							760		1,232.42
<i>Painting and Repairs</i>							2,500		656.14
<i>Turf</i>							1,200		4,072.40
<i>Roadside, Trees, Poles and Fastenings</i>							4,000		872.11
<i>Mud, Sand and Gravel</i>							1,000		2,829.93
<i>Fertilizers and Insecticides</i>							1,500		1,068.19
<i>Plants, Seeds, Stakes, Flower Pots, etc.</i>							1,800		1,068.77
<i>Matsheds and Fences</i>							1,600		387.12
<i>Miscellaneous</i>							500		1,916.76
<i>Less—Receipts for hire of Chairs, etc.</i>							61,630		1,447.57
							650		
Totals carried to Summary							60,980		70,980.65
									619.00
Totals carried to Summary									70,361.65
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>3 Steam Vacuum Tank Wagons</i>							14,000		
<i>Tar Boilers</i>							6,900		6,018.48
<i>Centrifugal Pumps</i>							600		623.27
<i>Diaphragm Pumps</i>							600		717.53
<i>Hand Rollers</i>							2,200		1,213.02
<i>Motor Wagons</i>							6,000		27,687.73
<i>Surveying Instruments</i>							500		65.52
<i>Weighing Machines</i>							1,200		1,007.64
<i>Garden Seats</i>							600		
<i>Hand Carts</i>							500		429.86
<i>Bicycles</i>							300		237.00
<i>Electric Lamps</i>							6,400		6,397.84
<i>Flags</i>							540		538.25
<i>Plans of Settlement</i>							1,000		571.43
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>							1,000		1,587.39
<i>Road Materials, etc.</i>							310,000		307,836.48
Totals carried to Summary							352,340		354,931.44
<i>Credit.</i>									
Value of Stores issued							320,000		306,548.70
Totals carried to Summary							Cr. 320,000	Cr.	306,548.70

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1919—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.					Estimated.		Actual.	
					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC BAND.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Europeans and Manilamen	...	...	...	...	36,130		41,813.04	
Temporary Bonus	...	...	...	...	4,700		1,520.90	
Children's Bonus	...	...	...	...			1,191.04	
Deferred Leave Bonus	...	...	...	...	930		959.25	
Private Services	...	...	...	...	4,000		4,858.77	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	330		335.96	
						46,090		50,678.96
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...		2,920		3,111.58
<i>Passages</i>	...	...	...	...		300		75.31
<i>Medical Aid</i>	...	...	...	...		100		118.92
<i>Locomotion</i>	...	...	...	...		400		352.41
<i>Uniform...</i>	...	...	...	...		600		822.32
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...		200		268.23
<i>New Music</i>	...	...	...	...		500		351.67
<i>Repairs to Instruments</i>	...	...	...	...		400		586.87
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...		20		21.38
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...		100		106.37
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...		250		183.89
						51,880		56,677.91
<i>Less—Contribution from French Municipal Council</i>	...				1,500		1,500.00	
<i>Receipts for Private Services</i>	...				10,000		9,717.79	
						11,500		11,217.79
Totals carried to Summary	...					40,380		45,460.12
PUBLIC LIBRARY.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreigners	...	...	...	...	1,650		1,825.50	
Temporary Bonus	...	...	...	...	165		48.00	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	740		734.17	
						2,555		2,607.67
<i>Superannuation</i>	...	...	...	...		165		182.62
<i>Fuel</i>	...	...	...	...		100		125.70
<i>Light</i>	...	...	...	...		200		171.46
<i>Insurance</i>	...	...	...	...		30		27.00
<i>Telephone Service</i>	...	...	...	...		50		52.00
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...		150		220.64
<i>Books</i>	...	...	...	...		800		334.13
<i>Papers and Magazines</i>	...	...	...	...		450		317.97
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>	...	...	...	...		50		17.72
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...		50		33.36
						4,600		4,090.32
<i>Less—Subscriptions, etc.</i>	...					1,350		1,396.95
Totals carried to Summary	...					3,250		2,693.37
STOCK AND STORES.								
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>	...	...	...	...				52.40
Total carried to Summary	...							52.40

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1919—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.					Estimated.		Actual.	
					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.								
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreigners ...	...	...	...	...	45,580		52,250.55	
Temporary Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	4,980		1,792.70	
Children's Bonus ...	...	...	...	...			1,165.01	
Deferred Leave Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	2,500		2,615.42	
Chinese ...	...	...	...	...	1,930		1,828.37	
Superannuation ...	...	...	...	...		54,990		59,652.05
Passages ...	...	...	...	...		4,240		4,056.18
Expenses of Engaging Staff ...	...	...	...	...		3,000		2,100.62
Medical Aid ...	...	...	...	...		100		236.19
Fuel ...	...	...	...	...		100		26.89
Light ...	...	...	...	...		1,000		953.27
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc. ...	...	...	...	...		140		120.18
Insurance ...	...	...	...	...		1,650		1,467.52
Telephone Service ...	...	...	...	...		200		201.24
Laboratory ...	...	...	...	...		130		89.00
Text Books ...	...	...	...	...		470		612.02
Form Prizes ...	...	...	...	...		1,200		1,219.02
Maintenance and Repairs ...	...	...	...	...		200		62.31
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...		400		373.65
						700		665.20
Less—School Fees ...	...	...	...	...	12,800			
Sale of Text Books ...	...	...	...	...	1,350			
						68,520	15,051.33	71,826.34
Totals carried to Summary ...						14,150	968.33	16,019.66
STOCK AND STORES.								
Furniture and Sundries ...	...	...	...	...		1,780		1,118.45
Totals carried to Summary ...						1,780		1,118.45
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreigners ...	...	...	...	...	47,460		54,011.92	
Temporary Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	4,190		1,476.43	
Children's Bonus ...	...	...	...	...			349.62	
Deferred Leave Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	680		696.54	
Chinese ...	...	...	...	...	1,400		1,446.76	
Superannuation ...	...	...	...	...		53,730		57,981.27
Passages ...	...	...	...	...		3,920		3,961.80
Expenses of Engaging Staff ...	...	...	...	...		2,850		1,798.07
Medical Aid ...	...	...	...	...		200		186.60
Fuel ...	...	...	...	...		150		60.30
Light ...	...	...	...	...		700		799.44
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc. ...	...	...	...	...		200		224.70
Insurance ...	...	...	...	...		1,270		1,182.27
Telephone Service ...	...	...	...	...		170		168.30
Text Books ...	...	...	...	...		180		175.50
Kindergarten Materials, etc. ...	...	...	...	...		720		604.84
Form Prizes ...	...	...	...	...		220		207.70
Maintenance and Repairs ...	...	...	...	...		220		159.01
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...		300		344.94
						700		736.95
Less—School Fees ...	...	...	...	...	18,000			68,591.69
Sale of Text Books ...	...	...	...	...	700			
						65,530	18,064.35	
Totals carried to Summary ...						18,700	725.25	18,789.60
STOCK AND STORES.								
Furniture and Sundries ...	...	...	...	...		850		587.66
Totals carried to Summary ...						850		587.66

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1919—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.					Estimated.		Actual.	
					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—continued.								
THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreigners					29,520		32,499.74	
Temporary Bonus					3,440		1,022.95	
Children's Bonus							556.61	
Deferred Leave Bonus					2,020		914.25	
Chinese					2,420		2,128.38	
						37,400		37,121.93
<i>Superannuation</i>						1,730		3,206.06
<i>Passages</i>						870		369.14
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>						300		135.12
<i>Medical Aid</i>						800		1,186.69
<i>Fuel</i>						3,360		2,868.48
<i>Light</i>						760		801.14
<i>Water</i>						700		74.12
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>						800		638.05
<i>Insurance</i>						230		232.28
<i>Telephone Service</i>						140		108.00
<i>Text Books</i>						500		375.14
<i>Form Prizes</i>						50		99.57
<i>Messing</i>						4,000		5,025.15
<i>Clothing</i>						1,200		1,896.86
<i>Washing</i>						650		696.31
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>						650		672.63
<i>Library Grant</i>						100		61.88
<i>Miscellaneous</i>						550		709.06
						54,160		56,277.61
<i>Less—School Fees</i>					10,230		9,907.86	
<i>Sale of Text Books, Clothing, etc.</i>					1,200		1,583.03	
						11,430		11,490.89
Totals carried to Summary						42,730		44,786.72
STOCK AND STORES.								
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>						900		780.74
Totals carried to Summary						900		780.74
THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreigners					24,350		26,536.89	
Temporary Bonus					2,220		666.58	
Children's Bonus							189.20	
Deferred Leave Bonus					630		584.00	
Chinese					1,520		1,483.33	
						28,720		29,460.00
<i>Superannuation</i>						2,030		2,145.98
<i>Passages</i>						1,300		1,640.31
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>						100		197.42
<i>Medical Aid</i>						800		763.93
<i>Fuel</i>						1,500		1,469.24
<i>Light</i>						570		641.29
<i>Water</i>						100		106.12
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>						500		352.50
<i>Insurance</i>						120		123.25
<i>Telephone Service</i>						40		36.00
<i>Text Books</i>						250		241.69
<i>Kindergarten Materials, etc.</i>						60		106.86
<i>Form Prizes</i>						60		17.43
<i>Messing</i>						5,000		5,165.29
<i>Clothing</i>						1,250		1,700.30
<i>Washing</i>						770		794.79
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>						600		541.07
<i>Miscellaneous</i>						500		588.07
						44,270		46,091.56
<i>Less—School Fees</i>					9,000		8,988.27	
<i>Sale of Text Books, Clothing, etc.</i>					850		994.02	
						9,850		9,982.29
Totals carried to Summary						34,420		36,109.27
STOCK AND STORES.								
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>						390		496.53
Totals carried to Summary						390		496.53

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1919—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.					Estimated.		Actual.	
					Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—continued.								
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreigners ...	...	...	...	...	27,260		28,058.20	
Temporary Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	1,480		452.00	
Children's Bonus ...	...	...	...	...			397.00	
Deferred Leave Bonus ...	...	...	...	...			1,650.00	
Chinese ...	...	...	...	...	7,270		8,118.48	
						36,010		38,665.68
<i>Superannuation</i> ...	...	...	...	...		1,960		2,159.60
<i>Passages</i> ...	...	...	...	...				1,551.93
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i> ...	...	...	...	...				577.48
<i>Fuel</i> ...	...	...	...	...		175		164.54
<i>Light</i> ...	...	...	...	...		150		106.25
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i> ...	...	...	...	...		300		305.44
<i>Insurance</i> ...	...	...	...	...		125		125.44
<i>Telephone Service</i> ...	...	...	...	...		90		88.00
<i>Text Books</i> ...	...	...	...	...		120		121.65
<i>Form Prizes</i> ...	...	...	...	...		70		31.54
<i>Hongkong Local Examination Fees</i> ...	...	...	...	...		100		113.05
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> ...	...	...	...	...		450		397.99
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...	...	...	...	...		300		312.11
						39,850		44,720.68
<i>Less—School Fees</i> ...	...	...	...	...	15,600		16,227.25	
<i>Sale of Text Books</i> ...	...	...	...	...		15,600	42.45	
								16,269.70
Totals carried to Summary ...	...	...	...	...		24,250		28,450.98
STOCK AND STORES.								
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i> ...	...	...	...	...		1,320		1,176.16
Totals carried to Summary ...	...	...	...	...		1,320		1,176.16
ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreigners ...	...	...	...	...	16,670		18,858.16	
Temporary Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	1,420		471.00	
Children's Bonus ...	...	...	...	...			84.02	
Deferred Leave Bonus ...	...	...	...	...			139.65	
Chinese ...	...	...	...	...	6,960		6,530.98	
						25,050		26,083.81
<i>Superannuation</i> ...	...	...	...	...		1,390		1,590.82
<i>Passages</i> ...	...	...	...	...				296.05
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i> ...	...	...	...	...				87.27
<i>Fuel</i> ...	...	...	...	...		230		173.50
<i>Light</i> ...	...	...	...	...		30		55.71
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i> ...	...	...	...	...		100		114.74
<i>Insurance</i> ...	...	...	...	...		120		121.50
<i>Telephone Service</i> ...	...	...	...	...		90		88.00
<i>Text Books</i> ...	...	...	...	...		50		50.33
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> ...	...	...	...	...		80		68.05
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...	...	...	...	...		250		367.15
						27,390		29,086.93
<i>Less—School Fees</i> ...	...	...	...	...	14,600		13,601.81	
<i>Sale of Text Books</i> ...	...	...	...	...	400		115.87	
						15,000		13,717.68
Totals carried to Summary ...	...	...	...	...		12,390		15,369.25
STOCK AND STORES.								
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i> ...	...	...	...	...		100		410.19
Totals carried to Summary ...	...	...	...	...		100		410.19

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1919—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.		Estimated.		Actual.	
		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—continued.					
NIH CHIH KUEI PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.					
<i>Pay.</i>					
Foreigners	10,560		11,512.62		
Temporary Bonus	1,020		343.50		
Children's Bonus			62.11		
Chinese	3,820		3,863.26		
			15,400		15,781.49
<i>Superannuation</i>			860		1,035.08
<i>Passages</i>					423.27
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>					41.10
<i>Fuel</i>			400		409.80
<i>Light</i>			50		64.04
<i>Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>			250		251.76
<i>Insurance</i>			125		126.00
<i>Telephone Service</i>			100		88.00
<i>Laboratory</i>			75		48.87
<i>Text Books</i>			200		165.38
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>			50		47.78
<i>Library Grant</i>			50		23.39
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			250		228.04
			17,810		18,734.00
<i>Less—School Fees</i>	5,110			3,810.80	
<i>Sale of Text Books, etc.</i>	350			288.05	
			5,460		4,098.85
Totals carried to Summary			12,350		14,635.15
STOCK AND STORES.					
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>			400		121.67
Totals carried to Summary			400		121.67
POLYTECHNIC PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.					
<i>Pay.</i>					
Foreigners	5,650		7,146.48		
Temporary Bonus	360		120.00		
Deferred Leave Bonus	540		500.00		
Chinese	3,710		3,752.93		
			10,260		11,519.41
<i>Superannuation</i>			560		714.65
<i>Passages</i>			870		741.31
<i>Fuel</i>			180		129.31
<i>Light</i>			60		21.06
<i>Printing and Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.</i>			240		149.46
<i>Insurance</i>			20		22.38
<i>Telephone Service</i>			60		52.00
<i>Laboratory</i>			80		81.19
<i>Text Books</i>			100		53.53
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>			50		65.75
<i>Library Grant</i>			50		44.71
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			200		183.48
			12,730		13,778.24
<i>Less—School Fees</i>			5,840		5,235.25
Totals carried to Summary			6,890		8,542.99
STOCK AND STORES.					
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>			420		306.77
Totals carried to Summary			420		306.77
GRANTS IN AID.					
<i>St. Joseph's Institute</i>		3,000		3,000.00	
<i>St. Xavier's College</i>		2,500		2,500.00	
<i>Shanghai Jewish School</i>		1,000		1,000.00	
<i>Institution of the Holy Family</i>		1,800		1,800.00	
Totals carried to Summary		8,300		8,300.00	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1919—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.				
TREASURER'S OFFICE.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Foreigners	59,650		60,059.00	
Temporary Bonus	4,500		1,260.50	
Children's Bonus			719.20	
Deferred Leave Bonus	3,800		3,265.76	
Chinese	17,700		18,380.71	
		85,650		83,685.17
<i>Superannuation</i>		5,360		5,253.00
<i>Passages</i>		1,530		1,764.69
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>				102.08
<i>Fuel</i>		400		457.57
<i>Light</i>		360		352.86
<i>Insurance</i>		25		22.95
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		3,500		4,347.99
<i>Telephone Service</i>		445		443.00
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		450		619.30
		97,720		97,048.61
<i>Less—Charged to Industrial Undertakings</i>		4,200		4,200.00
Totals carried to Summary		93,520		92,848.61
COMPRADORE'S OFFICE.				
<i>Pay.</i>				
Compradore, Shroffs, etc.		8,880		9,069.30
Miscellaneous		1,100		1,165.28
Totals carried to Summary		9,980		10,225.58
STOCK AND STORES.				
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>		500		505.64
Totals carried to Summary		500		505.64

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1919—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						Estimated.		Actual.	
						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
SECRETARIAT.									
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners ...						48,310		52,254.61	
Temporary Bonus ...						3,500		1,064.88	
Children's Bonus ...								241.25	
Deferred Leave Bonus ...						630		2,955.50	
Chinese ...						8,400		8,448.64	
							60,840		64,964.88
<i>Superannuation</i> ...							4,400		4,933.29
<i>Passages</i> ...							2,200		1,963.96
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i> ...									161.40
<i>Fuel</i> ...							450		545.52
<i>Light</i> ...							500		430.76
<i>Insurance</i> ...							20		18.00
<i>Telephone Service</i> ...							950		887.00
<i>Printing, Stationery, Advertising, etc.</i> ...						3,000		4,143.07	
<i>Printing Annual Report and Budget</i> ...						5,500		5,903.32	
<i>Printing Municipal Gazette</i> ...						4,500		5,171.55	
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...							13,000		15,217.94
							800		1,211.83
							83,160		90,234.58
<i>Less—Charged to Industrial Undertakings</i> ...							2,400		2,400.00
Totals carried to Summary ...							80,760		87,834.58
REVENUE OFFICE.									
<i>Pay.</i>									
Foreigners ...						62,060		70,679.89	
Temporary Bonus ...						7,460		2,373.03	
Children's Bonus ...								1,358.66	
Deferred Leave Bonus ...						3,700		4,219.08	
Language Bonus ...						870		968.80	
Chinese ...						25,680		26,633.71	
							99,970		106,233.17
<i>Superannuation</i> ...							5,850		6,658.25
<i>Passages</i> ...							2,700		771.08
<i>Uniform</i> ...							2,000		879.86
<i>Medical Aid</i> ...							300		743.82
<i>Locomotion</i> ...							6,000		6,249.44
<i>Fuel</i> ...							300		280.48
<i>Light</i> ...							600		548.40
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> ...							5,000		4,860.42
<i>Telephone Service</i> ...							150		145.00
<i>Insurance</i> ...							20		9.00
<i>House Number and Licence Plates</i> ...							7,000		5,553.03
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...							400		199.28
							130,290		133,131.23
<i>Less—Receipts from sale of Licence Plates, etc.</i> ...						6,000		6,060.15	
" " Municipal Bye-Laws and Regulations						200		98.17	
							6,200		6,158.32
Totals carried to Summary ...							124,090		126,972.91
STOCK AND STORES.									
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i> ...							1,500		385.79
Totals carried to Summary ...							1,500		385.79

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1919—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
GENERAL CHARGES.				
Legal Retainer and Opinions		1,000		773.21
Audit Fee		1,900		1,900.00
Semaphore Service		8,500		8,369.03
Pew Rents and Relief of Poor		500		261.50
Attached Employé		3,870		3,915.00
Direction of Chinese Studies		4,400		4,781.29
Reporter's Retainer		600		600.00
Annuity to the widow of the late J. A. Pond (£300)		1,500		1,051.30
Annuity to the widow of the late G. M. Hart		200		200.00
London Agents—allowance for additional office accommodation (£100)		500		334.28
Gratuity to Secretary, resigned		30,000		30,000.00
Work Shelters,—rent and sundry expenses		2,200		2,061.33
Municipal Employees, War Service Pay		323,500		395,352.50
Sewage Disposal and Water Supply :—				
Professor Gilbert Fowler's retaining fee (Gns. 100)	530		411.43	
Sundry Expenses			1,289.87	
Compensation and legal expenses in connection with Hongkew Disturbances... ..		530		1,701.30
Commissariat Charges in connection with Local Disturbances		2,000		8,539.92
Expenses in connection with repatriation of Enemy Subjects				1,758.89
Building Rules Commission, sundry expenses				1,405.38
Interest, etc., on capital cost of extending water mains				406.25
Grants in Aid :—				392.65
Municipal Service Club	1,640		1,180.00	
(Special Grant)	500		1,000.00	
Door of Hope	2,500		2,500.00	
—(Special Grant)	1,500		1,500.00	
—(Stray Children's Home)	8,500		8,890.63	
Refuge for Chinese Slave Children	2,000		2,000.00	
Shanghai Museum	1,000		1,000.00	
King's Daughters' Society, Charity Organisation	4,700		4,700.00	
Foreign Women's Home	3,000		3,000.00	
Shanghai Horticultural Society			300.00	
		25,340		26,070.63
Rent of Municipal Properties and Leased Premises.				
Volunteer Corps		625		647.01
Fire Brigade				280.00
Police Force.				
Stations	3,680		3,680.00	
Quarters	20,500		19,980.32	
Reformatory	4,200		4,200.00	
		28,380		27,860.32
Health Department.				
Quarters	2,040		2,040.00	
Sanatorium	400		400.00	
Latrines, etc.	15		11.81	
		2,455		2,451.81
Public Works Department.				
Temporary Offices	4,200		4,200.00	
Public Recreation Ground	1,200		1,200.00	
Depôts	1,220		1,222.94	
Road Widening	2,630		2,630.75	
		9,250		9,253.69
Educational Department.				
Public School for Girls	2,620		2,882.00	
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	720		720.00	
Finance Department	5,900		5,896.00	
Council Room and Secretariat	6,020		6,024.00	
Totals carried to Summary		462,510		545,889.29

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1919—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
INTEREST, BROKERAGE, ETC.				
Municipal Loans	671,100		636,889.60	
Less,				
Charged to Electricity Department	427,100		405,262.99	
		244,000		231,626.61
Superannuation Fund			78,718.06	
Police Deferred Pay			1,777.55	
Municipal Savings Bank			2,102.25	
Deposit Accounts... ..		95,800	1,177.39	
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Current Account			18,306.08	
Brokerage, etc., on Loan			12,366.11	
Miscellaneous			1,482.28	
				115,929.72
		339,800		347,556.33
Less,				
Trust Funds Investments			83,202.57	
Industrial Accounts		106,100	17,639.88	
				100,842.45
Totals carried to Summary		233,700		246,713.88
REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.				
Appropriation transferred to Extraordinary Income		176,000		176,000.00
Totals carried to Summary		176,000		176,000.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1919—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Deficit on Ordinary Budget		<i>Dr.</i> 8,195		<i>Dr.</i> 148,945.98
7 per cent. Loan 1918, debentures issued during period 1/1/19 to 15/3/19		63,600		63,600.00
7 per cent. Loan 1919	3,400,000		1,468,100.00	
<i>Less</i> —Discount of 5 per cent.			73,405.00	
		3,400,000		1,394,695.00
Redemption of Debentures—Appropriation for the year transferred				176,000.00
Miscellaneous—				
Trust Funds—amounts written off during the year. }				
Superannuation Fund			992.87	
Deferred Pay		20,000	898.57	
			1,891.44	
Sundries			6,715.49	
				8,606.93
Totals carried to Summary		3,475,405		1,493,955.95

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1919—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Estimated.		Actual.	
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Deficit from 1918</i>		152,784		152,784.17
<i>Bridges.</i>				
Fahwah Creek.				
Steel Bridge in replacement of existing wooden bridge on Brenan Road		6,400		8,307.47
<i>Bundings.</i>				
Soochow Creek.				
Concrete Bunding at Wenchow Road	2,000		4,005.96	
Hongkew Creek.				
Concrete Bunding, Dixwell Road between Broadway East and East Seward Road	7,000		4,830.90	
Miscellaneous	20,000		18,365.49	
	29,000		27,222.35	
<i>Less—Contributions from frontagers</i>	10,000		945.00	
		19,000		26,277.35
<i>Drainage.</i>				
Constructing the following new sewers :—				
Bubbling Well Road from West of Hart to Tifeng Road	16,990		14,035.20	
Gordon Road from Sinza to Connaught Road	4,300		3,630.57	
Singkeipang from Dent to Singkeipang Road	23,400		24,697.73	
Pingliang Road from East of Dalny to Thorburn Road ...	4,900		5,469.43	
Funing Road West of Lay Road	5,100		4,405.60	
Defence Creek from Peking Road to Soochow Creek ...	23,450		13,377.33	
Miscellaneous	2,000		2,815.54	
	80,140		68,451.60	
<i>Less—Contributions from frontagers</i>	15,270		4,177.68	
		64,870		64,273.92
<i>Land.</i>				
Volunteers.				
Rifle Range, subsoil drainage and raising	9,600		4,383.52	
Police Force.				
Extension of Gaol Site	60,000		19,395.93	
Health Department.				
Isolation Hospital for Chinese	50,000			
Cemetery	40,000			
Latrines	1,000			
Wayside Market Site			8,042.08	
Parks and Open Spaces.				
Jessfield Park	30,000		15,135.82	
“ “ laying out and raising	10,000		10,981.83	
Hongkew Recreation Ground, bowling green	1,600		983.10	
Wayside Park, bowling greens	2,140		3,446.32	
Playgrounds for Children, nominal	100			
Educational Department.				
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, extension, nominal ...	100		10,130.07	
Public School for Girls, Western District, extension, nominal	100		11,258.58	
Public School for Girls, Western District, laying out and raising	3,000		1,457.10	
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese			1,316.30	
Surplus Land	1,000		42,254.05	
	208,640		128,789.70	
<i>Less—Sale of Surplus Land</i>			17,936.00	
		208,640		110,853.70
<i>Carried forward</i>		451,694		362,496.61

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1919—continued.

SUMMARY.

Totals from preceding pages.	Estimated.			Actual.	
	Expenditure.		Income.	Expenditure.	Income.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Ordinary Income:—			4,296,530		4,419,961.47
Ordinary Expenditure:—					
Volunteer Corps		66,055			57,469.86
Fire Brigade		99,310			108,423.63
Police Force		1,214,575			1,302,926.39
Health Department.					
Office	78,720			74,636.43	
Hospitals.					
Victoria Nursing Home ...	50,600			26,323.30	
Isolation Hospital	43,635			40,175.78	
Police Hospital—Indians ...	6,290			5,770.73	
Police Hospital—Chinese ...	1,665			2,283.42	
Sanatorium	7,625			8,905.07	
Private Nursing Service ...	7,090			7,698.27	
Ambulance Service	4,040			6,806.84	
Cemeteries, etc.	400			130.23	
Swimming Bath	235			679.66	
Extra-Departmental	350			348.62	
	93,400			100,433.78	
Public Works Department.		293,480			274,192.13
General	256,755			286,748.78	
Buildings	95,100			79,924.75	
Creeks and River	66,920			58,647.32	
Drainage	16,050			24,490.79	
Roads.					
Maintenance	303,910			364,262.17	
Cleansing	114,000			107,356.89	
Lighting	139,900			140,743.00	
Parks and Open Spaces ...	60,980			70,361.65	
		1,053,615		1,132,535.35	
Public Band		40,380			45,460.12
Public Library		3,250			2,693.37
Educational Department.					
Public School for Boys ...	54,370			55,806.68	
Public School for Girls ...	46,830			49,802.09	
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	42,730			44,786.72	
Public School for Chinese ...	34,420			36,109.27	
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	24,250			28,450.98	
Nieh Chih Kuei	12,390			15,369.25	
Polytechnic	12,350			14,635.15	
Grants-in-aid	6,890			8,542.99	
	8,300			8,300.00	
		242,530			261,803.13
Finance Department.					
Treasurer's Office	93,520			92,848.61	
Comptroller's Office	9,980			10,225.59	
		103,500			103,074.19
Secretariat.					
Secretary's Office	80,760			87,834.59	
Revenue Office	124,080			126,972.91	
		204,850			214,807.49
General Charges		462,510			545,889.29
Interest, Brokerage, etc. ...		233,700			246,713.88
Redemption of Debentures		176,000			176,000.00
Stock and Stores					
Volunteer Corps	19,450			7,935.11	
Fire Brigade	26,600			9,981.01	
Police Force	107,970			107,125.43	
Health Department	21,450			17,807.01	
Public Works Department ...	352,340			354,931.44	
Public Library				52.40	
Public School for Boys ...	1,780			1,118.45	
Public School for Girls ...	850			587.66	
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	900			780.74	
Public School for Chinese ...	390			496.55	
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	1,320			1,176.16	
Nieh Chih Kuei	100			410.19	
Polytechnic	400			121.67	
Finance Department	420			306.77	
Secretariat	500			505.64	
	1,500			385.79	
Less—Stores issued, etc.		534,970			503,732.00
Volunteer Corps ... 14,000					9,625.25
Police Force ... 90,000					90,638.43
Public Works Department ...					306,548.70
		424,000			
		110,970		406,813.38	96,918.62
Deficit, carried to Extraordinary Income		4,304,725	4,296,530	4,568,907.45	4,419,961.47
			8,195		148,945.96
		4,304,725	4,304,725	4,568,907.45	4,568,907.45
Extraordinary Income			3,475,405		1,493,955.95
Extraordinary Expenditure		3,586,544		2,247,077.53	
Deficit, carried forward to 1920			111,139		753,121.58
		3,586,544	3,586,544	2,247,077.53	2,247,077.53

BALANCE SHEET.

						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
LIABILITIES.								
<i>To SILVER LOANS :—</i>								
Loan of 1900 at 5½ per cent							31,700.00	
Do. 1901 .. 6 ..	..	..	..	..	..		45,100.00	
Do. 1902 .. 6 ..	..	..	..	..	..		139,500.00	
Do. 1903 .. 6 ..	..	..	..	..	..		425,400.00	
Do. 1904 .. 6 ..	..	..	..	..	..		163,000.00	
Do. 1905 .. 6 ..	..	..	..	..	..		285,900.00	
Do. 1907 .. 6 ..	..	..	..	..	..		500,000.00	
Do. 1909 .. 6 ..	..	..	..	..	..		650,000.00	
Do. 1909 .. 6 ..	..	..	..	..	..		300,000.00	
Do. 1910 .. 6 ..	..	..	..	..	..		313,900.00	
Do. 1911 .. 6 ..	..	..	..	..	..		350,000.00	
Do. 1912 .. 6 ..	..	..	..	..	..		340,000.00	
Do. 1913 .. 6 ..	..	..	..	..	..		756,300.00	
Do. 1913 .. 5½ ..	..	..	..	..	..		500,000.00	
Do. 1914 .. 5½ ..	..	..	..	..	..		900,000.00	
Do. 1915 .. 5½ ..	..	..	..	..	..		800,000.00	
Do. 1916 .. 6 ..	..	..	..	..	..		1,400,000.00	
Do. 1917 .. 7 ..	..	..	..	..	..		1,386,800.00	
Do. 1918 .. 7 ..	..	..	..	..	..		507,300.00	
Do. 1919 .. 7 ..	..	..	..	..	..		1,468,100.00	
.. STERLING LOAN of 1905 at 4 per cent. : Authorized £50,000, Issued £20,000 at Ex. 7/8d								11,262,900.00
.. TRUST FUNDS :—								
Superannuation Fund							1,365,808.52	
Municipal Savings Bank							35,508.23	
Municipal Investment Bank							16,308.26	
Sikh Police Deferred Pay							26,600.69	
Japanese Police Deferred Pay							3,532.43	
Chinese Police Deferred Pay							345.76	
Miscellaneous							8,928.31	
Deposits :—								
Foreign and Chinese Liquor Sellers						5,477.50		
Firearms Dealers						750.00		
Livery Stables						150.00		
Billiard and Bowling Saloons						121.78		
Foreign and Chinese Theatres						2,964.78		
Public Richsas						1,092.35		
Motor Car						1,600.00		
Pawn Shop						21,290.00		
Volunteer Equipment						1,163.96		
Ordure Contractor						10,790.85		
Sundry Contractors						14,191.50		
Probationary Nurses						288.40		
Mixed Court						226,988.58		
							286,769.70	
.. SUNDRY CREDITORS								1,743,801.90
.. OVERDRAFTS—								
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION								
General Funds						554,816.83		
Electricity Department						413,633.60		
							968,450.43	
COMPRADORE								
General Funds						14,690.74		
Electricity Department						34,397.24		
							49,087.98	
.. ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT, SUNDRY LIABILITIES								1,017,538.41
.. GENERAL BALANCE								3,605,503.80
								7,539,004.28
								<u>25,786,281.96</u>

We have examined the foregoing Accounts with the books and vouchers and certify the same to be correct in accordance therewith.

G. H. & N. THOMSON, Chartered Accountants,
Auditors.

DECEMBER 31, 1919.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
ASSETS.			
By LAND			5,927,278.36
„ BUILDINGS—	3,360,303.40		
<i>Less—Depreciation</i>	46,910.26		
		3,313,393.14	
„ STOCK AND STORES—	861,455.65		
<i>Less—Depreciation</i>	64,296.63		
		797,159.02	
„ SHANGHAI WATERWORKS CO., LD.— 2,470 Shares £20 each at Tls. 150			370,500.00
„ SHANGHAI MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO., LD.— 1,333 Shares Tls. 50 each at Tls. 69			91,977.00
„ INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS—			
Pingchiao Quarry	41,123.12		
Convict Labour	27,037.75		
Concreteware Manufactory	76,307.53		
Tungchow Road Workshop	62,998.16		
		207,466.56	
„ INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS—Adjustment Account ...			16,311.94
„ TRUST FUNDS INVESTMENTS—			
<i>Silver Securities—</i>			
<i>Debentures at par—</i>			
Shanghai Municipal Council	373,600.00		
French Municipal Council	104,000.00		
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld.	61,300.00		
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld.	477,700.00		
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.	29,000.00		
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ld.	100,000.00		
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld.	6,600.00		
Shanghai Race Club	143,200.00		
Country Club	500.00		
<i>Gold Securities at cost—</i>			
British War Loan 5 per cent. £31,500	231,656.04		
French War Loan 5 per cent. Frs. 320,000.00	78,426.97		
Russian War Loan 5½ per cent. Rbls. 150,000.00	77,445.65		
U.S.A. 3rd Liberty Loan Bonds 4¼ per cent. G.\$5,000	4,750.60		
		1,688,179.26	
„ SUNDRY DEBTORS AND PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE ...			416,967.56
„ DISCOUNT ON LOAN 1919			73,405.00
„ HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION— Sterling Curr nt Account £1,860.8.1 at Ex. 7/9¼			4,788.17
„ ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT, SUNDRY ASSETS			12,878,855.95
			<hr/>
			25,796,281.96

E. F. GOODALE, A.C.A.
Treasurer and Comptroller.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS.

A.

B.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	1915 Tls.	1916 Tls.	1917 Tls.	1918 Tls.	1919 Tls.	1915 %	1916 %	1917 %	1918 %	1919 %
Volunteer Corps	47,342.22	47,186.24	49,993.66	46,641.10	57,469.86					
Stock and Stores	9,779.59	Cr. 823.36	4,737.13	Cr. 1,170.07	Cr. 1,691.14					
	57,121.81	46,362.88	54,730.79	45,471.03	55,778.72	1.87	1.39	1.58	1.18	1.26
Fire Brigade	66,771.18	72,655.01	74,227.68	95,966.97	108,423.63					
Stock and Stores	10,542.87	45,607.89	13,222.83	10,509.92	9,991.01					
	77,314.05	118,262.90	87,450.51	106,476.89	118,414.64	2.53	3.55	2.53	2.75	2.68
Police Force	849,370.70	882,447.73	943,359.51	1,047,673.49	1,302,926.39					
Stock and Stores	31,335.54	Cr. 191.91	11,680.69	40,705.42	16,487.00					
	880,706.24	882,255.82	955,040.20	1,088,378.91	1,319,413.39	28.87	26.47	27.64	28.17	29.85
Health Department	203,267.55	154,137.62	155,090.30	213,225.38	274,192.13					
Stock and Stores	4,740.95	4,031.10	13,477.90	25,108.25	17,807.01					
	208,008.50	158,168.72	168,568.20	238,333.63	291,999.14	6.82	4.75	4.88	6.17	6.61
Public Works Department	708,179.83	794,989.87	911,840.85	1,035,838.96	1,132,535.35					
Stock and Stores	38,318.08	5,967.05	59,940.71	22,509.64	48,382.74					
	746,497.91	800,956.92	971,781.56	1,058,348.60	1,180,918.09	24.46	24.03	28.13	27.39	26.72
Public Band	50,893.11	49,908.61	43,814.37	48,904.47	45,460.12					
Stock and Stores	18.75	54.15	123.60	—	—					
	50,911.86	49,962.76	43,937.97	48,904.47	45,460.12	1.66	1.50	1.27	1.26	1.03
Public Library	2,440.46	2,313.10	2,011.80	3,208.37	2,693.37					
Stock and Stores	36.60	—	—	—	52.40					
	2,477.06	2,313.10	2,011.80	3,208.37	2,745.77	.08	.07	.06	.08	.06
Educational Department	110,464.18	123,047.19	149,023.62	199,488.30	261,803.13					
Stock and Stores	4,493.13	19,985.73	8,191.01	5,705.82	4,998.17					
	114,957.31	143,032.92	157,214.63	205,194.12	266,801.30	3.77	4.29	4.55	5.31	6.04
Finance Department	69,350.51	71,859.64	71,827.01	83,520.82	103,074.19					
Stock and Stores	522.40	251.96	829.82	504.94	505.64					
	69,872.91	72,111.60	72,656.83	84,025.76	103,579.83	2.30	2.16	2.10	2.17	2.34
Secretariat	164,040.83	165,008.67	165,952.33	185,629.31	214,807.49					
Stock and Stores	523.70	822.84	436.19	488.41	385.79					
	164,564.53	165,831.51	166,388.52	186,117.72	215,193.28	5.40	4.98	4.82	4.82	4.87
General Charges	106,388.36	114,463.90	202,780.81	123,073.03	545,889.29	3.50	3.43	5.87	3.18	12.35
Interest	147,231.66	169,649.48	228,478.61	221,263.38	246,713.88	4.82	5.09	6.61	5.73	5.58
Redemption of Debentures	155,700.00	202,200.00	268,400.00	188,000.00	176,000.00	5.10	6.06	7.77	4.86	3.98
Total Ordinary Expenditure	2,781,752.20	2,925,572.51	3,379,440.43	3,596,795.91	4,568,907.45	91.18	87.77	97.81	93.07	103.37
Surplus	269,264.97	407,578.25	75,687.32	267,780.96	148,945.98	8.82	12.23	2.19	6.93	3.37
Total Ordinary Income	3,051,017.17	3,333,150.76	3,455,127.75	3,864,576.87	4,419,961.47	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

CONVICT LABOUR.

<i>Dr.</i>		Working Account.		<i>Cr.</i>	
	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Stock at December 31, 1918		12,906.66	By Sales		28,599.52
„ Cost of Materials	13,425.03		„ Stock at December 31, 1919		10,861.90
„ Supervision Charges	342.11				
„ Pay and Expenses of Warders	810.00				
„ Secretarial and Accountancy Charges	950.00				
„ Interest	2,700.68				
„ Depreciation	1,139.29				
„ Miscellaneous	336.57				
		19,705.68			
„ Balance (Profit) transferred to Adjustment Account		6,849.08			
TAELS ...		39,461.42	TAELS ...		39,461.42

<i>Dr.</i>		Balance Sheet.		<i>Cr.</i>	
	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Capital Account	27,037.75		By Land		9,063.00
„ Sundry Creditors	1,642.12		„ Buildings—		
„ Adjustment Account	7,392.69		Balance at December 31, 1918	10,731.25	
			Less—Depreciation	256.26	
					10,474.99
			„ Plant—		
			Balance at December 31, 1918	4,648.44	
			Less—Depreciation	883.03	
				3,765.41	
			Additions	55.99	
					3,821.40
			„ Stock at December 31, 1919		10,861.90
			„ Sundry Debtors		1,020.72
			„ Cash in General Funds		830.55
TAELS ...	36,072.56		TAELS ...		36,072.56

TUNGCHOW ROAD WORKSHOP.

<i>Dr.</i>		Working Account.		<i>Cr.</i>	
	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Stock at December 31, 1918		14,254.27	By Work Executed		117,294.38
„ Materials	73 481.02		„ Stock at December 31, 1919		14,856.98
„ Supervision Charges	5,953.37				
„ Secretarial and Accountancy Charges	950.00				
„ Pay of Foremen and Chinese Staff	20,807.33				
„ Coal, Power, etc.	3,879.32				
„ Interest	3,397.20				
„ Depreciation	1,078.09				
„ Miscellaneous	1,114.34				
		110,660.67			
„ Balance (Profit) transferred to Adjustment Account		7,236.42			
TAELS ...		132,151.36	TAELS ...		132,151.36

<i>Dr.</i>		Balance Sheet.		<i>Cr.</i>	
	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Capital Account		62,998.16	By Land		33,943.00
„ Sundry Creditors		12,864.16	„ Buildings—		
„ Adjustment Account		3,798.89	Balance at December 31, 1918	22,295.26	
			Less—Depreciation	498.44	
					21,796.82
			„ Plant—		
			Balance at December 31, 1918	3,306.46	
			Less—Depreciation	557.38	
					2,749.08
			„ Office Furniture, etc.—		
			Balance at December 31, 1918	203.04	
			Less—Depreciation	22.27	
				180.77	
			Additions	39.50	
					220.27
			„ Stock at December 31, 1919		14,856.98
			„ Sundry Debtors		404.62
			„ Cash in General Funds		5,690.44
TAELS ...		79,661.21	TAELS ...		79,661.21

PINGCHIAO QUARRY.

Dr.

Working Account.

Cr.

	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Stock at December 31, 1918		25,602.30	By Stone, etc., sold and supplied, Tons 65,502.28		140,514.31
„ Supervision Charges	5,417.85		„ Stock at Quarry on December 31, 1919 ...		26,830.15
„ Secretarial and Accountancy Charges ...	950.00				
„ Quarrying	15,514.56				
„ Transport	53,099.73				
„ Stone-breakers	27,268.31				
Add—Spare parts taken into use at cost	6,296.22				
		33,564.53			
„ Steam Launch— Working Expenses	938.91				
„ Motor Houseboat— Working Expenses	1,951.55				
		2,890.46			
„ Repairs to Buildings	454.82				
„ Lease	3,600.00				
„ Interest	3,857.60				
„ Depreciation	1,641.59				
„ Miscellaneous	6,317.01				
		127,308.15			
„ Balance (Profit) transferred to Adjust- ment Account		14,434.01			
TAELS ...		167,344.46	TAELS ...		167,344.46

Dr.

Balance Sheet.

Cr.

	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
To Capital Account		41,123.12	By Buildings : Balance at December 31, 1918	19,579.43	
„ Sundry Creditors		3,241.39	Less—Depreciation	805.50	
„ Cash due to General Funds	22,915.53			18,773.93	
Less—Cash at Quarry	109.31			9,062.02	27,835.95
„ Adjustment Account		22,806.22	„ Plant and Machinery : Balance at December 31, 1918	13,033.53	
		28,419.89	Less—Spare parts taken into use ...	6,296.22	
				6,737.31	
			Additions	9,733.85	16,471.16
			„ Steam-launch “Swift”		600.00
			„ Motor Houseboat “Speedy” : Balance at December 31, 1918	4,209.26	
			Less—Depreciation	557.54	
					3,651.72
			„ Furniture and Sundries : Balance at December 31, 1918	263.64	
			Additions	1,623.86	
				1,887.50	
			Less—Depreciation	278.55	1,608.95
			„ Lease Account		18,056.12
			„ Stock at Quarry		
			Stone and Sand	26,830.15	
			Explosives	377.67	
			„ Sundry Debtors		27,207.82
					158.90
TAELS ...		95,590.62	TAELS ...		95,590.62

CONCRETEWARE MANUFACTORY.

<i>Dr.</i>		Working Account.		<i>Cr.</i>	
	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
<i>To</i> Stock at December 31, 1918—			<i>By</i> Concreteware, Cement and Steel Bars sold and used—		
Concreteware	28,902.84		Concreteware	80,013.29	
Cement	13,477.30		Cement	97,899.07	
Steel Bars and Iron Wire	1,304.69		Steel Bars and Iron Wire	45,442.03	
		43,684.83			223,354.39
„ Manufacturing Account—			„ Manufacturing Account, Profit on Manufacture		6,380.58
Concreteware made		71,658.10			
„ Cement purchased	77,700.00		„ Stock at December 31, 1919—		
„ Iron and Steel purchased	47,765.09		Concreteware	28,431.43	
		125,465.09	Cement	382.03	
„ Balance (Profit) transferred to Adjustment Account		21,737.49	Steel Bars and Iron Wire	3,997.08	32,810.54
TAELS ...		262,545.51	TAELS ...		262,545.51

<i>Dr.</i>		Balance Sheet.		<i>Cr.</i>	
	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
<i>To</i> Capital Account		76,307.53	<i>By</i> Land		79,747.50
„ Reserve Account		31,704.84	„ Buildings—		
„ Sundry Creditors		5,983.44	Balance at December 31, 1918	17,469.93	
„ Adjustment Account		23,679.24	Less—Depreciation	404.28	
					17,065.65
			„ Plant—		
			Manufacturing Machines, Moulds, etc.		
			Balance at December 31, 1918	8,261.29	
			Less—Depreciation	1,348.70	
				6,912.59	
			Additions	855.99	
					7,768.58
			„ Stock at December 31, 1919—		
			Concreteware and Cement	28,813.46	
			Steel Bars and Iron Wire	3,997.08	
					32,810.54
			„ Sundry Debtors		200.18
			„ Cash in General Funds		82.60
TAELS ...		137,675.05	TAELS ...		137,675.05

Dr.

INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS—ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT.

Cr.

	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
<i>To</i> Cash Contributions transferred to Ordinary Income			<i>By</i> Balance of Profit brought forward—		
Convict Labour	11,000.00		Convict Labour	11,543.61	
Concreteware Manufactory	28,000.00		Concreteware Manufactory	29,941.75	
Tungchow Road Workshop	8,000.00		Pingchiao Quarry	13,985.88	
		47,000.00	Tungchow Road Workshop	4,562.47	
„ Balance of Profit carried forward—			„ Profits for year transferred—		
Convict Labour	7,392.69		Convict Labour	6,849.08	
Concreteware Manufactory	23,679.24		Concreteware Manufactory	21,737.49	
Pingchiao Quarry	28,419.89		Pingchiao Quarry	14,434.01	
Tungchow Road Workshop	3,798.89		Tungchow Road Workshop	7,236.42	
		63,290.71			50,257.00
„ Cash due to General Funds—			„ Balance		16,311.94
Pingchiao Quarry	22,915.53				
<i>Less</i> —Cash in General Funds :—					
Convict Labour	830.55				
Concreteware Manufactory	82.60				
Tungchow Road Workshop	5,690.44				
	6,603.59				
		16,311.94			
TAELS ...		126,602.65	TAELS ...		126,602.65

LAND.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1919.	Additions during the year.	Adjustment of Area and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1919.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Central Offices	1,140,972.00			1,140,972.00
Town Hall	98,790.00			98,790.00
Volunteer Corps.—				
Rifle Range	283,280.71			283,280.71
" " Extension	239,177.53	4,383.52		242,561.05
" " New Stop Butts	26,168.68			26,168.68
Riding School	5,055.40			5,055.40
Fire Brigade.—				
Hongkew Station	29,640.00			29,640.00
Sinza Station	14,345.00			14,345.00
Yangtzeppoo Station	16,576.00			16,576.00
Police Force.—				
Stations.				
Hongkew	119,200.00			119,200.00
Louza	126,000.00			126,000.00
Sinza	64,790.00			64,790.00
Wayside	14,565.00			14,565.00
West Hongkew	25,311.00			25,311.00
Yangtzeppoo	7,512.50			7,512.50
Gaoi	81,614.74	19,395.93	2,535.00	103,545.67
Eastern Depôt	15,500.00		Cr. 15,500.00	
Western Depôt	33,116.60			33,116.60
Carter Road Quarters	11,895.00			11,895.00
Dog Kennels	1,282.00			1,282.00
Sikh Gurdwara	4,661.96			4,661.96
Health Department.—				
Hospitals.				
Victoria Nursing Home	174,328.00			174,328.00
Isolation Hospital	265,856.00			265,856.00
" " for Chinese	67,520.00			67,520.00
Mokanshan Sanatorium	6,423.91			6,423.91
Public Swimming Bath	3,550.00			3,550.00
Markets.—				
East Hongkew	6,023.50			6,023.50
Elgin	44,880.00			44,880.00
Hongkew	159,024.00			159,024.00
Maloo	149,184.00			149,184.00
Mohawk	12,801.58			12,801.58
Purdon	24,135.00			24,135.00
Sinza	23,985.00			23,985.00
Sungpan	4,026.00			4,026.00
Wayside	2,535.00	8,042.08	Cr. 2,535.00	8,042.08
Wuchow	8,145.00			8,145.00
Yangtzeppoo	2,748.90			2,748.90
Slaughter House	42,003.00			42,003.00
Cattle Sheds	45,680.00			45,680.00
House Refuse Depôt	18,147.00			18,147.00
" " Soochow Creek	21,777.15			21,777.15
Public Works Department.—				
Quarters, Avenue Road	12,050.00			12,050.00
Wayside Public Wharf	117,795.00			117,795.00
Depôts.—				
Hart Road	3,135.00			3,135.00
Jessfield	1,973.00			1,973.00
Markham Road	15,180.00			15,180.00
Markham Road, Stoneyard	5,057.80			5,057.80
North Chekiang Road	10,611.00			10,611.00
North Honan Road	28,160.00			28,160.00
Shanse Road	3,420.00			3,420.00
Sinza	58,835.00			58,835.00
Soochow Creek	6,572.80			6,572.80
Thorne Road	24,624.00			24,624.00
Wayside	2,628.00			2,628.00
Wuchow Road	23,017.70			23,017.70
Parks and Open Spaces.—				
Brenan Piece	9,080.66			9,080.66
Warren Piece	3,618.31			3,618.31
Hongkew Recreation Ground	765,510.08	983.10		766,498.18
Jessfield Park	359,166.73	26,117.65		385,284.38
Quinsan Square	143,808.00			143,808.00
Wayside Park	31,116.80	3,524.05		34,640.85
Playgrounds for Children	18,141.70			18,141.70
Nurseries.—				
Hungjao Road	15,120.33			15,120.33
Siccawei Road	7,083.80			7,083.80
Carried forward	5,106,932.87	62,451.33	Cr. 15,500.00	5,153,884.20

LAND—continued.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1919.	Additions during the year.	Adjustment of area and sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1919.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	5,106,932.87	62,451.33	Cr.15,500.00	5,153,884.20
Educational Department.—				
Public School for Boys	56,804.87			56,804.87
Public School for Girls	152,236.00			152,236.00
Public School for Boys in Western District	79,565.51	12,715.68		92,281.19
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys for Girls	56,857.75	10,130.07		66,987.82
Public School for Chinese	52,247.00			52,247.00
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	100,368.00			100,368.00
Nieh Chih Kuei	58,937.20			58,937.20
Latrines and Urinals.—	24,777.89	1,316.30		26,094.19
Avenue Road	1,179.00			1,179.00
Broadway East	940.50			940.50
Buntoongloong	2,227.00			2,227.00
Boone Road	352.00			352.00
Carter Road	465.50			465.50
Chaoufoong Road	273.60			273.60
Durpoe Road	2,690.00			2,690.00
East Hanbury Road	1,764.00			1,764.00
East Seward Road	1,200.00			1,200.00
East Yalu Road	98.00			98.00
Fokien Road	819.00			819.00
Haining Road	576.00			576.00
Hwakee Road	1,056.00			1,056.00
Jansen Road	1,109.00			1,109.00
Kansuh Road	127.50			127.50
Lay Road	232.50			232.50
Mohawk Estate	342.00			342.00
Moji Road	33.50			33.50
North Chekiang Road	924.00			924.00
North Shans Road	553.00			553.00
Park Road	1,330.00			1,330.00
Pingliang Road	241.50			241.50
Rangoon Road	65.00			65.00
Sinza Road	720.00			720.00
Thorburn Road	82.00			82.00
Taising Road	336.00			336.00
Wuchow Road	848.10			848.10
Drainage Creeks.—				
Near Connaught Road	152.00			152.00
Robinson Road	399.00			399.00
Sicawei Road	590.00			590.00
Surplus Land.—				
Avenue Road	13,308.00			13,308.00
Aleock Road	88.38			88.38
Baikal Road	1,174.75			1,174.75
Bubbling Well Road	256.66	36,004.68		36,261.34
Chemulpo Road		430.56		430.56
Connaught Road	2,042.60			2,042.60
Chungking Road	1,687.00			1,687.00
Dalny Road	985.00			985.00
Dalny and Yulin Roads	5,067.50		Cr.5,067.50	
Dent Road		295.06		295.06
East Yalu Road	330.53			330.53
Great Western Road	1,748.50			1,748.50
Gordon Road	2,242.50			2,242.50
Jessfield Road	981.43			981.43
Kiaochow Road	230.84			230.84
Kirin Road	1,189.81			1,189.81
Kinchow Road	2,336.84	14.80		2,351.64
Kungping Road	215.63			215.63
Liaoyang Road	48.94	179.92		228.86
Markham Road	1,402.50			1,402.50
Medhurst Road	500.00			500.00
Moulmein Road	672.00			672.00
Nanyang Road	451.50			451.50
Near Hongkew Recreation Ground	8,787.61		Cr.6,487.61	2,300.00
North Szechuen Road Extension	890.00			1,770.15
Pingyang Road	6,309.40	14.98		6,309.40
Pingliang Piece	457.06	233.63		472.04
Pingliang Road	2,263.33			2,496.96
Rangoon Road	1,686.60			1,686.60
Rifle Range	1,707.20			1,707.20
Shanhaiwan Road	30,559.47			30,559.47
Singapore Road	6,424.00			6,424.00
Sicawei Road	1,951.27			1,951.27
Tatung Road	230.00			230.00
Tsitsihar Road	922.50	58.85		981.35
Thorburn Road	202.85			202.85
Ward Road	1,220.60			1,220.60
Warren Road	255.00			255.00
Wayside Road	36.17			36.17
Whashing Road	4,868.40			4,868.40
West Soochow Road	1,771.80		Cr. 726.00	1,045.80
Yates Road	2,503.00			2,503.00
Yu Yuen Road Extension	1,085.00			1,085.00
	6,988.50	4,063.69	Cr. 2,263.69	8,788.50
Tls.	5,828,533.46	128,789.70	Cr.30,044.80	5,927,278.36

BUILDINGS.

Property.	Value at January 1 1919.	Depreciation.	Additions, Adjustments and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1919.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Central Offices.—				
Old Buildings	133,543.32	2,670.87		130,872.45
New "	893,878.18		85,978.42	979,856.60
Town Hall	107,068.18	2,141.36		104,926.82
Volunteer Corps.—				
Rifle Range	5,484.77	109.70		5,375.07
Fire Brigade.—				
Stations.				
Hongkew	76,478.17	1,529.56	4,835.15	79,783.76
Sinza	38,094.39	761.89		37,332.50
Victoria	2,537.75	50.76		2,486.99
Yangtsepoo			8,066.52	8,066.52
Bell Tower, Shantung Road	1,922.54	38.45		1,884.09
Police Force.—				
Stations.				
Louza	38,144.83	762.90		37,381.93
Hongkew	46,556.59	931.13		45,625.46
West Hongkew	50,163.10	1,003.26		49,159.84
Wayside	38,233.03	764.66		37,468.37
Yangtsepoo	11,318.24	226.36		11,091.88
Sinza	42,649.47	852.99		41,796.48
Gordon Road (Depôt)	127,613.37	2,552.27		125,061.10
Bubbling Well	28,204.79	564.10		27,640.69
Gaol	428,474.78	8,569.50	7,521.98	427,427.26
Carter Road Quarters	5,767.66	115.35		5,652.31
Hanbury Road "	9,477.36	189.55		9,287.81
Dog Kennels	878.97	17.58		861.39
Health Department.—				
Hospitals.				
Victoria Nursing Home and Mental Ward	125,749.07	2,514.98		123,234.09
Isolation Hospital	267,854.89	5,357.10	10,600.95	273,098.74
" " for Chinese	17,687.52	353.75		17,333.77
Police Hospital for Indians	4,404.04	88.08		4,315.96
" " Chinese	16,378.39	327.57		16,050.82
Mokanshan Sanatorium	11,780.85	235.62	1,348.85	12,894.18
Public Swimming Bath	16,942.94	338.86		16,604.08
Sub-District Office	1,033.28	20.67		1,012.61
Cemeteries.—				
Crematorium, Bubbling Well	25,276.74	505.53		24,771.21
Crematorium for Sikhs	306.42	6.13		300.29
Soldiers' Cemetery	3,043.63	60.87		2,982.76
Markets.				
East Hongkew	7,213.10	144.26		7,068.84
Elgin	9,153.00	183.06		8,969.94
Hongkew	45,141.02	902.82		44,238.20
Maloo	64,597.88	1,291.96		63,305.92
Mohawk	1,922.54	38.45		1,884.09
Purdon	15,848.77	316.98		15,531.79
Sungpan	4,667.80	93.36		4,574.44
Sinza	11,412.55	228.25		11,184.30
Wayside	3,537.51	70.75		3,466.76
Wuchow	10,089.93	201.80		9,888.13
Yangtsepoo	3,307.85	66.16		3,241.69
Slaughter House	15,380.44	307.61		15,072.83
Cattle Sheds	16,057.17	321.14		15,736.03
Quarters, Woosung Road	5,179.14	103.58		5,075.56
Public Works Department.—				
Quarters, Avenue Road	10,717.09	214.34		10,502.75
Depôts.				
Ewo Road	1,589.70	31.79		1,557.91
Gordon Road	817.21	16.34		800.87
Hart Road	494.19	9.83		484.31
Markham Road	1,275.36	25.51		1,249.85
North Chekiang Road	2,122.51	42.45		2,080.06
North Honan Road	719.67	14.39		705.28
Sawgin Road			2,561.26	2,561.26
Soochow Road	2,845.53	56.91		2,788.62
Sinza Road	7,335.30	146.71		7,188.59
Thorne Road, Carpenters' Shops	3,413.30	68.27		3,345.03
Wayside	615.22	12.30		602.92
Steam Roller Shed (Yunnan Road)	249.18	4.98		244.20
Office, Northern District	2,154.98	43.10		2,111.88
Kiosks and Wells for Tide Recorders	700.94	14.02		686.92
Work Shelters	2,420.06	48.40		2,371.66
Carried forward	2,827,926.20	38,680.97	120,913.23	2,910,158.46

BUILDINGS—continued.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1919.	Depreciation.	Additions, Adjustments and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1919.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	2,827,926.20	38,680.97	120,913.23	2,910,158.46
Parks and Open Spaces.—				
Hongkew Recreation Ground	12,397.81	247.96		12,149.85
Public Garden	15,126.69	302.53		14,824.16
Reserve Garden	12,155.62	243.11		11,912.51
Nursery, Hungjao Road	258.41	5.17		253.24
Quinsan Square	344.65	6.89		337.76
Wayside Park	459.21	9.18		450.03
Educational Department.—				
Public School for Boys	71,380.85	1,427.62		69,953.23
" for Girls	38,041.63	760.83		37,280.80
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys	80,322.25	1,606.45		78,715.80
" " for Girls	31,497.25	629.95		30,867.30
Public School for Chinese	45,728.33	914.57		44,813.76
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese	44,115.90	882.32		43,233.58
Nieh Chih Kuei " " " "	51,293.25	1,025.87		50,267.38
Polytechnic " " " "	8,342.12	166.84		8,175.28
Tls.	3,239,390.17	46,910.26	120,913.23	3,313,393.14

STOCK AND STORES.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1919.	Depreciation	Additions, Adjustments and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1919.
Volunteer Corps.—	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Furniture and Sundries	4,085.61	408.55	13.94	3,690.99
Maxim and Nordenfeldt Guns	968.61	145.29		823.32
Morris Tubes	1,347.53	67.38		1,280.15
Rifles, Carbines, Revolvers and Breeching Up Tools, Sub- target Machine	14,702.86	2,205.43	103.08	12,600.51
Light Horse Saddles and Equipment	927.30	185.46		741.84
Battery Harness and Ponies	2,555.07	511.01		2,044.06
Infantry Equipment	3,429.53	685.91		2,743.62
Engineer Company Stores	2,536.58	507.32	551.57	2,580.83
Ammunition	23,690.83		Cr. 2,332.93	21,357.90
Winter Overcoats	2,450.63	490.13		1,960.50
Motor Car and Motor Bicycle	1,592.32	318.46		1,273.86
Canvas Tents	458.76	91.75		367.01
Fire Brigade.—				
Steam Engines, Motor Fire Engines, Escapes, Tenders and Steam Fire Float	80,719.97	8,072.00	2,078.62	74,726.59
Fire Hose	6,000.00			6,000.00
General Plant, etc.	32,323.61	3,232.36	6,881.58	35,972.83
Fire Bells	2,262.78	113.14		2,149.64
Smoke Helmets and Fittings	587.06	58.71		528.35
Automatic Water Heater	177.50	35.50		142.00
Furniture and Sundries	5,107.89	510.79	1,030.81	5,627.91
Motor Car and Motor Bicycle	2,130.71	426.14	Cr. 284.57	1,420.00
Hydrant Indicator Plates	1,331.82	133.18		1,198.64
Police Force.—				
Furniture, Fittings and Carriages	54,249.89	5,424.99	6,094.28	54,919.18
do. at Mixed Court	10,555.26	1,055.53	338.75	9,838.48
Motor Cars, Ambulances, Prison Van and Accessories	9,381.88	1,876.38	2,865.00	10,370.50
Fire Hose and Appliances	3,166.02	633.20	1,002.00	3,534.82
Arms, Rifle Stands, etc.	14,900.00	2,235.00	1,355.38	14,020.38
Ambulance Litters, Bicycles, Lamps, Whistles, Prisoners' Chains, Leg Irons, Tools, Carts, etc.	13,349.09	1,334.91	928.74	12,942.92
Saddlery Accoutrements and Stable Furniture	1,357.18	271.44	379.41	1,455.15
Electric Lamps, Fans and Fittings	6,977.59	697.76	419.35	6,699.18
Stores in Godown	1,350.00			1,350.00
Printing Type	190.60	19.06		171.54
Lethal Chamber for destroying Dogs	359.68	35.97		323.71
Studio Camera and Accessories	239.95	24.00	8.79	224.74
Athletic Apparatus	186.11	18.61		167.50
Steam Dyeing Vat and Washing Machine	94.94	9.49		85.45
Police Telephone Boxes	1,281.13	128.11		1,153.02
Uniform	52,432.22		Cr. 6,179.85	46,252.39
Ammunition	1,501.89			1,501.89
Legal Library	796.64	79.66	4.70	721.68
Motor Launch			9,465.00	9,465.00
Health Department.—				
Motor Cars, Motor Ambulance, Carriage, etc.	8,324.53	1,664.91	4,164.06	10,823.68
Furniture, Apparatus and Sundries	72,036.25	7,203.63	13,144.51	77,977.13
Public Works Department.—				
Furniture, Fittings, Plans of Settlement, etc.	14,690.21	1,469.02	2,136.05	15,357.24
Motor Cars, Wagons and Cycle, Vacuum Tank Wagon and Accessories	19,224.73	3,844.95	27,687.73	43,067.51
Steam Road Rollers, Steam Water Wagon, Scarifiers and Dredger, Hand Winches and Diaphragm Pumps	30,068.12	2,255.11	Cr. 3,494.13	24,318.88
Hand Rollers, Lawn-mowers, Sweeping Machines, Garden Seats and Public Lamp Pillars	24,255.63	1,819.17	1,213.02	23,649.48
Carriages, Carts, Wheelbarrows, etc.	6,594.57	658.46	666.86	6,592.97
Harness	212.27	42.45		169.82
Tools, Danger Lamps, Shovels, Rakes, Tar Boiling Plant and Spraying Machines, etc.	4,070.61	407.06	8,812.45	12,476.00
Tar Macadam Plant	28,272.91	2,827.29	Cr. 108.89	25,336.73
Stores in Godown	14,591.77		Cr. 1,725.39	12,866.38
Pontoons and connecting Bridges	39,150.85	2,936.31		36,214.54
Boundary Stones, Road Materials, Iron Gully and Manhole Covers	68,849.32		1,290.89	70,140.21
Steel Sheet Piles	4,561.61	456.16		4,105.45
Electric Lamps			6,397.84	6,397.84
Flags	532.74	106.55	538.25	964.44
Town Hall.—				
Furniture and Sundries	2,299.63	229.96		2,069.67
Works Shelters.—				
Furniture and Sundries	96.62	9.66		86.96
Public Band.—				
Instruments, Music Stands, etc.	726.10	108.92		617.18
Furniture	65.03	9.75		55.28
Music	425.00			425.00
Carried forward	700,785.54	58,091.99	85,446.92	728,150.47

STOCK AND STORES—continued.

Property.	Value at January 1, 1919.	Depreciation.	Additions, Adjustments and Sales during the year.	Value at December 31, 1919.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>	700,795.54	58,091.99	85,446.92	728,150.47
Public Library.—				
Books	7,500.00			7,500.00
Furniture and Sundries	684.13	68.41	52.40	668.12
Public School for Boys.—				
Furniture and Sundries	3,577.09	357.71	1,118.45	4,337.83
Laboratory Apparatus	431.18	64.68		366.50
Public School for Girls.—				
Furniture and Sundries	6,978.24	697.82	537.66	6,868.08
Laboratory Apparatus	67.31	10.10		57.21
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.—				
Furniture and Sundries	14,962.51	1,496.25	780.74	14,247.00
Thomas Hanbury School for Girls.—				
Furniture and Sundries	4,780.18	478.02	496.53	4,798.69
Public School for Chinese.—				
Furniture and Sundries	4,430.15	443.02	1,176.16	5,163.29
Band Instruments	51.75	7.76		43.99
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese.—				
Furniture and Sundries	4,336.58	433.66	410.19	4,313.11
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese.—				
Furniture and Sundries	4,708.45	470.85	121.67	4,359.27
Polytechnic Public School for Chinese.—				
Furniture and Sundries	3,483.27	348.33	306.77	3,441.71
Finance Department.—				
Furniture and Sundries	4,000.12	400.01	505.64	4,105.75
Safes	1,819.42	181.94		1,637.48
Secretariat.—				
Furniture and Sundries	7,460.81	746.08	385.79	7,100.52
Tls.	770,066.73	64,296.63	91,398.92	797,159.02

ESTIMATES FOR 1920

with

Remarks thereon by the Council for 1919.

The following Budget of Municipal Income and Expenditure is submitted for the approval of the Ratepayers at the Annual Meeting to be held in April, 1920.

The <i>Ordinary Income</i> for the year is estimated at	Tls. 4,742,870
and the <i>Ordinary Expenditure</i> at	4,715,250
leaving a Surplus on the Ordinary Budget of	27,620
It is proposed to raise by debentures during the year the sum of	4,800,000
to which can be added the amount raised by issue of debentures in	
the 1919 loan from January 1 to March 12, 1920	325,200
and miscellaneous income of	10,000
thus the <i>Extraordinary Income</i> will amount to	5,162,820
The deficit brought forward from 1919 is	Tls. 753,122
and <i>Extraordinary Expenditure</i> (including a loan to the	
Electricity Department of Tls. 2,800,000) is recommended aggregating	4,410,490
	5,163,612
leaving a deficit to be carried forward to 1921 of	Tls. 792

ORDINARY INCOME.

Land Tax, Tls. 1,055,000.—An increase of Tls. 1,421 on the receipts for 1919 including the Special Levy. The levy recommended is seven-tenths of 1 per cent., the same as for the last half of 1919.

General Municipal Rate, Tls. 2,097,500.—An increase of Tls. 96,009 on the receipts for 1919 including the Special Levy. The levy recommended is 14 per cent., the same as for the last half of 1919.

Special Rate, Tls. 48,500.—An increase of Tls. 14,998. Under provision of the Waterworks Agreement 1905 and the Telephone Agreement 1908, and under arrangements made with the Electricity Department, this rate is levied on consumers of water or electricity and on subscribers to the telephone service, who occupy premises beyond Settlement limits but served by Municipal roads. Hitherto the receipts from this source have been shown under General Municipal Rate. The levy recommended is 7 per cent. until June 30 and 12 per cent. from July 1, on the assessed rentals of the premises affected.

Wharfage Dues, Tls. 350,000.—An increase of Tls. 81,164 compared with last year's receipts. This estimate is based on the progressive improvement in the trade of the port and the operation of the 5 per cent. effective Customs Import Tariff.

Licence Fees, Tls. 622,400.—An increase of Tls. 63,156 on the receipts for last year. Increases on the estimates for 1919 are anticipated notably in the receipts from Motor Vehicles Tls. 25,000; Private Owned Rickshaws Tls. 15,000; Tobacco Shops Tls. 14,500; Exchange Shops Tls. 8,500; Carts Tls. 5,500; Dogs Tls. 4,500; Pawnshops Tls. 4,000 and Wheelbarrows Tls. 3,000.

Decreases are anticipated in the receipts from Private Owned Pony and Carriage Tls. 1,500 and Livery Stable Tls. 1,000.

Rent of Municipal Properties, Tls. 127,340.—An increase of Tls. 6,261 on the receipts for 1919, due to an anticipated increase in the revenue from Market Fees.

Revenue from Public and Municipal Undertakings, Tls. 440,630.—An increase of Tls. 59,801 when compared with last year's receipts. It is anticipated that the dividend on the Council's share-holding in the Waterworks Company, including 741 additional shares recently acquired, will show a serious drop due to high exchange. The dividend received in 1919 on the Council's share-holding in the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company is taken as the estimate for 1920. An increase of Tls. 12,000 is anticipated in the royalty receipts from the Shanghai Electric Construction Company, Limited, whilst the contribution from the Electricity Department Tls. 309,000, as compared with Tls. 242,000 for 1919, shows an increase of Tls. 67,000. The contribution from Convict Labour shows a decrease of Tls. 5,000 and those from the Concrete-ware Manufactory and Tungchow Road Workshop increases of Tls. 10,000 and Tls. 3,000, respectively.

RATES, TAXES, DUES AND FEES.

The Council recommends that the following be levied :—

Land Tax from January 1, 1920, at the rate of 7/10ths of one per cent. on the assessed values of all land within the limits of the Settlement, payable by the renters thereof, half-yearly in advance.

General Municipal Rate at 14 per cent. from April 1, 1920, until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, on the assessed rentals of houses within the Settlement, payable by the occupants, quarterly in advance.

Special Tax at 7 per cent. from April 1, 1920 to June 30, 1920, and at 12 per cent. from July 1, 1920, until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, on the assessed rentals of houses beyond Settlement limits, payable by the occupants, quarterly in advance, under provision of the Waterworks Agreement 1905 and the Telephone Agreement 1908 and under arrangement with the Electricity Department.

Special Advertisement Rate.—From Tls. 0.05 to Tls. 5 per square foot of advertisement per annum, from the occupier of land upon which any building carrying advertisements, advertising hoarding or station is erected.

Wharfage Dues on all goods passed through the Custom-house, under the following tariff :—

		Hk. Tls.
<i>On Silk.</i> —Steam Filature,	per picul	0.320
Raw and White,	„	0.160
Yellow, Native,	„	0.135
Wild, Raw,	„	0.100
„ Filature,	„	0.120
Re-reeled, Native,	„	0.250
„ Filature,	„	0.300
Cocoons,	„	0.060
<i>On Tea.</i> —Black and Green,	„	0.015
Brick,	„	0.010
Dust,	„	0.003
<i>On Treasure.</i> —	per Tls. 1,000	0.300

On all other dutiable goods 2% on the amount of duty levied.

On all goods classed as “duty free” by the Customs, $\frac{1}{10}$ th of one per cent. on the declared value.

Licence Fees :—

Private Ricsha.—\$3 per quarter, from April 1, 1920, to June 30, 1920, and \$4 per quarter from July 1, 1920, until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, payable in advance.

From April 1, 1920, until the next Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, payable in advance unless otherwise specified, as follows :—

Hotel or Tavern—on Licence	* Tls. 45 to Tls. 125 per quarter.
Temporary Bar	At the discretion of the Council.
Foreign Liquor Seller—off Licence, payable by all dealers in Foreign Wines, Spirits or Beer, wholesale or retail	Tls. 75 per quarter.
Lodging House	* Tls. 3 to Tls. 80 per quarter.
Billiard or Bowling Saloon	Tls. 3 per quarter for each table or alley.
Chinese Club	Tls. 25 per quarter.
Chinese Wine Shop	* Tls. 3 to Tls. 40 per quarter.
Tea Shop	* Tls. 0.50 to Tls. 50 per month.
Tobacco Shop	* Tls. 1 to Tls. 25 per quarter.
Exchange Shop	* Tls. 1 to Tls. 25 per quarter.

* According to class.

Eating House, Place of Refreshment, Restaurant, etc. :—

Food Shop or Vendor of Ice Cream and Iced Drinks, etc.	* \$1 to \$20 per quarter.
Restaurant	* Tls. 10 to Tls. 25 per quarter.
Foreign Theatre	* Tls. 0.10 to Tls. 5 for every day or night open.
Chinese Theatre	* Tls. 20 to Tls. 100 per month.
Cinematograph	* Tls. 20 to Tls. 100 per month.
Sing Song or Story Teller	* Tls. 6 to Tls. 50 per month.
Music Hall, Circus, Fair, Dancing Saloon, or other place of Public Entertainment	* Tls. 0.10 to Tls. 5 for every day or night open.
Pawnshop	* $\frac{1}{3}$ th to 1 per cent. per annum on business done, payable quarterly.
Food or Drink Stall, Stand, etc.	† \$1 to \$20 per quarter.

Cargo Boat :—

Foreign	* \$1.50 to \$4.50 per month.
Chinese	* \$0.50 to \$1.00 per month.
Ferry or Passenger Boat	\$2 per month, payable on demand.
Launch	Tls. 2 per month, or from Tls. 5 to Tls. 10 if carrying passengers.
Chinese Boat	* \$0.10 to \$0.60 per month, payable on demand.
Sampan	\$1 per two months, payable on demand.
Private Horse, Pony, Mule or Donkey.	\$1.50 per quarter.
Private Carriage	\$4.50 per quarter.

Livery Stable :—

Horse, Pony, Mule or Donkey	\$1 per month.
Carriage	\$4 per month.

Motor Vehicles :—

Private Motor Car	Tls. 10 per quarter.
Public Motor Car	Tls. 10 per quarter.
Trade Motor Car	Tls. 10 per quarter.
Van, Lorry or other Freight Vehicle	(a) Where gross weight does not exceed 4,000 lbs., Tls. 14 per quarter.
	(b) Over 4,000 and up to 8,000 lbs., Tls. 20 per quarter.
	(c) Over 8,000 and up to 12,000 lbs., Tls. 24 per quarter.
	(d) Over 12,000 and up to 16,000 lbs., Tls. 30 per quarter.
	(e) Over 16,000 and up to 20,000 lbs., Tls. 40 per quarter.
	(f) Over 20,000 and up to 24,000 lbs., Tls. 50 per quarter.
	(g) Over 24,000 lbs., by special arrangement.

For motor freight vehicles operating as vehicles for hire or as public freight carriers, fees 50 per cent. in excess of those set out in the above scale.

* According to class. † According to nature of article sold.

Motor Bicycle or Motor Delivery Tricycle	Tls. 5 per quarter.
Freight Trailer	(a) Where gross weight does not exceed 4,000 lbs., Tls. 10 per quarter.
	(b) Over 4,000 and up to 8,000 lbs., Tls. 14 per quarter.
	(c) Over 8,000 and up to 12,000 lbs., Tls. 17 per quarter.
	(d) Over 12,000 and up to 16,000 lbs., Tls. 21 per quarter.
	(e) Over 16,000 and up to 20,000 lbs., Tls. 28 per quarter.
	(f) Over 20,000 and up to 24,000 lbs., Tls. 35 per quarter.
	(g) Over 24,000 lbs., by special arrangement.
	For freight trailers operating as vehicles for hire or as public freight carriers, fees 50 per cent. in excess of those set out in the above scale.
Driver of Motor Vehicle of any description	\$1.
Delivery Tricycle or Trolley	† Tls. 0.50 per month.
Pony Cart or Van	* Tls. 3 to Tls. 6 per month.
Handcart	† Tls. 2 per month.
Public Ricsha, payable by the proprietor	† \$2 per ricsha per month.
Private Sedan-chair	\$3 per quarter.
Public Sedan-chair	\$6 per quarter.
Wheelbarrow	† Tls. 0.50 per month.
Ammunition, Firearms and Explosives, payable by—	
Wholesale Importers	Tls. 150 per quarter.
Retail Sellers	Tls. 75 per quarter.
Dog	\$5 for the year or portion thereof.
<i>Slaughterhouse Fees:—</i>	
For every Ox killed	\$0.85
„ „ Sheep „	\$0.10
„ „ Calf „	\$0.25
„ „ Pig „	\$0.20
<i>Special Permit Fees:—</i>	
For every Ox killed	\$0.50
„ „ Sheep „	\$0.25
„ „ Calf „	\$0.25
„ „ Pig „	\$0.40
<i>Export Fees:—</i>	
For every Ox exported from the Cattle-shed	\$0.75
„ „ Sheep „ „ „	\$0.05
„ „ Calf „ „ „	\$0.20
<i>Water Supply:—</i>	
For cleaning every Ox Hide	\$0.02
„ „ „ Entrails	\$0.02
<i>Market Fees:—</i>	
Fruit shop or fruit stall	\$10 per quarter.
Shop	\$7 to \$8 per month according to position.
Stall space of 6 feet by 4 feet	\$3 per month.
Basket „ „ 4 „ „ 2 „	\$1 „
Street hawker	\$2 „

* According to class.

† Exclusive of licence plate.

Permit Fees:—

For New Foreign Buildings:—

(a) For every building not exceeding 20,000 cubic feet	Tls. 4.00
(b) For every additional 5,000 cubic feet or fraction thereof	„ 1.00
(c) For alterations on plans already approved, not involving any addition to the cubical extent thereof	„ 1.00
(d) For alterations to existing buildings within the existing external walls (fee otherwise to be charged in accordance with (a) and (b))	„ 3.00
(e) If the plan should show a series of buildings of the same style, the fee will be computed for the first house according to the above rules, and for each other house half the rates will be charged.	

For New Chinese Buildings:—

For dwelling house, shops or rooms in hong:—

3 houses or under with outhouses belonging thereto	„ 2.50
10 houses or under with outhouses belonging thereto	„ 5.00
Every additional room or house	„ 0.20
For other buildings	„ 10.00

Note.—For the purpose of computing the above fees a Chinese house shall be taken as having a superficial ground floor area, exclusive of yard space, not exceeding 400 square feet.

For minor building operations	Tls. 1.00
„ bundings	„ 2.50
„ placing ladders for house repairs	„ 0.50
„ erecting sign-boards, lamps, or fences	„ 0.50
„ mud-filling, etc.	„ 0.50
„ ceremonial arches on Municipal Footpaths	„ 5.00
„ „ „ if to cross Municipal Roads	„ 50.00
„ cloth sunshade over	„ „ „ 0.50 per fong, minimum fee Tls. 0.50.
„ mat sunshade over	„ „ „ 2.00 per fong, minimum fee Tls. 2.00.

For Water Closet Installations:—

(a) For not more than three basins	Tls. 3.00.
(b) For every additional basin	Tls. 0.20.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Considerable improvement in the Pay of the Chinese Staff and in the Terms of Service of the Foreign Staff of all Departments accounts for a large increase in Departmental Expenditure.

As regards the Foreign Staff.—The Temporary Bonus (*vide* Order No. 4948, published in the Annual Report for 1918, page 88b) was withdrawn from May 1, 1919, and, in lieu, an increase of Pay was authorised equal to 15% of an employé's monthly Pay up to a maximum of Tls. 300, exclusive of allowances and extra Pay (maximum increase Tls. 45 per mensem). This increase of Pay is included in all scales of Pay revised since May 1, and in the terms upon which agreements have since been authorised for renewal. The Children Bonus was increased to 5% on the same maximum for each child not exceeding two in number and under 16 years of age if boys and under 20 years of age and unmarried if girls. Full passages, on an employé proceeding on leave, are now allowed for an employé's wife and two children, with the age limitation referred to above. Medical attendance by the firm of Drs. Marshall, Marsh, Billinghamurst, Murray and Bolton or by the firm of Drs. Jackson, Hanwell, Jackson and Nield is now provided free for the wife and children of an employé, with the age limitation above referred to. Second class Hospital Expenses and the cost of operations and medical attendance in the case of confinements with accommodation at the Victoria Nursing Home Ward rate of Tls. 3.00 per day for 14 days are also defrayed by the Council, whilst prescribed medicines and dressings are provided free.

As regards the Chinese Staff.—In addition to a very much higher Scale of Pay, a bonus of half a month's Pay (maximum bonus \$50) is now issued at Chinese New Year to all Chinese who have been on the Pay Sheet for at least one year.

Volunteer Corps, Tls. 64,290.—This estimate shows a decrease of Tls. 1,765 on the estimate for 1919. Provision is made for the appointment of a paid Commandant, Lieut.-Colonel R. Marr Johnson, C.M.G., D.S.O., whose arrival is expected early in May. Consequently the appropriation under the heading Pay of Foreigners shows a large increase which is, however, more than offset by a saving of Tls. 8,000 in the estimated cost of Uniform. Expenditure on Ammunition, shows an increase of Tls. 2,000.

Volunteer Corps, Stock and Stores, Tls. 21,050.—Value of Stores issued, Tls. 17,000.

Fire Brigade, Tls. 155,720.—An increase of Tls. 56,410 on the estimate for 1919, with which, however, comparison is valueless, owing to the greatly increased expenditure occasioned by the conversion of the Brigade from an essentially volunteer to an entirely professional organisation. Thus the Pay of the Foreign and Chinese Staff is estimated at Tls. 95,840 as compared with Tls. 56,100 in 1919. An increase from Tls. 6,500 to Tls. 14,000 is anticipated in the expenditure on Uniform for the proper equipment of the whole of the Chinese Staff. This expenditure is somewhat in the nature of initial expenditure and the appropriation for succeeding years should not reach such a high figure. Expenditure on Hose Renewals, due to increased prices, will exceed the estimate for 1919 by Tls. 4,000.

Fire Brigade, Stock and Stores, Tls. 47,400.

Police Force, Tls. 1,492,510.—An increase of Tls. 277,935, chiefly traceable to the return of employées from war service, to the engagement of recruits for the Foreign Branch, to promotions, to renewals of agreements, to passages, to a large increase in the authorised strength of the Sikh Branch, to an increase in the Japanese Branch, to revision of the Pay of the Foreign and Chinese Branches, to increases in the cost of uniform and equipment, necessitated by the high cost of materials and the increased strength of the Force, and also to medical aid. The expenses of Prisoners show a decrease of approximately Tls. 5,000 due to a reduction in the cost of messing.

Police Force, Stock and Stores, Tls. 106,930.—Value of Stores issued, Tls. 94,000.

Health Department, Tls. 324,790.—An increase of Tls. 31,310 on the estimates for 1919. The increase is chiefly traceable to the appointment of an additional Health Officer and of an additional Analyst, to the return of employées from war service, to an increase in the effective strength of the Sanitary Staff, to the renewal of agreements, and to improved Pay for the Chinese

staff. With the continued absence of plague infected rats, it has been possible still further to reduce the appropriation for Plague Prevention from Tls. 10,000 to Tls. 5,000. The estimated receipts from Ordure Disposal show an increase of Tls. 8,900 on those for 1919. The appropriation for the Victoria Nursing Home shows a decrease of Tls. 9,400 on that for 1919, by reason of the largely increased receipts in respect of fees from patients, but the total appropriation for Municipal Hospitals shows a substantial increase, attributable to the improved Pay of the Nursing Staff, to the filling up of vacancies which were unfilled during the war, to the full working of the recently erected western wing of the Isolation Hospital and to the opening of the old western wing as a tuberculosis section. For the Private Nursing Service, the estimated expenditure is Tls. 3,530 in excess of that for 1919. Under the grant-in-aid to the General Hospital, Tls. 60,000, provision is made for the usual contribution of Tls. 3,500 towards the expenses of treating indigent patients, for the interest charges under the Council's guarantee in respect of the Hospital overdraft on building account and for the deficit on hospital working account for the year 1919. Provision is made for renewal of the grants-in-aid to the Shantung Road and St. Luke's Hospitals Tls. 5,000 each, St. Elizabeth's Tls. 1,000 and the Paulun Hospital Tls. 2,000 and for a grant-in-aid to the Chinese Cholera Hospital. The appropriation under Extra-Departmental for Medical Attendance disappears, the cost thereof being debited to Departmental Estimates.

Health Department, Stock and Stores, Tls. 35,200.

Public Works Department, Tls. 1,192,110.—In comparison with 1919 this estimate shows an increase of Tls. 138,495, chiefly traceable to the return of employes from war service, to an increase in the staff to meet the growth in the work of the Department, to passages, to a falling off in the Private Works Supervision Fees, and to improved Pay for the Chinese Staff. The estimated expenditure under Creeks and Rivers shows a considerable reduction on that for 1919. It is anticipated that Drainage and the Maintenance of Roads and Footways as also the Cleansing and Watering of Roads will cost considerably more than in 1919, largely due to the cost of the disposal and treatment of cesspool sewage, to the increased road mileage and to the increased cost of materials, haulage and Chinese labour respectively. Lighting shows an increase of Tls. 4,200, whilst for Parks and Open Spaces an increase of close on Tls. 10,000 is expected, chiefly due to increased rates of Pay for Chinese labour.

Public Works Department, Stock and Stores, Tls. 334,350.—Value of Stores issued, Tls. 300,000.

Public Band, Tls. 69,720.—In comparison with the estimate for last year, an increase of Tls. 29,340, or if compared with the estimate for 1918, an increase of Tls. 15,545. The re-organisation of the Band which is being carried out under Maestro Paci, who was appointed Conductor in September 1919, accounts for the bulk of this increase. Provision is made for an increase in the number of European musicians from seven to seventeen, with a decrease of four in the number of Manilamen. The total appropriation for the Pay of musicians is Tls. 61,170 as against the estimate for 1919 Tls. 36,130.

Educational Department, Tls. 307,220.—An increase of Tls. 64,690 on the estimate for 1919. The estimates for the several schools have as usual been carefully examined by the Educational Committees. The total increase is traceable in the main to the augmentation in staff necessitated by increased attendance at those of the schools which have not already reached the limit of their capacity, to the filling of vacancies in the staff left unfilled during the war and to renewal of agreements. Provision is included in the estimate for the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, as was the case last year, for the cost of conducting the Municipal School for Indian Boys. Renewal of the educational grants-in-aid, which were included in the Budget for last year, is allowed for.

Educational Department, Stock and Stores, Tls. 4,200.

Finance Department and Secretariat (including the Revenue Office), Tls. 124,050 and Tls. 265,970, respectively.—The increases hereunder are chiefly due to the return of employes from war service, to necessary increases in staff, to renewal of agreements and, in the case of the Secretariat, to the transfer of the appropriation which has hitherto appeared in the Police Estimates, for the Pay and locomotion of the Legal Assistant.

Finance Department and Secretariat, Stock and Stores, Tls. 1,000 and Tls. 1,680, respectively.

General Charges, Tls. 127,780.—Included hereunder is provision for the re-assessment of land in the Settlement Tls. 11,500, for the History of Shanghai Sundry Expenses Tls. 4,000 and for the Vice Committee Sundry Expenses Tls. 1,500. The grants-in-aid remain the same as for 1919, with the exception that it is anticipated that an increase in expenditure will necessitate an increase of Tls. 1,500 in the grant-in-aid made to the Door of Hope for the Stray Children's Home. In token of the Community's appreciation of the very valuable public and honorary services rendered by Major T. E. Trueman as Commandant of the Volunteer Corps during the past five years, provision is included for the presentation to him of a private motor car.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Bridges, Tls. 30,000.—Provision is made hereunder for a portion of the cost of re-constructing the bridge over the Soochow Creek at Szechuen Road, in steel and re-inforced concrete.

Bundings, Tls. 36,000.—This estimate includes the balance of the cost of the reclamation of the Bund Foreshore between the Public Garden and Avenue Edward VII, Tls. 26,000 and miscellaneous Tls. 20,000, less contributions from frontagers Tls. 10,000.

Drainage, Tls. 61,400.—The more important works provided for hereunder are Tls. 30,000 part cost of the sewerage scheme for the Central District, Tls. 10,000 the balance of cost of culverting the Defence Creek from Peking Road to Soochow Road, Tls. 8,700 for culverting the Hart Road Creek from Avenue Road to Bubbling Well Road and Tls. 11,000 for the Avenue Road Creek from Gordon Road to Hart Road.

Landing Stages, Tls. 19,900.—Provision is made hereunder for the construction of a re-inforced concrete jetty at Kwanghsin Road Tls. 4,900 and for a portion of the cost of landing accommodation on the Bund Tls. 30,000, less a contribution of Tls. 15,000.

Land, Tls. 310,700.—The several items included under this heading were very carefully considered before they were approved. Provision is made notably for the balance of the cost of extension of the Gaol Site, for the cost of extension of the Yangtzepoo Police Station, and of the site for the Isolation Hospital for Chinese, for the purchase of a new site for the Slaughter House, since the existing site is inadequate and will be required in a few years' time for extension of the Electricity Department, Fearon Road Station site, for the purchase of a new Cemetery Site, for the balance of the cost of additions to Jessfield Park Tls. 6,000 and Tls. 10,000 for development to bring the whole of the land into a condition that will make it fit for use. Provision is also made for the balance of the cost of extending the Public School for Girls, Western District site, and for additional land for the Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese.

Buildings, Tls. 701,000.—Provision is made for the sixth year's expenditure on the New Central Offices Tls. 450,000. For the Fire Brigade the appropriation for additional quarters for the Chinese Staff at the Soochow Road Sub-station Tls. 3,000 which was unexpended last year is re-inserted, whilst provision is made for the balance of the cost of the Hongkew Station Workshops Tls. 6,500 and of the construction of the Yangtzepoo Station Tls. 60,000. A more or less nominal appropriation of Tls. 5,000 is included for a portion of the cost of the construction of a Western District Station. For the Police Force the unexpended appropriation made in the Budget for 1919 for a portion of the cost of additional quarters and offices at Louza Station is re-inserted, increased to Tls. 30,000. The existing Sikh Quarters at Hongkew Station are over-crowded and inadequate for present requirements, accordingly the appropriation for a portion of the cost of the construction of new Quarters Tls. 30,000 which was excised from the Budget for 1919, is re-inserted, reduced to Tls. 20,000. The unexpended appropriations included in the Budget for 1919 for a Gymnasium and Store at the Gordon Road Station and for improvement in the housing of stray dogs, Tls. 7,000 each, are reinserted, but the latter appropriation is reduced to Tls. 4,000 to which a contribution of Tls. 1,000 from the Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was gratefully acknowledged in the Budget for 1919. The

unexpended appropriation included in the Budget for 1919, Tls. 10,000, for a portion of the cost of the construction of a Convict Hospital is re-inserted, increased to Tls. 20,000, whilst provision is made for the balance of the cost of the two Gaol cell blocks. For the Health Department the unexpended appropriation included in the Budget for 1919 for a portion of the cost of extending the Isolation Hospital for Chinese Tls. 10,000 is re-inserted. An appropriation of Tls. 50,000 is included for the re-construction of the old section of the Hongkew Market, which would probably last another four or five years but the upkeep of which is a matter of considerable expense, whilst more accommodation is urgently needed. The requirements of the Public Works Department, involving a total expenditure of Tls. 18,500, comprise extensions at the Tungchow Road Workshop and the balance of the cost of the Sawgin Road Dépôt. To enable commencement of the construction of a new School for Girls in the Western District on the Tifeng Road site, an appropriation of Tls. 10,000, a portion of the cost, is included.

Roads, Tls. 375,000.—The appropriation of Tls. 150,000 for the acquisition of land for new roads and for widening existing roads, included in the estimates for 1919, is increased to Tls. 200,000, and that for making up and metalling roads from Tls. 100,000 to Tls. 175,000, since experience has shown that the 1919 appropriations were on too conservative a basis.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1920.

Estimate for the year January 1 to December 31, 1920.

ORDINARY INCOME.

LAND TAX.				Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
At 7/10ths of 1 per cent. on assessed value of property as follows :—						
Central District	...	...	Taels 72,166,400			
Northern	...	...	26,863,700			
Eastern	...	...	32,093,900			
Western	...	...	25,963,800			
			157,087,800			
Less on value of property occupied by Churches, Cemeteries and Municipal Properties				6,373,500		
			150,714,300			1,055,000
GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE.						
FOREIGN.						
At 14 per cent. on Tls. 6,045,000 being assessed rental of rateable Foreign houses				846,300		
Less—Allowance for vacant houses	...	...	...	26,300	820,000	
CHINESE.						
At 14 per cent. on \$12,718,000 being assessed rental of rateable Chinese houses at exchange 73				1,299,780		
Less—Allowance for vacant houses	...	...	...	22,280	1,277,500	
SPECIAL RATE.						
FOREIGN.						
From January 1 to June 30 at 7 per cent. and from July 1 at 12 per cent. on Tls. 439,000, being assessed rental of Foreign houses beyond Settlement limits, under provision of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.'s Agreement 1905, the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.'s Agreement 1908 and under arrangement with the Electricity Department				41,705		
Less—Allowance for vacant houses	...	...	...	705	41,000	
CHINESE.						
From January 1 to June 30 at 7 per cent. and from July 1 at 12 per cent. on \$110,000, being assessed rental of Chinese houses beyond Settlement limits, as above, at exchange 73				7,628		
Less—Allowance for vacant houses	...	...	...	128	7,500	
					1,500	
SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT RATE.						2,147,500
WHARFAGE DUES.						
Council's share of Dues, as per tariff, on goods passed through the Custom House						350,000
LICENCE FEES.						
Hotel, Tavern and Temporary Bar	...	...	...		17,000	
Foreign Liquor Seller	...	...	...		25,000	
Chinese Wine Shop	...	...	...		36,000	
Billiard and Bowling Saloon	...	...	...		600	
Chinese Club	...	...	...		5,100	
Chinese Lodging House	...	...	...		13,000	
Tea Shop	...	...	...		17,000	
Eating House, etc.	...	...	...		10,000	
Fruit Shop and Stall	...	...	...		7,000	
Foreign Theatre and Cinematograph	...	...	...		6,500	
Chinese Theatre, Sing Song and Story Teller	...	...	...		8,500	
Other Entertainments	...	...	...		3,200	
Pawn Shop	...	...	...		33,000	
Exchange Shop	...	...	...		9,000	
Tobacco Shop	...	...	...		15,000	
Cargo Boat	...	...	...		6,700	
Ferry and Passenger Boat	...	...	...		1,200	
Launch	...	...	...		3,500	
Chinese Boat	...	...	...		4,500	
Sampan	...	...	...		1,000	
Private-owned Pony and Carriage	...	...	...		10,000	
Livery Stable	...	...	...		11,000	
Motor Vehicles	...	...	...		70,000	
Cart	...	...	...		37,000	
Private-owned Ricsha	...	...	...		70,000	
Public Ricsha	...	...	...		140,000	
Sedan Chair	...	...	...		100	
Wheelbarrow	...	...	...		53,000	
Firearms	...	...	...		500	
Dog	...	...	...		8,000	
					622,400	
Carried forward						4,174,900

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1920—continued.

ORDINARY INCOME—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			4,174,900
RENT OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.			
Markets—			
Maloo ...	26,000		
Hongkew ...	37,000		
Elgin ...	11,000		
Purdon ...	6,600		
East Hongkew ...	11,000		
Sinza ...	13,000		
Mohawk ...	4,000		
Sungpan ...	1,650		
Yangtszepoo ...	2,640		
Wayside ...	4,500		
Wuchow ...	1,450		
Town Hall ...		118,840	
Assessed Rentals of Municipal Quarters ...		1,000	
Miscellaneous ...		6,000	
		1,500	
			127,340
REVENUE FROM PUBLIC AND MUNICIPAL UNDERTAKINGS.			
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.			
Final dividend for 1919 on 2,470 shares and Interim dividend for 1920 on 3,211 shares ...		26,300	
<i>Note. 975 fully paid shares were issued to the Council under provision of the Agreement of July 1, 1905.</i>			
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., Royalty ...		1,000	
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.			
Dividend on 1,333 shares from April 1, 1919, March 31, 1920 ...		7,330	
<i>Note. 1,000 fully paid shares were issued to the Council under provision of the Agreement of June 15, 1908.</i>			
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Royalty of 5 per cent. on gross receipts from Tramway Service ...	62,000		
Electricity Department, contribution to General Funds ...	309,000		
Convict Labour, ..	7,000		
Concreteware Manufactory ..	20,000		
Tungchow Road Workshop ..	8,000		
			440,630
Total carried to Summary ...			4,742,870

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
FIRE BRIGADE.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Chief Officer	10,800		
Station Officer	4,200		
Departmental Engineer	4,140		
Clerical Assistant	3,660		
12 Supervising Firemen	19,830		
Watchmen, etc.	8,220		
Children's Bonus		50,850	
Deferred Leave Bonus		540	
		900	
Chinese.			
Office and Store Staff	2,020		
General Staff	32,250		
Artificers	7,000		
Watchmen at Stations	2,280		
		43,550	
			95,840
<i>Superannuation</i>		4,260	
<i>Passages</i>		3,000	
<i>Expenses of Engaging Staff</i>		200	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		950	
<i>Locomotion</i>		2,000	
<i>Fuel</i>		6,000	
<i>Light</i>		2,000	
<i>Water</i>		1,200	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		600	
<i>Insurance</i>		2,620	
<i>Uniform</i>		14,000	
<i>Plant and Equipment, maintenance and repairs</i>		10,000	
<i>Hose Renewals</i>		12,000	
<i>Telephones and Fire Alarms</i>		3,750	
<i>Refreshments for Firemen at Fires</i>		200	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		600	
		63,380	
<i>Less</i> —Receipts for Services of Fire Float, etc.	2,000		
" " Watching and Salvage Services	1,500		
		3,500	
			59,880
Total carried to Summary			155,720
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Three Motor Pumps</i>			12,000
<i>Appliances and Tools</i>			5,000
<i>Turntable Escape</i>			2,000
<i>Fire Float</i>			25,000
<i>Inspection Car</i>			700
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>			2,700
Total carried to Summary			47,400

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

POLICE FORCE.							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Pay and Allowances.</i>									
Foreign Branch.									
Pay.									
Commissioner ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		14,940	
Deputy Commissioner ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		12,090	
3 Assistant Commissioners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		24,420	
Second Assistant Commissioner ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		6,540	
2 Cadets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		8,120	
Chief Detective Officer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		6,540	
2 Superintendents ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		10,030	
6 Chief Inspectors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		22,830	
Chief Detective Inspector ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,380	
Head Gaoler ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,320	
12 Inspectors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		36,850	
5 Detective Inspectors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		17,050	
2 Assistant Gaolers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		6,080	
18 Sub-Inspectors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		42,000	
5 Detective Sub-Inspectors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		13,640	
Sergeant Major ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,660	
6 Senior Warders ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		15,250	
76 Sergeants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		154,000	
16 Detective Sergeants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		36,000	
70 Constables ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,400		
<i>Less—Promotions : already included under the pay of</i>									
higher ranks ...	...	...	...	...	...	18,400			
Resignations... ..	...	...	...	...	...	7,000			
							25,400		
4 Detective Constables ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		64,000	
13 Assistant Warders ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		6,000	
Chief Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		16,380	
Stenographer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,640	
Printer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,730	
Russian Translator ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,400	
								1,800	
<i>Less—On War Service</i> ...								532,790	
								13,500	
Children's Bonus ...								519,290	
Deferred Leave Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		8,000	
Language Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		22,000	
Allowances.								26,000	
District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,320		
Mixed Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,780		
Stenographer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240		
Drill ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240		
								8,580	
Japanese Branch.									583,870
Pay.									
1 Inspector ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,400	
4 Sergeants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,450	
40 Constables ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		17,200	
5 Interpreters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,600	
								25,650	
Deferred Pay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,650	
Language Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		750	
									28,050
Sikh Branch.									
Pay.									
2 Jemadars ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,750	
4 Havildar Majors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,270	
Head Warder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		410	
70 Havildars ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		16,750	
14 Havildar Warders ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,700	
20 Naiks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,470	
440 Constables ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		75,500	
161 Warders ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		29,300	
3 Granthis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		800	
19 Cooks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,330	
								137,280	
Deferred Pay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		16,500	
Language Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,200	
Allowances.									
Rent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000		
Drill ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		
Traffic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	740		
								4,840	
									162,820
<i>Carried forward</i>									774,740

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.							Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>									774,740
POLICE FORCE—continued.									
Chinese Branch.									
Pay.									
6 Sub-Inspectors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,390	
93 Sergeants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		22,300	
16 Detective Sergeants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		6,600	
1256 Constables ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		181,800	
84 Detective Constables ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		20,230	
39 Clerks and Writers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		27,950	
17 Teachers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		6,900	
25 Interpreters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		12,650	
Artificers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,500	
Guarantor Checker ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		240	
89 Messengers and Coolies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		9,550	
27 Wharf Watchmen ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,560	
								297,660	
Deferred Pay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		370	
Language Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		270	
Allowances.									
Gatemen ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220		
Drill and Traffic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680		
Merit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450		
								1,350	
									299,650
Superannuation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		63,500	
Passages ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		45,000	
Recruiting Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000	
Uniform and Equipment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		95,000	
Locomotion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		29,500	
Medical Aid.									
Pay of Sikh Assistant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800		
Medicines ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600		
Hospital Charges, Operations, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000		
Surgeons' Fees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000		
								20,400	
Patrol Ponies.									
Pay of Mafoos ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,970		
Fodder, Shoeing, Clipping, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,300		
Repairs to Saddlery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300		
								6,570	
Fuel ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		54,000	
Light—General ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000		
Oil for Police lamps ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500		
								21,500	
Water ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5,100	
Printing, Stationery, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		9,560	
Insurance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,670	
Telephone Service ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,900	
Funeral Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		500	
Expenses of Prisoners.									
Food ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,000		
Clothing... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000		
Photographs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	620		
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000		
								49,620	
<i>Carried forward</i>								409,820	1,074,390

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>		409,820	1,074,390
POLICE FORCE—continued.			
<i>Expenses of catching Stray Dogs</i>		3,000	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs.</i>			
Furniture	13,600		
Arms	600		
<i>Gratuities and Rewards</i>		14,200	
<i>Musketry Course</i>		2,000	
<i>Legal Expenses</i>		4,000	
<i>Mixed Court.</i>		500	
Pay of Court Officials	54,600		
Pay and Expenses of Police	48,120		
Grant to Sinza Refuge	500		
Sundry Expenses	13,800		
<i>Contribution to Recreation Fund</i>		117,020	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		2,500	
		6,200	
			559,240
<i>Less—Mixed Court Fines</i>		33,000	
" " Filing and Hearing Fees		18,000	
" " Pay and Expenses of Police transferred		48,120	
Convict Labour " " " "		5,700	
Receipts for Special Services		33,000	
Proceeds from sale of Unclaimed Property		1,500	
Dog Redemption Fees		1,800	
			141,120
Total carried to Summary			<u>1,492,510</u>
STOCK AND STORES.			
<i>Furniture and Sundries</i>		7,000	
" for Mixed Court		500	
<i>Fire Hose</i>		400	
<i>5 Motor Cars</i>		4,200	
<i>7 Bicycles</i>		420	
<i>Automatic Pistols, etc.</i>		460	
<i>Uniform and Equipment</i>		92,600	
<i>Saddlery, etc.</i>		350	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		1,000	
Total carried to Summary			<u>106,930</u>
<i>Credit.</i>			
Value of Stores issued			94,000
Total carried to Summary			<u>Cr. 94,000</u>

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH OFFICE.								
GENERAL.								
Pay.								
Foreigners.								
Health Officer	...	...	...	...	...	15,540		
3 Assistant Health Officers	...	...	...	...	...	28,590		
3 Analysts	...	...	...	...	...	14,540		
4 Chief Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	20,000		
24 Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	51,900		
Sanitary Overseers	...	...	...	...	...	3,700		
							134,270	
Children's Bonus	...	...	...	...	...		3,200	
Deferred Leave Bonus	...	...	...	...	...		2,500	
Language Bonus	...	...	...	...	...		4,700	
Chinese.								
25 Foremen	...	...	...	...	...	3,700		
375 House Refuse Coolies	...	...	...	...	...	34,000		
Disinfectors, Market Coolies, Office Staffs, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	17,000		
Special Police Services	...	...	...	...	...	2,600		
							57,300	
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...		201,970	
Passages	...	...	...	...	...		13,900	
Expenses of Engaging Staff	...	...	...	...	...		5,300	
Medical Aid	...	...	...	...	...		300	
Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...		3,000	
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...		6,000	
Light	...	...	...	...	...		2,500	
Water	...	...	...	...	...		1,300	
Printing, Stationery, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		3,000	
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...		1,250	
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...		1,430	
Notification of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...		950	
Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals	...	...	...	...	...		550	
Disinfection	...	...	...	...	...		12,000	
Sanitary Apparatus and Materials	...	...	...	...	...		2,500	
House Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	...		4,500	
Maintenance and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...		6,000	
Rent of Branch Offices	...	...	...	...	...		500	
Removal of Cesspool Contents	...	...	...	...	...		1,800	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...		6,700	
							750	
								276,200
PLAGUE PREVENTION.								
Pay of Chinese Staff.								
Rat Coolies								
Rat Proofers								
Transport Coolies								
Sanitary Apparatus and Materials								
Laboratory Apparatus, Animals and Chemicals								
Disinfection								
Rat-proofing Materials, etc.								
Miscellaneous								
								5,000
MOSQUITO EXTERMINATION.								
Pay of Chinese Staff.								
Coolies	...	...	...	...	...	3,000		
Sanitary Apparatus and Materials, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	5,000		
							8,000	
								289,200
Less—Receipts from Laboratory	...	...	...	...	...		30,000	
Contribution from French Municipal Council to Laboratory	...	...	...	...	...		1,000	
Slaughterhouse Fees	...	...	...	...	...		16,000	
Ordure Disposal	...	...	...	...	...		140,900	
							187,900	
Total carried to Summary						...		101,300

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.			
HOSPITALS.			
VICTORIA NURSING HOME.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	44,713		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	5,600		
		50,310	
<i>Locomotion</i>		600	
<i>Fuel</i>		12,000	
<i>Light</i>		2,300	
<i>Water</i>		1,100	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		500	
<i>Insurance</i>		540	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		350	
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>		6,000	
<i>Messing</i>		23,000	
<i>Washing</i>		3,500	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		5,000	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		1,000	
		106,200	
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>		65,000	
			41,200
ISOLATION HOSPITAL.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	30,650		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	7,000		
		37,650	
<i>Fuel</i>		6,500	
<i>Light</i>		2,000	
<i>Water</i>		750	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		300	
<i>Insurance</i>		700	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		500	
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>		2,000	
<i>Messing</i>		8,000	
<i>Washing</i>		2,000	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		5,000	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		1,000	
		66,400	
<i>Less—Receipts from Patients</i>		3,500	
			62,900
ISOLATION HOSPITAL FOR CHINESE.			
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>	3,790		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>	2,500		
		6,290	
<i>Fuel</i>		600	
<i>Light</i>		400	
<i>Water</i>		150	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>		100	
<i>Insurance</i>		75	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		55	
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>		1,200	
<i>Messing</i>		2,500	
<i>Washing</i>		500	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>		1,000	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		50	
		12,920	
<i>Less—Receipts from Patients</i>	1,500		
<i>Registration Fees, etc.</i>	2,500		
<i>Contribution from French Municipal Council</i>	600		
		4,600	
			8,320
<i>Carried forward</i>			112,420

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

<i>Brought forward</i>						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
								112,420
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.								
HOSPITALS—continued.								
POLICE HOSPITAL (INDIANS).								
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>						1,830		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>						550		
<i>Fuel</i>							2,380	
<i>Light</i>							600	
<i>Water</i>							250	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>							50	
<i>Insurance</i>							100	
<i>Telephone Service</i>							40	
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>							25	
<i>Messing</i>							750	
<i>Washing</i>							1,250	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>							150	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>							600	
							50	
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>							6,245	
							4,500	1,745
POLICE HOSPITAL (CHINESE).								
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>						1,830		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>						6,400		
<i>Fuel</i>							8,230	
<i>Light</i>							900	
<i>Water</i>							100	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>							50	
<i>Insurance</i>							100	
<i>Telephone Service</i>							50	
<i>Drugs and Instruments</i>							25	
<i>Messing</i>							1,300	
<i>Washing</i>							1,750	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>							200	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>							700	
							450	
<i>Less—Fees from Patients</i>							13,855	
							6,000	7,855
SANATORIUM.								
<i>Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff</i>						1,880		
<i>Pay of Chinese Staff</i>						1,600		
<i>Locomotion</i>							3,480	
<i>Fuel</i>							400	
<i>Light</i>							550	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i>							150	
<i>Insurance</i>							80	
<i>Drugs, Instruments and Disinfectants</i>							90	
<i>Messing</i>							100	
<i>Washing</i>							6,000	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i>							500	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>							500	
							300	
<i>Less—Receipts from Visitors</i>							12,150	
							3,000	9,150
<i>Carried forward</i>								131,170

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Brought forward	Tls.	Tls.	Tls. 131,170
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.				
HOSPITALS—continued.				
PRIVATE NURSING SERVICE.				
Pay and Sundry Expenses of Nursing Staff ...		9,160		
Pay of Chinese Staff ...		800		
Fuel ...			9,960	
Light ...			1,000	
Water ...			200	
Printing, Stationery, etc. ...			75	
Insurance ...			80	
Telephone Service ...			25	
Messing ...			80	
Washing ...			2,500	
Maintenance and Repairs ...			350	
Miscellaneous ...			500	
			100	
Less—Receipts from Co-operation Nurses :—				
Percentage on fees earned ...		500		
Board and Lodging charges ...		1,300		
Receipts from Municipal Nurses :—				
Assessed value of Quarters ...		1,500		
Fees ...		4,000		
			14,870	
			7,300	
				7,570
AMBULANCE SERVICE.				
Pay of Chinese Staff ...			900	
Insurance ...			50	
Maintenance and Repairs ...			1,000	
Less—Fees ...			1,950	
			1,200	
				750
Total carried to Summary ...				139,490

DETAILS OF PAY AND SUNDRY EXPENSES OF NURSING STAFF.

Pay.				
5 Matrons ...			Tls. 13,450	
40 Nurses ...			43,500	
10 Probationer Nurses ...			5,000	
2 Housekeepers ...			2,220	
3 Attendants ...			5,220	
Custodian ...			1,410	
Deferred Leave Bonus ...				70,800
				900
Sundry Expenses.				
Superannuation ...			9,800	
Passages ...			6,700	
Medical Aid ...			2,000	
Uniform ...			2,000	
Language Bonus ...			650	
Expenses of Engaging Staff ...			1,000	
				22,150
				93,850
Allocated to the various hospitals as under :—				
Victoria Nursing Home ...			44,710	
Isolation Hospital ...			30,650	
Isolation Hospital for Chinese ...			3,790	
Police Hospital (Indians) ...			1,830	
" (Chinese) ...			1,830	
Sanatorium ...			1,880	
Private Nursing Service ...			9,160	
				93,850

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.			
CEMETERIES, CREMATORIUM AND PUBLIC MORTUARY.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Part Service of Inspector	360		
" " Custodian of Isolation Hospital	240		
Chinese		600	
		3,100	
			3,700
Superannuation		60	
Grave Contractor, etc.		3,200	
Fuel		500	
Insurance		70	
Telephone Service		90	
Maintenance and Repairs		200	
Miscellaneous		200	
			4,320
			8,020
Less—Fees for Cremation		1,000	
" Grave making		3,750	
" Grave Spaces		3,000	
" Reservation		600	
			8,350
Total carried to Summary			Cr. 330
SWIMMING BATH.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Part Service of Inspector		180	
Chinese		240	
			420
Superannuation		20	
Light		150	
Water		600	
Insurance		40	
Miscellaneous		100	
			910
			1,330
Less—Receipts from Bathers			1,000
Total carried to Summary			330
EXTRA-DEPARTMENTAL.			
Port Health Work.—Contribution to maintenance of Customs Quarantine Station			
Grant to General Hospital		60,000	
" Shantung Road Hospital		5,000	
" St. Luke's Hospital		5,000	
" St. Elizabeth's Hospital		1,000	
" Paulun Hospital		2,000	
" Chinese Cholera Hospital		5,000	
			78,000
Total carried to Summary			84,000
STOCK AND STORES.			
Motor Ambulance			3,400
Motor Disinfection Wagon			3,000
Motor Wagon for House Refuse Disposal			3,000
Motor Car			1,600
Hospital Fittings, Furniture and Apparatus			7,100
Fire Appliances for Hospitals			2,700
Motor Launch for Mokanshan Sanatorium			5,000
Laboratory Fittings and Apparatus			7,300
Dispensary Fittings and Apparatus			2,100
Total carried to Summary			35,200

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.			
GENERAL.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Commissioner	15,540		
Deputy Commissioner	11,340		
11 Assistant Engineers	56,500		
Architect	8,940		
2 Assistant Architects	11,340		
Land Surveyor	7,740		
10 Assistant Land Surveyors	46,920		
Chief Clerk	5,640		
7 Clerical Assistants	24,520		
Building Surveyor	6,540		
Assistant Building Surveyor	4,400		
9 Clerks of Works	34,500		
14 Inspectors	39,520		
8 Assistant Inspectors	16,500		
Custodian of Town Hall	2,380		
		292,320	
Children's Bonus		6,800	
Deferred Leave Bonus		3,370	
Consulting Engineer		600	
Language Bonus		1,600	
Chinese.			
Survey Staff	6,900		
Draughtsmen, Tracers, etc.	16,370		
Writers	5,840		
Storekeepers	440		
Office Boys, Messengers and Coolies	2,880		
Chinese Tuition	500		
		32,930	
			337,620
<i>Superannuation</i>		27,840	
<i>Passages</i>		12,000	
<i>Medical Aid</i>		4,200	
<i>Locomotion</i>		14,500	
<i>Fuel</i>		1,300	
<i>Light</i>		1,000	
<i>Water</i>		80	
<i>Printing Stationery, etc.</i>		3,500	
<i>Insurance</i>		810	
<i>Telephone Service</i>		1,800	
<i>Drawing Materials and Plans</i>		2,250	
<i>Surveying Materials</i>		300	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		450	
			70,030
			407,650
<i>Less—Building Permit Fees</i>		5,500	
<i>Private Works Supervision Fees</i>		15,000	
<i>Miscellaneous Permit Fees</i>		13,000	
<i>Sale of Plans and Tracings</i>		1,000	
<i>Charged to Industrial Undertakings, etc.</i>		32,930	
			67,430
Total carried to Summary			340,220

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.			
BUILDINGS.			
<i>Upkeep and General Repairs to Buildings and Compounds:—</i>			
Volunteer Corps ...			2,650
Fire Brigade ...			2,920
Police Force:—			
Stations and Quarters ...	21,210		
Goal ...	7,840		
Mixed Court ...	2,160		
			31,210
Health Department:—			
Health Office, Quarters, Markets, etc. ...	6,970		
Victoria Nursing Home ...	3,550		
Mental Ward ...	900		
Maternity Ward ...	790		
Nurses' Quarters ...	1,620		
Private Nursing Service ...	360		
Isolation Hospital ...	8,650		
Isolation Hospital for Chinese ...	2,180		
Police Hospital (Indians) ...	570		
Police Hospital (Chinese) ...	590		
Mokanshan Sanatorium ...	1,100		
Cemeteries ...	1,030		
Public Swimming Bath ...	1,290		
			29,600
Public Works Department:—			
Offices ...	430		
Town Hall ...	5,000		
Depôts, Godowns, Quarters, etc. ...	5,180		
			10,610
Parks and Open Spaces ...			2,200
Educational Department:—			
Public School for Boys ...	2,380		
Public School for Girls ...	2,520		
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys ...	2,420		
Girls ...	1,870		
Public School for Chinese ...	1,560		
Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese ...	790		
Nieh Chih Kuei ...	1,660		
Polytechnic ...	320		
			13,520
Finance Department ...			120
Secretariat ...			290
			93,120
TOTAL CARRIED TO SUMMARY			
CREEKS AND RIVER.			
<i>Repairs and Renewals to:—</i>			
Bridges ...	11,890		
Buildings ...	8,430		
Jetties and Pontoons ...	18,100		
			38,420
<i>Dredging and Cleaning Creeks and Ditches</i> ...			14,300
<i>Less.</i>			
Receipts for hire of Dredger ...			52,720
			500
			52,220
TOTAL CARRIED TO SUMMARY			
DRAINAGE.			
<i>Reconstructing Sewers in:—</i>			
Hankow Road from Hoopoh to Fokien Road ...	600		
Canton Road from Chekiang to Kwangse Road ...	860		
Kwangse Road from Pakhoi to Nanking Road ...	3,600		
Range Road from Haskell to North Honan Road ...	2,700		
			7,760
<i>Maintenance of Sewers</i> ...			14,470
<i>Disposal and Treatment of Cesspool Sewage</i> ...			13,200
			35,430
TOTAL CARRIED TO SUMMARY			

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.			
ROADS.			
MAINTENANCE OF ROADS AND FOOTWAYS.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Chinese.			
Metalling Labour		70,000	
Locomotion		800	
Insurance		1,200	
Materials:—			
Granite chips, broken stone, sand, cement, etc.		200,000	
Haulage:—			
Stud, carts, wheelbarrows and boats	28,000		
Maintenance of rolling-stock	6,000		
Tools, renewals and repairs		34,000	
Boundary Stones		10,000	
Street Name-plates		200	
Working Expenses of Steam Rollers		1,000	
Chinese Government Land Tax		15,600	
Baking and Repairing Mud Roads		300	
Roadside Railings		18,000	
Miscellaneous		800	
		500	
		352,400	
<i>Less—</i>			
Contribution from Tramway Co. for maintenance of macadam track surface		16,500	
			335,900
CLEANSING AND WATERING ROADS.			
<i>Pay.</i>			
Foreigners.			
Overseers	4,480		
Children's Bonus	110		
		4,590	
Chinese.			
Cleansing Labour		32,800	
Superannuation		37,390	
Locomotion		450	
Insurance		500	
Medical Aid		600	
Materials.		100	
Water	15,000		
Gritting Wood Paving	700		
		15,700	
Haulage:—			
Stud	48,400		
Working expenses of steam water wagon	2,000		
Maintenance of carts and harness	10,500		
Barging away road detritus	2,000		
Tools, renewals and repairs		62,900	
		2,000	
Miscellaneous		300	
		119,940	
<i>Less—</i> Contribution from Tramway Co. for cleaning rail grooves ...		2,200	
			117,740
Total carried to Summary			453,640

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—continued.										Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
LIGHTING.												
Electricity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			106,780
Gas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			34,320
Extensions.												
Electricity and Gas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			3,000
Total carried to Summary												144,100
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.												
<i>Pay.</i>												
Foreigners.												
Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,060		
Assistant Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,600		
Park-keeper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,260		
Indian Watchmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		
Children's Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		12,920	
Language Bonus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000	
											60	
Chinese.												
Writer, Foremen, Gardeners, etc	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,600		
Labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,600		
											29,200	
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,200	
Medical Aid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		200	
Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		700	
Haulage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,200	
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,800	
Lighting Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,300	
Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		600	
Printing and Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		200	
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		250	
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		300	
Tools, renewals and repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,500	
Chinese Government Land Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		700	
Painting and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,500	
Turf	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,200	
Roadside Trees, Poles and Fastenings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,500	
Mud, Sand and Gravel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,200	
Fertilizers and Insecticides	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,200	
Plants, Seeds, Stakes, Flower Pots, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000	
Matsheds and Fences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,800	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		500	
												27,850
Less—Receipts for Hire of Chairs, etc.												71,030
												650
Total carried to Summary												70,380
STOCK AND STORES.												
4 Motor Tank Wagons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			28,000
2 Motor Wagons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			8,000
Portable Asphaltic Concrete Mixing Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			6,000
Steam Roller	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			4,000
Centrifugal Pumps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			450
Diaphragm Pumps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			450
Oil Engine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			350
Garden Seats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			500
Tar Boiler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			3,600
Conveyors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			2,000
Furniture and Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1,000
Road Materials, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			280,000
Total carried to Summary												334,350
<i>Credit.</i>												
Value of Stores issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			300,000
Total carried to Summary												Cr. 300,000

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

								Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC BAND.										
<i>Pay.</i>										
Europeans.										
Conductor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,340		
17 Musicians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,700		
Manilamen.									37,040	
19 Musicians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		24,130	
Children's Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,340	
Deferred Leave Bonus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		280	
Private Services ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5,400	
Chinese.										
Librarian and Coolies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		400	69,600
<i>Superannuation</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		5,580	
<i>Passages</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,600	
<i>Medical Aid</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,000	
<i>Locomotion</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		400	
<i>Uniform</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		500	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		200	
<i>New Music</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		350	
<i>Repairs to Instruments</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		600	
<i>Insurance</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		20	
<i>Telephone Service</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		120	
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		250	11,620
<i>Less—Contribution from French Municipal Council</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,500	81,220
<i>Receipts for Private Services</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		10,000	11,500
Total carried to Summary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			69,720
PUBLIC LIBRARY. *										
<i>Pay.</i>										
Foreigners.										
Librarian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,070	
Chinese ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		770	2,840
<i>Superannuation</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		210	
<i>Fuel</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		100	
<i>Light</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		200	
<i>Insurance</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		30	
<i>Telephone Service</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		50	
<i>Printing, Stationery, etc.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		150	
<i>Books</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		800	
<i>Papers and Magazines</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		350	
<i>Maintenance and Repairs</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		50	
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		50	1,990
<i>Less—Subscriptions, etc.</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			4,830
Total carried to Summary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1,400
										3,430

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreigners.								
Headmaster	...	...	...	...	...	10,140		
Senior Assistant Master	...	...	...	...	...	5,940		
7 Assistant Masters	...	...	...	...	...	26,400		
5 Assistant Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	10,590		
School Keeper	...	...	...	...	...	2,420		
Children's Bonus	...	...	...	...	...		55,490	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...		930	
							2,550	58,970
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...		5,150	
Passages	...	...	...	...	...		1,850	
Medical Aid	...	...	...	...	...		600	
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...		850	
Light	...	...	...	...	...		140	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		1,300	
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...		200	
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...		130	
Laboratory	...	...	...	...	...		500	
Text Books	...	...	...	...	...		1,400	
Form Prizes	...	...	...	...	...		200	
Maintenance and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...		520	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...		700	13,540
Less—School Fees	...	...	...	...	...		15,000	72,510
Sale of Text Books	...	...	...	...	...		1,050	
								16,050
Total carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...			56,460
STOCK AND STORES.								
Furniture and Sundries	...	...	...	...	...			440
Total carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...			440
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreigners.								
Headmistress	...	...	...	...	...	6,180		
25 Assistant Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	54,420		
1 Matron	...	...	...	...	...	1,800		
1 Student Mistress	...	...	...	...	...	830		
Children's Bonus	...	...	...	...	...		63,230	
Deferred Leave Bonus	...	...	...	...	...		570	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...		370	
							1,770	65,940
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...		5,220	
Passages	...	...	...	...	...		2,580	
Expenses of Engaging Staff	...	...	...	...	...		100	
Medical Aid	...	...	...	...	...		700	
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...		740	
Light	...	...	...	...	...		200	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		1,150	
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...		170	
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...		180	
Text Books	...	...	...	...	...		700	
Kindergarten Materials, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		200	
Form Prizes	...	...	...	...	...		200	
Maintenance and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...		750	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...		700	13,590
Less—School Fees	...	...	...	...	...		18,000	79,530
Sale of Text Books	...	...	...	...	...		700	
								18,700
Total carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...			60,830
STOCK AND STORES.								
Furniture and Sundries	...	...	...	...	...			1,420
Total carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...			1,420

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—continued.						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreigners.								
Headmaster	...	...	...	...	...	7,480		
9 Assistant Masters	...	...	...	...	...	31,230		
3 Assistant Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	6,760		
2 Matrons	...	...	...	...	...	2,000		
Children's Bonus...	...	...	...	...	...		47,470	
Deferred Leave Bonus	...	...	...	...	...		970	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...		780	
							2,560	51,780
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...		4,330	
Passages	...	...	...	...	...		1,360	
Expenses of Engaging Staff	...	...	...	...	...		200	
Medical Aid	...	...	...	...	...		1,750	
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...		2,700	
Light	...	...	...	...	...		800	
Water	...	...	...	...	...		80	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		800	
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...		230	
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...		111	
Text Books	...	...	...	...	...		500	
Form Prizes	...	...	...	...	...		50	
Messing	...	...	...	...	...		4,500	
Clothing	...	...	...	...	...		1,450	
Washing	...	...	...	...	...		800	
Maintenance and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...		900	
Library Grant	...	...	...	...	...		100	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...		700	
								21,360
Less—School Fees	...	...	...	...	...		15,000	73,140
Sale of Text Books, Clothing, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		1,400	
								16,400
Total carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...			56,740
STOCK AND STORES.								
Furniture and Sundries	...	...	...	...	...			740
Total carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...			740
THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreigners.								
Headmistress	...	...	...	...	...	4,210		
11 Assistant Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	20,830		
3 Matrons	...	...	...	...	...	3,830		
Children's Bonus...	...	...	...	...	...		28,870	
Deferred Leave Bonus	...	...	...	...	...		410	
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...		600	
							1,740	31,620
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...		2,660	
Passages	...	...	...	...	...		420	
Medical Aid	...	...	...	...	...		1,350	
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...		1,400	
Light	...	...	...	...	...		600	
Water	...	...	...	...	...		100	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		500	
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...		120	
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...		40	
Text Books	...	...	...	...	...		250	
Kindergarten Materials, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		100	
Form Prizes	...	...	...	...	...		60	
Messing	...	...	...	...	...		5,000	
Clothing	...	...	...	...	...		1,250	
Washing	...	...	...	...	...		800	
Maintenance and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...		600	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...		500	
								15,750
Less—School Fees	...	...	...	...	...		9,000	47,370
Sale of Text Books, Clothing, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		1,000	
								10,000
Total carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...			37,370
STOCK AND STORES.								
Furniture and Sundries	...	...	...	...	...			200
Total carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...			200

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—continued.						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreigners.								
Headmaster	...	...	...	...	...	8,940		
4 Assistant Masters	...	...	...	...	...	14,030		
5 Assistant Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	9,600		
Normal School	...	...	...	...	...	1,420		
Children's Bonus	...	...	...	...	...		33,990	
							700	
Chinese.								
Teachers and Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	6,950		
Coolies and Watchmen	...	...	...	...	...	840		
							7,790	
								42,480
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...		3,060	
Passages	...	...	...	...	...		1,150	
Expenses of Engaging Staff	...	...	...	...	...		250	
Medical Aid	...	...	...	...	...		300	
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...		175	
Light	...	...	...	...	...		150	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		200	
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...		125	
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...		90	
Laboratory	...	...	...	...	...		200	
Text Books	...	...	...	...	...		100	
Form Prizes	...	...	...	...	...		50	
Hongkong Local Examination Fees	...	...	...	...	...		120	
Maintenance and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...		150	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...		200	
								6,320
Less—School Fees	...	...	...	...	...			48,800
								21,500
Total carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...			27,300
STOCK AND STORES.								
Furniture and Sundries	...	...	...	...	...			900
Total carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...			900
ELLIS KADOORIE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.								
<i>Pay.</i>								
Foreigners.								
Headmaster	...	...	...	...	...	7,140		
4 Assistant Masters	...	...	...	...	...	15,640		
2 Assistant Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	4,670		
Children's Bonus	...	...	...	...	...		27,450	
							300	
Chinese.								
Teachers and Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	6,760		
Coolies and Watchmen	...	...	...	...	...	660		
							7,420	
								35,170
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...		2,730	
Passages	...	...	...	...	...		1,900	
Expenses of Engaging Staff	...	...	...	...	...		70	
Medical Aid	...	...	...	...	...		350	
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...		200	
Light	...	...	...	...	...		50	
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		100	
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...		120	
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...		90	
Text Books	...	...	...	...	...		100	
Maintenance and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...		100	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...		250	
								6,060
Less—School Fees	...	...	...	...	...		15,000	41,230
Sale of Text Books, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		250	
Total carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...			15,250
								25,980
STOCK AND STORES.								
Furniture and Sundries	...	...	...	...	...			100
Total carried to Summary	...	...	...	...	...			100

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—continued.										Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
NIEH CHIH KUEI PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.												
Pay.												
Foreigners.												
Headmaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,240		
2 Assistant Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,920		
1 Assistant Mistress	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500		
Manual Training Instructor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900		
Deferred Leave Bonus										...	...	...
											17,560	
											750	
Chinese.												
Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,790		
Coolies and Watchmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	620		
											5,410	
												23,720
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,750		
Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000		
Medical Aid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200		
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350		
Light	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50		
Printing, Stationery, Exercise Books, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250		
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125		
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		
Laboratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50		
Text Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		
Maintenance and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50		
Library Grant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25		
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200		
												6,250
												29,970
Less—School Fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000		
Sale of Text Books, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350		
											5,350	
												24,620
Total carried to Summary										...		
STOCK AND STORES.												
Furniture and Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		200	
												200
Total carried to Summary										...		
POLYTECHNIC PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.												
Pay.												
Foreigners.												
Headmaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,650		
1 Assistant Master	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,120		
											7,770	
Chinese.												
Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,860		
Coolies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	470		
											5,330	
												13,103
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	780		
Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400		
Expenses of Engaging Staff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70		
Medical Aid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140		
Light	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50		
Printing and Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200		
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30		
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		
Laboratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80		
Text Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		
Maintenance and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60		
Library Grant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50		
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200		
												2,360
												15,460
Less—School Fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,840		
												9,620
Total carried to Summary										...		
STOCK AND STORES.												
Furniture and Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		200	
												200
Total carried to Summary										...		
GRANTS IN AID.												
St. Joseph's Institute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,000	
St. Xavier's College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,500	
Shanghai Jewish School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,000	
Institution of the Holy Family	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,800	
												8,300
Total carried to Summary										...		

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

SECRETARIAT.						Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.								
Pay.								
Foreigners.								
Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	14,040		
3 Assistant Secretaries	...	...	...	...	...	23,820		
7 Assistants	...	...	...	...	...	25,500		
3 Stenographers	...	...	...	...	...	5,380		
Legal Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	6,600		
Children's Bonus	...	...	...	...	...		75,340	
Deferred Leave Bonus	...	...	...	...	...		440	
							1,700	
Chinese.								
Translator	...	...	...	...	...	2,660		
7 Assistants	...	...	...	...	...	4,480		
Writer	...	...	...	...	...	520		
Messengers, Coolies, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	2,990		
							10,650	
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...		88,130	
Passages	...	...	...	...	...		7,530	
Medical Aid	...	...	...	...	...		3,200	
Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...		800	
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...		600	
Light	...	...	...	...	...		350	
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...		400	
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...		20	
Printing Stationery, Advertising, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	950	
Printing Annual Report and Budget	...	...	...	...	...	4,750		
Printing Municipal Gazette	...	...	...	...	...	4,500		
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...		13,250	
							800	
Less—Charged to Industrial Undertakings	...	...	...	...	...		116,030	
							2,400	113,630
Pay.	REVENUE OFFICE.							
Foreigners.								
Commissioner of Revenue...	...	...	...	...	...	9,280		
Assistant Commissioner of Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	7,140		
4 Assistants	...	...	...	...	...	13,790		
Junior Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	1,240		
3 Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	10,710		
18 Tax Collectors	...	...	...	...	...	41,950		
Children's Bonus...	...	...	...	...	...		84,110	
Deferred Leave Bonus	...	...	...	...	...		2,040	
Language Bonus	...	...	...	...	...		1,550	
							1,150	
Chinese.								
23 Assistants	...	...	...	...	...	16,380		
40 Shroffs	...	...	...	...	...	11,200		
24 Coolies for General Municipal Rate, Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	3,860		
Sampan Men, Office Boys, Caretaker, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	2,040		
							33,480	
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...		122,330	
Passages	...	...	...	...	...		8,240	
Uniform	...	...	...	...	...		6,000	
Medical Aid	...	...	...	...	...		2,000	
Locomotion	...	...	...	...	...		1,500	
Fuel	...	...	...	...	...		6,000	
Light	...	...	...	...	...		300	
Printing, Stationery, etc.	...	...	...	...	...		600	
Telephone Service	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	150	
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...		20	
House Number and Licence Plates	...	...	...	...	...		6,000	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...		400	
							158,540	
Less—Receipts from sale of Licence Plates, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	6,000		
" " Municipal Bye-Laws and Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	200		
							6,200	
								152,340
								265,970
Total carried to Summary								
STOCK AND STORES.								
Furniture and Sundries	...	...	...	...	...			1,680
								1,680
Total carried to Summary								

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1920—continued.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

GENERAL CHARGES.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Legal Retainer and Opinions</i> ...			1,000
<i>Audit Fee</i> ...			1,900
<i>Semaphore Service</i> ...			10,600
<i>Pew Rents and Relief of Poor</i> ...			500
<i>Direction of Chinese Studies</i> ...			4,840
<i>Reporter's Retainer</i> ...			600
<i>Annuity to the widow of the late J. A. Pond (£300)</i> ...			860
<i>Annuity to the widow of the late G. M. Hart</i> ...			200
<i>London Agents, allowance for additional office accommodation (£100)</i> ...			300
<i>Land Assessment, fees and expenses</i> ...			11,500
<i>Work Shelters, rent and sundry expenses</i> ...			2,200
<i>History of Shanghai, sundry expenses</i> ...			4,000
<i>Special Vice-Committee, sundry expenses</i> ...			1,500
<i>Sewage Disposal and Water Supply, Professor Fowler's retaining fee (Gns. 100)</i> ...			300
<i>Expenses of Census</i> ...			1,600
<i>Presentation of Motor Car to Commandant, S.V.C.</i> ...			2,500
<i>Grants in Aid.</i>			
Municipal Service Club ...		2,100	
Door of Hope ...		2,500	
" " (Special Grant) ...		1,500	
" " (Stray Children's Home) ...		10,000	
Refuge for Chinese Slave Children ...		2,000	
Shanghai Museum ...		1,000	
King's Daughters' Society, Charity Organisation ...		4,700	
Foreign Women's Home ...		3,000	
			26,800
<i>Rent of Municipal Properties and Leased Premises.</i>			
Volunteer Corps.			
Quarters.			
Bubbling Well Road ...	1,000		
Kweichow Road ...	265		
Burkill Road ...	360		
		1,625	
Police Force.			
Stations.			
Bubbling Well ...	560		
Harbin Road ...	1,680		
North Szechuen Road ...	1,440		
Quarters ...	20,000		
Reformatory ...	4,200		
		27,880	
Health Department.			
Quarters ...	2,040		
Sanatorium ...	400		
Latrines, etc. ...	15		
Public Works Department.			
Temporary Offices ...	4,200		
Public Recreation Ground ...	1,200		
Dépôts ...	940		
Road Widening.			
Hankow, Honan and Kiangse Roads ex. Cad. Lots 165 and 166 ...	2,500		
Miscellaneous ...	130		
		8,970	
Public School for Girls.			
Additional Premises ...			2,940
Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.			
Indian School Premises ...			790
Finance Department.			
Temporary Offices ...			5,900
Council Room and Secretariat.			
Temporary Offices ...			6,020
			56,580
Total carried to Summary ...			127,780
INTEREST, BROKERAGE, ETC.			
Municipal Loans ...	795,400		
<i>Less</i> —Charged to Electricity Department ...	555,400		
		240,000	
Trust Funds, etc. ...		117,250	
<i>Less</i> —Trust Funds Investments, etc. ...			357,250
			101,800
Total carried to Summary ...			255,450
REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.			
Proportionate amount set aside for Loan Redemption ...			194,400
Total carried to Summary ...			194,400

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1920—*continued.*

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME.

	Tls.	Tls.
Estimated Surplus on Ordinary Budget		27,620
Miscellaneous		10,000
7 per cent. Loan 1919, debentures issued during period 1/1/20 to 12/3/20		325,200
Amount recommended to be raised by debentures, if necessary		4,800,000
	Tls.	
General Purposes	2,000,000	
Electricity Department	2,800,000	
	<u>4,800,000</u>	
Total carried to Summary		<u>5,162,820</u>

MUNICIPAL BUDGET 1920—continued.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Deficit from 1919</i>			753,122
<i>Bridges.</i>			
Soochow Creek.			
Szechuen Road, reconstruction in steel and reinforced concrete, portion of cost			30,000
<i>Bundings.</i>			
Whangpoo River.			
Reclamation of Bund Foreshore, balance of cost		26,000	
Miscellaneous		20,000	
		46,000	
<i>Less—Contributions from frontagers</i>		10,000	
			36,000
<i>Drainage.</i>			
Constructing the following new sewers :—			
Avenue Road from Gordon to Hart Road		11,000	
Weihaiwei Road west of Yates Road		4,700	
Yu Yuen Road from Kiaochow to Hart Road		3,800	
Hart Road from Avenue to Bubbling Well Road		8,700	
Siccaewei Road from Great Western to Bubbling Well Road		1,200	
Defence Creek from Peking to Soochow Road, balance of cost		10,000	
Sewerage Scheme, Central District, portion of cost		30,000	
Miscellaneous		2,000	
		71,400	
<i>Less—Contributions from frontagers</i>		10,000	
			61,400
<i>Landing Stages.</i>			
Whangpoo River.			
Reinforced concrete jetty at Kwanghsin Road		4,900	
Landing accommodation, The Bund, portion of cost		30,000	
		34,900	
<i>Less—Contributions from frontagers</i>		15,000	
			19,900
<i>Land.</i>			
Volunteer Corps.			
Rifle Range, subsoil drainage and raising, balance of cost			
Police Force			
Extension of Gaol Site, balance of cost			
Yangtzepoo Station, extension of site			
Health Department.			
Isolation Hospital for Chinese, extension of site			
Slaughter House, new site			
Cemetery, new site			
Latrine Sites			
Parks and Open Spaces.			
Jessfield Park, balance of cost			
" laying out and raising			
Playgrounds for Children, nominal			
Educational Department.			
Public School for Girls, Western District, extension, balance of cost			
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese, additional land			
Surplus Land			
			310,700
<i>Carried forward</i>			1,211,122

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE—continued.

	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
<i>Brought forward</i>			1,211,122
<i>Buildings.</i>			
Central Offices, balance of cost		450,000	
Fire Brigade.			
Soochow Road Sub-station, additional quarters for Chinese	3,000		
Bubbling Well Station, portion of cost	5,000		
Under Construction :—			
Hongkew Station, Workshops, balance of cost	6,500		
Yangtszepoo Station, balance of cost	60,000	74,500	
Police Force.			
Louza Station, additional quarters and offices, portion of cost	30,000		
Hongkew Station, quarters for Sikhs, portion of cost	20,000		
Gordon Road Station, gymnasium and store	7,000		
dog kennels	4,000		
Goal, Convict Hospital, portion of cost	20,000		
Under Construction :—			
Gaol, 2 blocks of cells, balance of cost	7,000	88,000	
Health Department.			
Isolation Hospital for Chinese, extension, portion of cost	10,000		
Hongkew Market, reconstruction of wood portion	50,000		
Latrines...	1,000	61,000	
Public Works Department.			
Tungchow Road Workshops, extensions	10,000		
Under Construction :—			
Depôts, Sawgin Road, balance of cost	8,500	18,500	
Educational Department			
Public School for Girls, Western District, portion of cost		10,000	
		702,000	
<i>Less</i> —Contribution to cost of dog kennels from S.S.P.C.A.		1,000	701,000
<i>Roads.</i>			
Acquiring Land for new roads and extension of existing roads			
" widening existing roads		200,000	
Making up and metalling the above		175,000	
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited, 741 Shares			375,000
Loan to Electricity Department			76,490
			2,900,000
Total carried to Summary			5,163,612

